

VOLUME I
CODE OF IOWA
2014

CONTAINING
ALL STATUTES OF A GENERAL
AND PERMANENT NATURE

Including the Acts of a permanent nature
of the Eighty-fifth General Assembly, 2013



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—
2013

PREFACE TO 2014 IOWA CODE

2014 IOWA CODE — PRINT CODE SUPPLEMENT DISCONTINUED — ANNUAL CD-ROM. This 2014 Iowa Code is published pursuant to Iowa Code chapters 2A and 2B by the Legislative Services Agency only on CD-ROM and on the Iowa General Assembly's Internet site. The printed softbound Code Supplement has been discontinued. The CD-ROM contains a copy of the official text of the 2014 Iowa Code in PDF format, divided into six parts to correspond to the six-volume format of the biennial printed version of the Iowa Code. Printed hardbound volumes of the Iowa Code will continue to be published following the second regular session of a General Assembly. A CD-ROM containing the Iowa Code will be published annually.

CODE CONTENTS AND EFFECTIVE DATES. This 2014 Iowa Code contains the permanent enactments of the 2013 session of the Eighty-fifth General Assembly and of earlier sessions if the effective dates of the enactments were delayed. Except as otherwise indicated in the text or in a footnote, new sections, amendments, and repeals were effective on or before July 1, 2013. Refer to the specific enactments to determine effective dates not shown. The Table of Contents enumerates the titles and subtitles in this Iowa Code, and each volume contains an analysis by title, subtitle, and chapter. Codified and original versions of the Constitution of the State of Iowa are included at the beginning of Volume I.

EDITORIAL DECISIONS. All duplicative or nonconflicting amendments to a Code section or part of a Code section were harmonized as required under Iowa Code sections 2B.13 and 4.11. A strike or repeal prevailed over an amendment to the same material. If amendments were irreconcilable, the last amendment in the Act, or latest in date of enactment, was codified as provided in Iowa Code sections 2B.13 and 4.8. Code Editor's Notes at the end of Volume VI explain editorial decisions. Iowa Code section 2B.13 governs editorial changes and their effective dates.

HISTORIES AND NOTES. Bracketed material at the end of Code sections traces the sections' history up through 1982. Beginning with the 1983 Legislative Session, history is traced by citing all Iowa Acts amending or enacting the Code sections. The history of a transferred section will include the publication year and the Code section from which the transfer took place. An explanatory note describing the most recent changes in each new or amended Code section follows the history. Internal reference citations follow Code titles, subtitles, chapters, chapter subdivisions, or sections.

INDEX AND TABLES. A Skeleton Index appears at the end of each volume. Conversion tables of Senate and House files to Iowa Acts chapters, tables of disposition of Iowa Acts, and a table of corresponding sections can be accessed on the General Assembly's Internet site.

COMMENTS. The editorial staff of the Iowa Code welcomes comments and suggestions for improvements.

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DESIGNATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY — OFFICIAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS — CITATIONS

2.2 Designation of general assembly.

Each regular session of the general assembly shall be designated by the year in which it convenes and by a number with a new consecutive number assigned with the session beginning in each odd-numbered year.

A special session of the general assembly shall be designated as an extraordinary session in the particular year of a numbered general assembly.

2B.17 Official legal publications — citations.

1. An official legal publication designated as such by the legislative services agency as provided in sections 2.42 and 2A.1, is the official and authoritative version of the statutes, administrative rules, or court rules of the state of Iowa.

2. *a.* The codified version of the state's constitution shall be known as the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

b. For statutes, the official versions of publications shall be known as the Iowa Acts, the Iowa Code, and the Code Supplement.

c. For administrative rules, the official versions of the publications shall be known as the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and the Iowa Administrative Code.

d. For court rules, the official version of the publication shall be known as the Iowa Court Rules.

3. The legislative services agency may adopt a style manual providing a uniform system of citing the codified Constitution of the State of Iowa and the official versions of publications listed in subsection 2, including by reference to commonly accepted legal sources. The legislative services agency style manual may provide for a different form of citation for electronic and printed versions of the same publication. Nothing in this section affects rules for style and format adopted pursuant to section 2.42.

4. The codified Constitution of the State of Iowa, and statutes enacted and joint resolutions enacted or passed by the general assembly shall be cited as follows:

a. The codified Constitution of the State of Iowa shall be cited as the Constitution of the State of Iowa, with a reference identifying the preamble or boundaries, or article, section, and subunit of a section. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the Constitution of the State of Iowa may be cited as the Iowa Constitution.

b. The Iowa Acts shall be cited as the Iowa Acts with a reference identifying the year of the publication in conformance with section 2.2, and the chapter of a bill enacted or joint resolution enacted or passed during a regular session, or in the alternative the bill or joint resolution chamber designation, and the section of the chapter or bill or subunit of a section. A bill or joint resolution enacted or passed during a special session shall be cited by the extraordinary session designation in conformance with section 2.2. If the Iowa Acts have not been published, a bill or joint resolution may be cited by its bill or joint resolution chamber designation.

c. The Iowa Code shall be cited as the Iowa Code. The Code Supplement shall be cited as the Code Supplement. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the Iowa Code may be cited as the Code of Iowa or Code and the Code Supplement may be cited as the Iowa Code Supplement, with references identifying parts of the publication, including but not limited to title or chapter, section, or subunit of a section. If the citation refers to a past edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement, the citation shall identify the year of publication.

5. Administrative rules shall be cited as follows:

a. The Iowa Administrative Bulletin shall be cited as the IAB, with references identifying the volume number which may be based on a fiscal year cycle, the issue number, and the ARC number assigned to the rulemaking document by the administrative rules coordinator pursuant to section 17A.4. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the citation may also include the publication's page number.

b. The Iowa Administrative Code shall be cited as the IAC, with references to an agency's identification number placed at the beginning of the citation and with references to parts of the publication, including but not limited to chapter, rule, or subunit of a rule.

6. The Iowa Court Rules shall be cited as the Iowa Court Rules, with references to the rule number and to subunits of the publication, which may include but are not limited to the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure, the Iowa Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Iowa Rules of Evidence, the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, and the Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the names of the rules may be abbreviated.

Chapters of the Code are cited as whole numerals; as chapter 124 or chapter 124A.

Sections are cited as decimal numerals; as section 124.401 or section 124A.3. Sections are often divided into subunits. The following is an example of the hierarchical structure of a Code section:

Section: 35D.15

Subsection: 2

Paragraph: *a*

Subparagraph: (1)

Subparagraph division: (a)

Subparagraph subdivision: (ii)

Subparagraph part: (B)

Subparagraph subpart: (I) *This subunit does not exist in present Code*

The above Code section example may be abbreviated as 35D.15(2)(a)(1)(a)(ii)(B)(I) or 35D.15 [2a(1)(a)(ii)(B)(I)].

ABBREVIATIONS

C51	Code of 1851	C97	Code of 1997
R60	Revision of 1860	CS97	Code Supplement of 1997
C73	Code of 1873	C99	Code of 1999
C97	Code of 1897	CS99	Code Supplement of 1999
S'02	Supplement of 1902	C2001	Code of 2001
S'07	Supplement of 1907	CS2001	Code Supplement of 2001
S13	Supplement of 1913	C2003	Code of 2003
SS15	Supplemental Supplement 1915	CS2003	Code Supplement of 2003
C24	Code of 1924	C2005	Code of 2005
C27	Code of 1927	CS2005	Code Supplement of 2005
C31	Code of 1931	C2007	Code of 2007
C35	Code of 1935	CS2007	Code Supplement of 2007
C39	Code of 1939	C2009	Code of 2009
C46	Code of 1946	CS2009	Code Supplement of 2009
C50	Code of 1950	C2011	Code of 2011
C54	Code of 1954	CS2011	Code Supplement of 2011
C58	Code of 1958	C2013	Code of 2013
C62	Code of 1962	C2014	Code of 2014
C66	Code of 1966	GA	General Assembly
C71	Code of 1971	§ or Sec.	Section
C73	Code of 1973	Art.	Article
C75	Code of 1975	Ch	Chapter
C77	Code of 1977	1st Ex	First Extra Session
C79	Code of 1979	2nd Ex	Second Extra Session
S79	Supplement of 1979	R (in tables)	Repealed
C81	Code of 1981	Vol	Volume
S81	Supplement of 1981	Ct.R.	Court Rule
C83	Code of 1983	R.C.P.	Rules of Civil Procedure
CS83	Supplement of 1983	R.Cr.P.	Rules of Criminal Procedure
C85	Code of 1985	R.App.P.	Rules of Appellate Procedure
CS85	Code Supplement of 1985	R.Prob.P.	Rules of Probate Procedure
C87	Code of 1987	Stat.	Statutes at Large (U. S.)
CS87	Code Supplement of 1987	U.S.C.	United States Code
C89	Code of 1989	U.S.C. App.	United States Code Appendix
CS89	Code Supplement of 1989	Pub. L. No.	Public Law Number (U. S.)
C91	Code of 1991	C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations (U. S.)
CS91	Code Supplement of 1991	Tit.	Title in federal Acts
C93	Code of 1993	Subtit.	Subtitle in federal Acts
CS93	Code Supplement of 1993	Pt.	Part in federal Acts
C95	Code of 1995	Subpt.	Subpart in federal Acts
CS95	Code Supplement of 1995		

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THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

[*Literal reprint of the Declaration of Independence as it appears in the Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878*]

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britian is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government:

For suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britian is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm

reliance on the Protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire. — JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE, MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay. — SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island. — STEP. HOPKINS, WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut. — ROGER SHERMAN, SAMEL. HUNTINGTON, WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York. — WM. FLOYD, PHIL. LIVINGSTON, FRANS. LEWIS, LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey. — RICHD. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRANS. HOPKINSON, JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania. — ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER, JAS. SMITH, GEO. TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.

Delaware. — CEASAR RODNEY, GEO. READ, THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland. — SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA, THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Virginia. — GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON, THOS. NELSON, JR., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina. — WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, JOHN PENN.

South Carolina. — EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEYWARD, JUNR., THOMAS LYNCH, JUNR., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia. — BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL, GEO. WALTON.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

*[Adopted by the Congress of the United States November 15, 1777,
and submitted for ratification to the several states.
Ratification consummated and proclaimed March 1, 1781.]*

PREAMBLE.

ARTICLE I. Style of confederacy.

ARTICLE II. Each state retains all powers not expressly delegated to congress.

ARTICLE III. Obligations and purposes of the league of the states.

ARTICLE IV. Freedom of intercourse between the states — surrender of fugitives from justice — records, acts and judicial proceedings of courts to be received with full faith and credit by other states.

ARTICLE V. Congress — how organized and maintained — each state to have one vote — privileges of delegates.

ARTICLE VI. No state may send embassies or make treaties — persons holding office not to accept presents, emoluments or titles from foreign states — nor shall titles of nobility be granted — no two or more states to make treaties without consent of congress — no state duties to interfere with foreign treaties — restriction upon naval armaments and military forces — militia — arms and munitions — war powers limited and defined.

ARTICLE VII. Military appointments.

ARTICLE VIII. Equalization of war charges and expenses for the common defence — based upon the value of land and improvements thereon — taxes to be levied by states.

ARTICLE IX. Powers of congress — declaring peace and war — entering into treaties — captures and prizes — letters of marque and reprisal — courts for trial of piracies and felonies on high seas — appeals in case of captures — differences between states — mode of choosing commissioners or judges — private right of soil claimed under two or more states — coining money — weights and measures — Indian affairs — post routes — army — navy — committee of the states — other committees — civil officers — president — public expenses — borrowing money — bills of credit — land and naval forces — quotas based on a census — states to raise and equip men at expense of United States — enumeration of measures requiring the assent of a majority of the states — adjournments of congress — journals — copies of proceedings to be furnished to states if desired.

ARTICLE X. Powers of the committee of the states.

ARTICLE XI. Canada allowed to join the Union — other colonies to require the assent of nine states.

ARTICLE XII. United States pledged for payment of bills of credit and borrowed moneys.

ARTICLE XIII. States bound by decisions of congress — union to be perpetual — changes in articles to be agreed to by every state — ratification and pledge.

*[Literal reprint of the articles of confederation as they appear in the
Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878.]*

To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting.

Whereas the Delegates of the United States of America in Congress assembled did on the fifteenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy seven, and in the Second Year of the Independence of America agree to certain articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia in the Words following, viz.

“Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of Newhampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhodeisland, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

Article I. The stile of this confederacy shall be “The United States of America.”

Article II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Article III. The said States hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Article IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States in this Union, the free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States; and the people of each State shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other State, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any State, to any other State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any State, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall upon demand of the Governor or Executive power, of the State from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State.

Article V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each State shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each State, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No State shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each State shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the States, and while they act as members of the committee of the States.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

Article VI. No State without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more States shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No State shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any State, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such State, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any State, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States, in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such State; but every State shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No State shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any State grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such State be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

Article VII. When land-forces are raised by any State for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the Legislature of each State respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such State shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the State which first made the appointment.

Article VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion to the value of all land within each State, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated

according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the Legislatures of the several States within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

Article IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article — of sending and receiving ambassadors — entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever — of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated — of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace — appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more States concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any State in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the State where the cause shall be tried, “well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:” provided also that no State shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States, whose jurisdiction as they may respect such lands, and the States which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may

be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different States.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective States. — fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States. — regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated — establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office — appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers — appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States — making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated “a Committee of the States,” and to consist of one delegate from each State; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction — to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses — to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective States an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted, — to build and equip a navy — to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each State for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such State; which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon the Legislature of each State shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a soldier like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled: but if the United States in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any State should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other State should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such State, unless the legislature of such State shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled.

The United States in Congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defence and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander in chief of the army or navy, unless nine States assent to the same: nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjournment from day to day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each State on any question shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a State, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the

said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the Legislatures of the several States.

Article X. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States in the Congress of the United States assembled is requisite.

Article XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States.

Article XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of Congress, before the assembling of the United States, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

Article XIII. Every State shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And whereas it has pleased the Great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: and we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States in Congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we re[s]pectively represent, and that the Union shall be perpetual.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania the ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

On the part & behalf of the State of New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,

JOHN WENTWORTH, JUNR.,

August 8th, 1778.

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.

JOHN HANCOCK,

FRANCIS DANA,

SAMUEL ADAMS,

JAMES LOVELL,

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

SAMUEL HOLTEN.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WILLIAM ELLERY,

JOHN COLLINS.

HENRY MARCHANT,

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,	TITUS HOSMER,
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,	ANDREW ADAMS.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,	

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.

JAS. DUANE,	WM. DUER,
FRA. LEWIS,	GOUV. MORRIS.

On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey, Novr. 26, 1778.

JNO. WITHERSPOON,	NATHL. SCUDDER.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,	WILLIAM CLINGAN,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,	JOSEPH REED, 22d July, 1778.
JONA. BAYARD SMITH,	

On the part & behalf of the State of Delaware.

THO. M'KEAN, Feby. 12, 1779,	NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.
JOHN DICKINSON, May 5th, 1779,	

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781,	DANIEL CARROLL, Mar. 1, 1781.
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On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.

RICHARD HENRY LEE,	JNO. HARVIE,
JOHN BANISTER,	FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.
THOMAS ADAMS,	

On the part and behalf of the State of No. Carolina.

JOHN PENN, July 21st, 1778,	JNO. WILLIAMS.
CORNS. HARTNETT,	

On the part & behalf of the State of South Carolina.

HENRY LAURENS,	RICHD. HUTSON,
WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON,	THOS. HEYWARD, JUNR.
JNO. MATHEWS,	

On the part & behalf of the State of Georgia.

JNO. WALTON, 24th July, 1778,	EDWD. LANGWORTHY.
EDWD. TELFAIR,	

AUTHENTICATION OF RECORDS

Section 2B.12, subsection 6, paragraph “e”, requires that each official publication of the Code shall contain the laws of the United States relating to the authentication of records.

Pursuant to that requirement the following laws of the United States are published.

AUTHENTICATION OF RECORDS [28 U.S.C. § 1738, 1739]

§ 1738. State and Territorial statutes and judicial proceedings; full faith and credit

The Acts of the legislature of any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States, or copies thereof, shall be authenticated by affixing the seal of such State, Territory or Possession thereto.

The records and judicial proceedings of any court of any such State, Territory or Possession, or copies thereof, shall be proved or admitted in other courts within the United States and its Territories and Possessions by the attestation of the clerk and seal of the court annexed, if a seal exists, together with a certificate of a judge of the court that the said attestation is in proper form.

Such Acts, records and judicial proceedings or copies thereof, so authenticated, shall have the same full faith and credit in every court within the United States and its Territories and Possessions as they have by law or usage in the courts of such State, Territory or Possession from which they are taken.

§ 1739. State and Territorial nonjudicial records; full faith and credit

All nonjudicial records or books kept in any public office of any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States, or copies thereof, shall be proved or admitted in any court or office in any other State, Territory, or Possession by the attestation of the custodian of such records or books, and the seal of his office annexed, if there be a seal, together with a certificate of a judge of a court of record of the county, parish, or district in which such office may be kept, or of the Governor, or secretary of state, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal, of the State, Territory, or Possession that the said attestation is in due form and by the proper officers.

If the certificate is given by a judge, it shall be further authenticated by the clerk or prothonotary of the court, who shall certify, under his hand and the seal of his office, that such judge is duly commissioned and qualified; or, if given by such Governor, secretary, chancellor, or keeper of the great seal, it shall be under the great seal of the State, Territory, or Possession in which it is made.

Such records or books, or copies thereof, so authenticated, shall have the same full faith and credit in every court and office within the United States and its Territories and Possessions as they have by law or usage in the courts or offices of the State, Territory, or Possession from which they are taken.

See also Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 44, 28 U.S.C. App., and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 27, 18 U.S.C. App.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Recommended by the convention of the states to congress on September 17, 1787, and by it submitted on September 28, 1787, to the states for ratification, which, by the concurrence of nine states, was consummated and proclaimed, and, on March 4, 1789, the government commenced operations under the new constitution.]

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[Literal reprint of the constitution of the United States as it appears in Senate Document No. 96, Sixty-Seventh Congress, Second Session.]

We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof: but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall

likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION. 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;

— And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the

Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE. II.

SECTION. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose

shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: — “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE. III.

SECTION. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States; — between a State and Citizens of another State; — between Citizens of different States, — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE. IV.

SECTION. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE. V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress: Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE. VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE. VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Attest

WILLIAM JACKSON
Secretary

GO WASHINGTON –
Presid^T
and deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire (JOHN LANGDON
(NICHOLAS GILMAN
Massachusetts (NATHANIEL GORHAM
(RUFUS KING
Connecticut (W^M SAM^L JOHNSON
(ROGER SHERMAN
New York (ALEXANDER HAMILTON
(WIL: LIVINGSTON
New Jersey (DAVID BREARLEY.
(W^M PATERSON.
(JONA: DAYTON.
(B FRANKLIN
(THOMAS MIFFLIN
(ROB^T MORRIS
Pennsylvania (GEO. CLYMER
(THO^S FITZSIMONS
(JARED INGERSOLL
(JAMES WILSON
(GOUV MORRIS
(GEO: READ
(GUNNING BEDFORD jun
Delaware (JOHN DICKINSON
(RICHARD BASSETT
(JACO: BROOM
(JAMES MCHENRY
Maryland (DAN OF S^T THO^S JENIFER
(DAN^L CAROLL
Virginia (JOHN BLAIR –
(JAMES MADISON JR.
(W^M BLOUNT
North Carolina (RICH^D DOBBS SPAIGHT.
(HU WILLIAMSON
(J. RUTLEDGE
South Carolina (CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
(CHARLES PINCKNEY
(PIERCE BUTLER.
Georgia (WILLIAM FEW
(ABR BALDWIN

In Convention Monday, September 17th 1787.

Present

The States of

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr Hamilton from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, Resolved,

That the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the Opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, under the Recommendation of its Legislature, for their Assent and Ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the Same, should give Notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a Day on which Electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the Electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the Time and Place for commencing Proceedings under this Constitution. That after such Publication the Electors should be appointed and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the Electors should meet on the Day fixed for the Election of the President, and should transmit their Votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the Time and Place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole Purpose of receiving, opening and counting the Votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without Delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the Unanimous Order of the Convention.

G^O WASHINGTON Presid^T.

W. JACKSON Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENT 1.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT 2.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT 3.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT 4.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT 5.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT 6.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT 7.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT 8.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT 9.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT 10.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The first ten amendments were proposed by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on September 25, 1789, and were ratified by all of the states, except Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts, before the end of the year 1791, thereby becoming a part of the organic law, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

AMENDMENT 11.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on March 4, 1794, and was, in a message of the president to Congress January 8, 1798, declared to have been duly ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

AMENDMENT 12.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the

government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; — The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. — The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on December 12, 1803, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on September 25, 1804, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 13.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on February 1, 1865, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on December 18, 1865, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have

engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on June 16, 1866, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on July 28, 1868, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 15.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on February 27, 1869, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on March 30, 1870, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 16.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on July 12, 1909, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on February 25, 1913, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 17.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on May 16, 1912, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on May 31, 1913, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 18.

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on December 17, 1917, and was proclaimed by the acting secretary of state on January 29, 1919, to have been duly ratified.
Repealed by amendment 21, December 5, 1933.

AMENDMENT 19.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on June 5, 1919, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on August 26, 1920, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 20.

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on March 8, 1932, and was proclaimed by the secretary of state on February 6, 1933, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 21.

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the several states on February 21, 1933, for ratification by convention, and was proclaimed by the acting secretary of state on December 5, 1933, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 22.

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECTION 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on March 24, 1947, and was proclaimed by the administrator of general services on March 1, 1951, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 23.

SECTION 1. The District constituting the seat of the Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on June 16, 1960, and was proclaimed by the administrator of general services on March 29, 1961, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 24.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on August 27, 1962, and was proclaimed by the administrator of general services on February 4, 1964, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 25.

SECTION 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SEC. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SEC. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on July 6, 1965, and was proclaimed by the administrator of general services on February 23, 1967, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 26.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The above amendment was submitted by Congress to the legislatures of the several states on January 21, 1971, and proclaimed by the administrator of general services on July 5, 1971, to have been duly ratified.

AMENDMENT 27.

No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

The above amendment was submitted to the several states pursuant to a resolution passed by the first Congress of the United States, at its first session, on September 25, 1789, and was certified by the Archivist of the United States on May 19, 1992, 57 Federal Register 21187.

1857 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA — CODIFIED

[This version of the Iowa Constitution incorporates into the original document all amendments adopted through the 2010 general election and omits certain provisions apparently superseded or obsolete.

The footnote following an amended section is the latest action only. See the original Constitution for the original text and amendments in chronological order.

This codified version generally adopts the rules for capitalization and punctuation used in drafting legislation.]

PREAMBLE.

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| 10. Senators. [Omitted] | 14. Proposition to strike out the |
| 11. Offices not vacated. [Omitted] | word “white”. [Omitted] |
| 12. Judicial districts. [Omitted] | 15. Mills county. [Omitted] |
| 13. Submission of constitution.
[Omitted] | 16. General election. [Omitted] |

Preamble. WE THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Boundaries. Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due East of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri — as established by the constitution of that State — adopted June 12th, 1820 — crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence Westwardly along the said Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollett’s Map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes North latitude; thence East along said parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

See boundary compromise agreements at the end of Volume VI of the Code
Referred to in §1.1 of the Code

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Rights of persons. SECTION 1. All men and women are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights — among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Amended 1998, Amendment [45]

Political power. SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Religion. SEC. 3. The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister, or ministry.

Religious test — witnesses. SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the

right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

Referred to in §729.1 of the Code

Dueling. SEC. 5.

Repealed in 1992, Amendment [43]

Laws uniform. SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the general assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Liberty of speech and press. SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libellous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Personal security — searches and seizures. SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Referred to in §190C.22, 717.2A, 717B.5 of the Code

Right of trial by jury — due process of law. SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

See also R.Cr.P. 2.17, 2.21(2), 2.67; R.C.P. 1.902, 1.903, 1.1108

Rights of persons accused. SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life, or liberty of an individual the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and, to have the assistance of counsel.

See §602.1601 of the Code

When indictment necessary — grand jury. SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony and in which the maximum permissible imprisonment does not exceed thirty days shall be tried summarily before an officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army, or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

The grand jury may consist of any number of members not less than five, nor more than fifteen, as the general assembly may by law provide, or the general assembly may provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offense without the intervention of a grand jury.

Paragraph 2 added 1884, Amendment [9]

Paragraph 1 amended 1998, Amendment [46]

As to indictment and the number of grand jurors, see R.Cr.P. 2.3, 2.4

Magistrate jurisdiction, see §602.6405 of the Code

Twice tried — bail. SEC. 12. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

Habeas corpus. SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion the public safety may require it.

Military. SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the state in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Quartering soldiers. SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Treason. SEC. 16. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Bail — punishments. SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

Eminent domain — drainage ditches and levees. SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

The general assembly, however, may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, vest the proper authorities with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of the state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby. The general assembly may provide by law for the condemnation of such real estate as shall be necessary for the construction and maintenance of such drains, ditches and levees, and prescribe the method of making such condemnation.

Paragraph 2 added 1908, Amendment [13]

Imprisonment for debt. SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Right of assemblage — petition. SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Attainder — ex post facto law — obligation of contract. SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Referred to in §12A.10, 12E.11, 15.105, 16.2 of the Code

Resident aliens. SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native born citizens.

Slavery — penal servitude. SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this state; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Agricultural leases. SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent, or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

Referred to in §461A.25 of the Code

Rights reserved. SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

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

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

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

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

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

Disqualified persons. SEC. 5. A person adjudged mentally incompetent to vote or a person convicted of any infamous crime shall not be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

Repealed and rewritten 2008, Amendment [47]

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

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

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

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Departments of government. SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments — the legislative, the executive, and the judicial: and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

General assembly. SECTION 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives: and the style of every law shall be. “Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.”

Annual sessions of general assembly — special sessions. SEC. 2. The general assembly shall meet in session on the second Monday of January of each year. Upon written request to the presiding officer of each house of the general assembly by two-thirds of the members of each house, the general assembly shall convene in special session. The governor of the state may convene the general assembly by proclamation in the interim.

Repealed and rewritten 1974, Amendment [36]
 Special sessions, see also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §11
 Referred to in §2B.13 of the Code

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

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quorum. SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Authority of the houses. SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state.

Protest — record of vote. SEC. 10. Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from, or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals;

and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

Privileged from arrest. SEC. 11. Senators and representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

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

Doors open. SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Adjournments. SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Referred to in §2.1 of the Code

Bills. SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

Executive approval — veto — item veto by governor. SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.

The governor may approve appropriation bills in whole or in part, and may disapprove any item of an appropriation bill; and the part approved shall become a law. Any item of an appropriation bill disapproved by the governor shall be returned, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, or shall be deposited by him in the office of the secretary of state in the case of an appropriation bill submitted to the governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the general assembly, and the procedure in each case shall be the same as provided for other bills. Any such item of an appropriation bill may be enacted into law notwithstanding the governor's objections, in the same manner as provided for other bills.

Paragraph 2 added 1968, Amendment [27]
Statutory provisions, §3.4, 3.5 of the Code
Referred to in §3.7 of the Code

Passage of bills. SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the general assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Referred to in §3.7 of the Code

Receipts and expenditures. SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the general assembly.

Statutory provisions, §2B.10 of the Code

Impeachment. SEC. 19. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Referred to in codified Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §19

Officers subject to impeachment — judgment. SEC. 20. The governor, judges of the supreme and district courts, and other state officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this state; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

Referred to in codified Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §19

Members not appointed to office. SEC. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Disqualification. SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the general assembly; but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Failure to account. SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this state, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Appropriations. SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Compensation and expenses of general assembly. SEC. 25. Each member of the general assembly shall receive such compensation and allowances for expenses as shall be fixed by law but no general assembly shall have the power to increase compensation and allowances effective prior to the convening of the next general assembly following the session in which any increase is adopted.

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [28]
Statutory provisions, §2.10 through 2.14 of the Code

Time laws to take effect. SEC. 26. An act of the general assembly passed at a regular session of a general assembly shall take effect on July 1 following its passage unless a different effective date is stated in an act of the general assembly. An act passed at a special session of a general assembly shall take effect ninety days after adjournment of the special session unless a different effective date is stated in an act of the general assembly. The general assembly may establish by law a procedure for giving notice of the contents of acts of immediate importance which become law.

Amended 1966, Amendment [23], and repealed and rewritten 1986, Amendment [40]
Supplementary provisions, §3.7 et seq. of the Code

Divorce. SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

Lotteries. SEC. 28.

Repealed 1972, Amendment [34]

Acts — one subject — expressed in title. SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

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

For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

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

Laws uniform, see codified Iowa Constitution, Art. I, §6

Extra compensation — payment of claims — appropriations for local or private purposes. SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor, shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by preexisting laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local, or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation, or claim, be allowed by two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly.

See §3.14 of the Code

Oath of members. SEC. 32. Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator, (or representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability." And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

Census. SEC. 33.

Repealed 1936, Amendment [17]

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

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]

See also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §6, 39

Senators and representatives — number and districts. SEC. 35. The general assembly shall in 1971 and in each year immediately following the United States decennial census determine the number of senators and representatives to be elected to the general assembly and establish senatorial and representative districts. The general assembly shall complete

the apportionment prior to September 1 of the year so required. If the apportionment fails to become law prior to September 15 of such year, the supreme court shall cause the state to be apportioned into senatorial and representative districts to comply with the requirements of the constitution prior to December 31 of such year. The reapportioning authority shall, where necessary in establishing senatorial districts, shorten the term of any senator prior to completion of the term. Any senator whose term is so terminated shall not be compensated for the uncompleted part of the term.

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

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

Repealed and rewritten 1968, Amendment [26]

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

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

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

Municipal home rule. SEC. 38A. Municipal corporations are granted home rule power and authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the general assembly, to determine their local affairs and government, except that they shall not have power to levy any tax unless expressly authorized by the general assembly.

The rule or proposition of law that a municipal corporation possesses and can exercise only those powers granted in express words is not a part of the law of this state.

Added 1968, Amendment [25]

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

Added 1970, Amendment [29]
See also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §34

Counties home rule. SEC. 39A. Counties or joint county-municipal corporation governments are granted home rule power and authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the general assembly, to determine their local affairs and government, except that they shall not have power to levy any tax unless expressly authorized by the general assembly. The general assembly may provide for the creation and dissolution of joint county-municipal corporation governments. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of charters in county or joint county-municipal corporation governments.

If the power or authority of a county conflicts with the power and authority of a municipal corporation, the power and authority exercised by a municipal corporation shall prevail within its jurisdiction.

The proposition or rule of law that a county or joint county-municipal corporation government possesses and can exercise only those powers granted in express words is not a part of the law of this state.

Added 1978, Amendment [37]

Nullification of administrative rules. SEC. 40. The general assembly may nullify an adopted administrative rule of a state agency by the passage of a resolution by a majority of all of the members of each house of the general assembly.

Added 1984, Amendment [38]
Referred to in §2B.5A, 3.6 of the Code

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor. SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Iowa.

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

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [41]

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

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

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

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [41]

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

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

Eligibility. SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state,

two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

Commander in chief. SEC. 7. The governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this state.

Duties of governor. SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Duty as to state accounts, §70A.8 of the Code

Execution of laws. SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

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

Convening general assembly. SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

See also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §2

Message. SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Adjournment. SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next general assembly.

Disqualification. SEC. 14. No persons shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of governor, or lieutenant governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

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

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [42]

Pardons — reprieves — commutations. SEC. 16. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the general assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Lieutenant governor to act as governor. SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Referred to in §7.14 of the Code

Duties of lieutenant governor. SEC. 18. The lieutenant governor shall have the duties provided by law and those duties of the governor assigned to the lieutenant governor by the governor.

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [42]

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

Repealed and rewritten 1988, Amendment [42]

Referred to in §7.14 of the Code

Seal of state. SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

See chapter 1A of the Code for a description of the great seal of Iowa

Grants and commissions. SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the state of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of the state, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

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

Repealed and rewritten 1972, Amendment [32]

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Courts. SECTION 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such other courts, inferior to the supreme court, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Court of appeals, see §602.5101 of the Code

Supreme court. SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold court.

But see codified Iowa Constitution, this Art., Art. V, §10; see also §602.4101 of the Code

Election of judges — term. SEC. 3.

Repealed 1962, Amendment [21]

Jurisdiction of supreme court. SEC. 4. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may, by law, prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and shall exercise a supervisory and administrative control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the state.

Amended 1962, Amendment [21]
See §602.4102, 602.4201, 602.4202, 624.2 of the Code

District court and judge. SEC. 5.

Repealed 1962, Amendment [21]

Jurisdiction of district court. SEC. 6. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Statutory provision, §602.6101 of the Code

Conservators of the peace. SEC. 7. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state.

Style of process. SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Iowa", and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Salaries. SEC. 9.

Repealed 1962, Amendment [21]

Judicial districts. SEC. 10. [* * *]* The general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts, or diminution of the number of judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

At any regular session of the general assembly the state may be divided into the necessary judicial districts for district court purposes, or the said districts may be reorganized and the number of the districts and the judges of said courts increased or diminished; but no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office.

Paragraph 2 added 1884, Amendment [8]. Much of paragraph 1 apparently superseded by paragraph 2

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Judges — when chosen. SEC. 11.

Repealed 1962, Amendment [21]

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

Repealed and rewritten 1972, Amendment [32]

District attorney. SEC. 13.

Repealed 1970, Amendment [31]

System of court practice. SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the courts of this state.

For provisions relative to the grand jury, see codified Iowa Constitution, Art. I, §11

Vacancies in courts. SEC. 15. Vacancies in the supreme court and district court shall be filled by appointment by the governor from lists of nominees submitted by the appropriate judicial nominating commission. Three nominees shall be submitted for each supreme court vacancy, and two nominees shall be submitted for each district court vacancy. If the governor fails for thirty days to make the appointment, it shall be made from such nominees by the chief justice of the supreme court.

Added 1962, Amendment [21]

For statutory provisions, see §46.14 and 46.15 of the Code

State and district nominating commissions. SEC. 16. There shall be a state judicial nominating commission. Such commission shall make nominations to fill vacancies in the supreme court. Until July 4, 1973, and thereafter unless otherwise provided by law, the state judicial nominating commission shall be composed and selected as follows: There shall be not less than three nor more than eight appointive members, as provided by law, and an equal number of elective members on such commission, all of whom shall be electors of the state. The appointive members shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. The elective members shall be elected by the resident members of the bar of the state. The judge of the supreme court who is senior in length of service on said court, other than the chief justice, shall also be a member of such commission and shall be its chairman.

There shall be a district judicial nominating commission in each judicial district of the state. Such commissions shall make nominations to fill vacancies in the district court within their respective districts. Until July 4, 1973, and thereafter unless otherwise provided by law, district judicial nominating commissions shall be composed and selected as follows: There shall be not less than three nor more than six appointive members, as provided by law, and an equal number of elective members on each such commission, all of whom shall be electors of the district. The appointive members shall be appointed by the governor. The elective members shall be elected by the resident members of the bar of the district. The district judge of such district who is senior in length of service shall also be a member of such commission and shall be its chairman.

Due consideration shall be given to area representation in the appointment and election of judicial nominating commission members. Appointive and elective members of judicial nominating commissions shall serve for six-year terms, shall be ineligible for a second six-year term on the same commission, shall hold no office of profit of the United States or of the state during their terms, shall be chosen without reference to political affiliation, and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. As near as may be, the terms of one-third of such members shall expire every two years.

Added 1962, Amendment [21]

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

Added 1962, Amendment [21]

Salaries — qualifications — retirement. SEC. 18. Judges of the supreme court and district court shall receive salaries from the state, shall be members of the bar of the state and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. Judges of the supreme court and district court shall be ineligible to any other office of the state while serving on said court and for two years thereafter, except that district judges shall be eligible to the

office of supreme court judge. Other judicial officers shall be selected in such manner and shall have such tenure, compensation and other qualification as may be fixed by law. The general assembly shall prescribe mandatory retirement for judges of the supreme court and district court at a specified age and shall provide for adequate retirement compensation. Retired judges may be subject to special assignment to temporary judicial duties by the supreme court, as provided by law.

Added 1962, Amendment [21]

Retirement and discipline of judges. SEC. 19. In addition to the legislative power of impeachment of judges as set forth in article three (III), sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) of the constitution, the supreme court shall have power to retire judges for disability and to discipline or remove them for good cause, upon application by a commission on judicial qualifications. The general assembly shall provide by law for the implementation of this section.

Added 1972, Amendment [33]

ARTICLE VI.

MILITIA.

Composition — training. SECTION 1. The militia of this state shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this state, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

Amended 1868, Amendment [5]

Exemption. SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: Provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

Officers. SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE DEBTS.

Credit not to be loaned. SECTION 1. The credit of the state shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the state shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

Limitation. SEC. 2. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Losses to school funds. SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, school, or university fund of this state, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper

authorities of the state. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the state, in favor of the respective fund, sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

War debts. SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

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

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

Legislature may repeal. SEC. 6. The legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of any further debt, or liability, under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

Tax imposed distinctly stated. SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Motor vehicle fees and fuel taxes. SEC. 8. All motor vehicle registration fees and all licenses and excise taxes on motor vehicle fuel, except cost of administration, shall be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance and supervision of the public highways exclusively within the state or for the payment of bonds issued or to be issued for the construction of such public highways and the payment of interest on such bonds.

Added 1942, Amendment [18]

Fish and wildlife protection funds. SEC. 9. All revenue derived from state license fees for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and all state funds appropriated for, and federal or private funds received by the state for, the regulation or advancement of hunting, fishing, or trapping, or the protection, propagation, restoration, management, or harvest of fish or wildlife, shall be used exclusively for the performance and administration of activities related to those purposes.

Added 1996, Amendment [44]

Natural resources. SEC. 10. A natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund is created within the treasury for the purposes of protecting and enhancing water quality and natural areas in this state including parks, trails, and fish and wildlife habitat, and conserving agricultural soils in this state. Moneys in the fund shall be exclusively appropriated by law for these purposes.

The general assembly shall provide by law for the implementation of this section, including by providing for the administration of the fund and at least annual audits of the fund.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, the fund shall be annually credited with an amount equal to the amount generated by a sales tax rate of three-eighths of one percent as may be imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this state.

No revenue shall be credited to the fund until the tax rate for the sales tax imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this state in effect on the effective date of this section is increased. After such an increased tax rate becomes effective, an amount equal to the amount generated by the increase in the tax rate shall be annually credited to the fund, not to exceed an amount equal to the amount generated by a tax rate of three-eighths of one percent imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this state.

Added 2010, Amendment [48]
Referred to in §423.2, 461.3 of the Code

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS.

Referred to in §12C.13 of the Code

How created. SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

Taxation of corporations. SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

State not to be a stockholder. SEC. 3. The state shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the state.

Referred to in §509A.12 of the Code

Municipal corporations. SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

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

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

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 - 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Specie basis. SEC. 7. If a state bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 - 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

General banking law. SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the

state treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of states in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent. below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent. on the dollar, the bank or banks owning such stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks: and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Stockholders' responsibility. SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Billholders preferred. SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the billholders shall have a preference over its other creditors.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Specie payments — suspension. SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.*

*Codified Iowa Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Amendment or repeal of laws — exclusive privileges. SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the general assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two thirds of each branch of the general assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

Analogous provision, §491.39 of the Code

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

1ST. EDUCATION.**

**The board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1.

For statutory provisions, see chapters 256 and 262 of the Code.

Board of education. SECTION 1. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Eligibility. SEC. 2. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Election of members. SEC. 3. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

First session. SEC. 4. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Limitation of sessions. SEC. 5. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Secretary. SEC. 6. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Rules and regulations. SEC. 7. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Power to legislate. SEC. 8. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Governor ex officio a member. SEC. 9. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Expenses. SEC. 10. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

State university. SEC. 11. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

See Laws of the Board of Education, Act 10, December 25, 1858, which provides for the management of the state university by a board of trustees appointed by the board of education. See also codified Iowa Constitution, Art. IX, 2nd. division, §2.

Common schools. SEC. 12. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Compensation. SEC. 13. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Quorum — style of acts. SEC. 14. [* * *]*

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Board may be abolished. SEC. 15. [* * *]* The general assembly shall have power to abolish or reorganize said board of education, and provide for the educational interest of the state in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.**

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

**The board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1. For statutory provisions, see chapters 256 and 262 of the Code.

2ND. SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Control — management. SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands shall be under the control and management of the general assembly of this state.

Permanent fund. SEC. 2. The university lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all monies belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the state university. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said university.

Perpetual support fund. SEC. 3. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new states, under an act of congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of the union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of

deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such percent as has been or may hereafter be granted by congress, on the sale of lands in this state, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the state.

Referred to in §175.4 of the Code

Fines — how appropriated. SEC. 4.

Repealed 1974, Amendment [35]

Proceeds of lands. SEC. 5. The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this state, for the use of the university, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

Agents of school funds. SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the state and county revenue for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Distribution. SEC. 7.

Repealed 1984, Amendment [39]

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

Constitutional convention. SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the general assembly may, by law, provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the constitution, and propose amendment or amendments to same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, for and against such proposition, shall decide

in favor of a convention for such purpose, the general assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention, and for submitting the results of said convention to the people, in such manner and at such time as the general assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such a manner that electors may vote for or against each such amendment separately.

Repealed and rewritten 1964, Amendment [22]
Statutory provision, §39.4 of the Code

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Justice of peace — jurisdiction. SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Nonindictable misdemeanors, jurisdiction, codified Iowa Constitution, Art. I, §11
[The office of justice of peace has been abolished by 1972 Acts, ch 1124.]

Counties. SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area; except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of this state, may be organized without additional territory.

Indebtedness of political or municipal corporations. SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation — to be ascertained by the last state and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Statutory limitation, §346.24 of the Code
See 1972 Acts, ch 1088

Boundaries of state. SEC. 4. The boundaries of the state may be enlarged, with the consent of congress and the general assembly.

See boundary compromise agreements at the end of Volume VI of the Code

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

See §63.10 of the Code

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

Land grants located. SEC. 7. The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by congress to this state, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant, so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

Seat of government established — state university. SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the state university, at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

See 1855 Acts, ch 72

ARTICLE XII.

SCHEDULE.

Supreme law — constitutionality of acts. SECTION 1. This constitution shall be the supreme law of the state, and any law inconsistent therewith, shall be void. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this constitution into effect.

Laws in force. SEC. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Proceedings not affected. SEC. 3. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Fines inure to the state. SEC. 4.

Repealed 1974, Amendment [35]

Bonds in force. SEC. 5. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

First election for governor and lieutenant governor. SEC. 6. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

First election of officers. SEC. 7. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

For judges of supreme court. SEC. 8. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

General assembly — first session. SEC. 9. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Senators. SEC. 10. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Offices not vacated. SEC. 11. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Judicial districts. SEC. 12. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Submission of constitution. SEC. 13. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Proposition to strike out the word “white”. SEC. 14. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

Mills county. SEC. 15. [* * *]*

*Certain transitional provisions of codified Iowa Constitution, Art. XII have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

General election. SEC. 16. [* * *]*

Added 1904, Amendment [11]. Apparently superseded by codified Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §7.

*Certain provisions, apparently superseded or obsolete, have been omitted from this codified Iowa Constitution. See original Constitution for omitted language.

1857 CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA — ORIGINAL

[With the exception of the summary which appears at the beginning of the Constitution and the catchwords which precede each section, the Constitution as it appears here is a literal print of the original Constitution on file in the office of the secretary of state.]

[The amendments appear at the end, following the original text, in this version of the Constitution. In the codified Constitution (preceding), the amendments appear at the appropriate place in the text.]

[Repealed or superseded parts of the Constitution have been printed in italics.]

[Footnotes to relevant provisions of the Code of Iowa and Iowa Court Rules are not included in this original Constitution but rather are included in the codified Constitution (printed preceding this original Constitution).]

PREAMBLE.

Boundaries.

ARTICLE I. — BILL OF RIGHTS.

SEC. 1. Rights of persons. See Amendment [45].

2. Political power.
3. Religion.
4. Religious test — witnesses.
5. Dueling. [Repealed] Amendment [43].
6. Laws uniform.
7. Liberty of speech and press.
8. Personal security — searches and seizures.
9. Right of trial by jury — due process of law.
10. Rights of persons accused.
11. When indictment necessary. See Amendments [9] and [46].
12. Twice tried — bail.
13. Habeas corpus.
14. Military.
15. Quartering soldiers.
16. Treason.
17. Bail — punishments.
18. Eminent domain. See Amendment [13].
19. Imprisonment for debt.

20. Right of assemblage — petition.
21. Attainder — ex post facto law — obligation of contract.
22. Resident aliens.
23. Slavery — penal servitude.
24. Agricultural leases.
25. Rights reserved.

ARTICLE II. — RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

- SEC. 1. Electors. [Repealed] Amendment [30].
2. Privileged from arrest.
 3. From military duty.
 4. Persons in military service.
 5. Disqualified persons. See Amendment [47].
 6. Ballot.
 7. General election. [Repealed] Amendments [7], [11], and [14].

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 3. Representatives.
 4. Qualifications.
 5. Senators — qualifications.
 6. Number and classification. [Repealed] Amendment [26].
 7. Officers — elections determined.
 8. Quorum.
 9. Authority of the houses.
 10. Protest — record of vote.
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 12. Vacancies.
 13. Doors open.
 14. Adjournments.
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 16. Executive approval — veto. See Amendment [27].
 17. Passage of bills.
 18. Receipts and expenditures.
 19. Impeachment.
 20. Officers subject to impeachment — judgment.
 21. Members not appointed to office.
 22. Disqualification.
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 24. Appropriations.
 25. Compensation of members. [Repealed] Amendment [28].
 26. Time laws to take effect. See Amendment [23]. [Repealed] Amendment [40].
 27. Divorce.
 28. Lotteries. [Repealed] Amendment [34].
 29. Acts — one subject — expressed in title.
 30. Local or special laws — general and uniform — boundaries of counties.
 31. Extra compensation — payment of claims — appropriations for local or private purposes.
 32. Oath of members.
 33. Census. [Repealed] Amendment [17].
 34. Senators — number — method of apportionment. [Repealed] Amendment [16] also [26].
 35. Senators — representatives — number — apportionment — districts. [Repealed] Amendment [26].
 36. Ratio of representation. [Repealed] Amendment [26].
 37. Districts. [Repealed] Amendment [26].
 38. Elections by general assembly.
 - 38A. Municipal home rule. Amendment [25].
 39. Legislative districts. Amendment [29].
 - 39A. Counties Home Rule. Amendment [37].
 40. Nullification of administrative rules. Amendment [38].
- ARTICLE IV. — EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
- SEC. 1. Governor.
2. Election and term. Amendments [32] and [41].
 3. Lieutenant governor — returns of elections. Amendments [32] and [41].
 4. Election by general assembly. See Amendments [19] and [41].
 5. Contested elections. Amendment [41].
 6. Eligibility.
 7. Commander in chief.
 8. Duties of governor.
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 10. Vacancies.
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 15. Terms — compensation of lieutenant governor. Amendments [32] and [42].
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 17. Lieutenant governor to act as governor.
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 6. Jurisdiction of district court.
 7. Conservators of the peace.
 8. Style of process.
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 14. System of court practice.
 15. Vacancies in courts. See Amendment [21].
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 10. Senators.
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1. Annual sessions of General Assembly. [Repealed] Amendments [24]; also [36] of 1974.
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1. Apportionment of fines. [35].
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2. Terms — compensation. [42].
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Preamble. WE THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Boundaries. Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due East of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines River, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River, to a point on said river where the Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri — as established by the constitution of that State — adopted June 12th. 1820 — crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines River; thence Westwardly along the said Northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri River to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, according to Nicollett’s Map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux River, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes North latitude; thence East along said parallel of forty three degrees and thirty minutes until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi River to the place of beginning.

See boundary compromise agreements at the end of Volume VI of the Code

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Rights of persons. SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights — among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

In 1998, this section was amended by adding the words “and women”: See Amendment [45]

Political power. SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

Religion. SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister, or ministry.

Religious test — witnesses. SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office, or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

Dueling. SEC. 5. *[Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly, or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal, or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Constitution and laws of this State.]**

*This section repealed by Amendment [43]

Laws uniform. SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which, upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

Liberty of speech and press. SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appears to the jury that the matter charged as libellous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Personal security — searches and seizures. SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

Right of trial by jury — due process of law. SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Rights of persons accused. SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life, or liberty of an individual the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him, to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and, to have the assistance of counsel.

When indictment necessary. SEC. 11. All offences less than felony and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of One hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offence, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury,* except in cases arising in the army, or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

*As to indictment and the number of grand jurors, see Amendment [9]

In 1998, unnumbered paragraph 1 of this section was amended: See Amendment [46]

Twice tried — bail. SEC. 12. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

Habeas corpus. SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion, or invasion the public safety may require it.

Military. SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

Quartering soldiers. SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Treason. SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open Court.

Bail — punishments. SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

Eminent domain. SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantages that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.*

*See Amendment [13]

Imprisonment for debt. SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

Right of assemblage — petition. SEC. 20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives and to petition for a redress of grievances.

Attainder — ex post facto law — obligation of contract. SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

Resident aliens. SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property, as native born citizens.

Slavery — penal servitude. SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Agricultural leases. SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent, or service of any kind, shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

Rights reserved. SEC. 25. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

An additional section (section 26) was added to original Constitution, Art. I by the amendment of 1882. The supreme court, however, in the case of *Koehler v. Hill*, 60 Iowa 543, on April 21, 1883, held that, owing to certain irregularities, the amendment did not become a part of the Constitution. [Prohibition of intoxicating liquors]

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Electors. SECTION 1. *[Every (white)* male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the County in which he claims his vote sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorised by law.]***

*The above section was amended in 1868 by striking the word "white" from the first line thereof: See Amendment [1]

For qualifications of electors, see also United States Constitution, Amendments 19 and 26

A proposal to strike the word "male" was defeated in 1916

**In 1970, this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [30]

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

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

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

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

*In 2008, this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [47]

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

General election. SEC. 7. See Amendments [7], [11] and [14]

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Departments of government. SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments — the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial: and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

General assembly. SECTION 1. The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives: and the style of every law shall be. "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."

Sessions. SEC. 2. *[The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.]**

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendments [24] and [36]
Special sessions, original Constitution, Art. IV, §11 and Amendment [36]

Representatives. SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, *[on the second Tuesday in October,* except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November;]** and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

*For provisions relative to the time of holding the general election, see Amendment [14]

Qualifications. SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a *[free white] [male]** citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the County, or District he may have been chosen to represent.

*For amendments striking "free white" and "male", see Amendments [6] and [15]

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

Number and classification. SEC. 6. *[The number of Senators shall not be less than one third, nor more than one half the representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class, being as nearly one half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.]**

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [26]

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

Quorum. SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Authority of the houses. SEC. 9. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

Protest — record of vote. SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from, or protest against any Act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public, or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

Privileged from arrest. SEC. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

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

Doors open. SEC. 13. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Adjournments. SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Bills. SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective houses.

Executive approval — veto. SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to re-consider it; if, after such re-consideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two thirds of the members of each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections, if he disapproves thereof.*

*In 1968 an additional paragraph was added to this section: See Amendment [27]

Passage of bills. SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Receipts and expenditures. SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the General Assembly.

Impeachment. SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Referred to in Amendment [33]

Officers subject to impeachment — judgment. SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

Referred to in Amendment [33]

Members not appointed to office. SEC. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

Disqualification. SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly; but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmaster whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Failure to account. SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

Appropriations. SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Compensation of members. SEC. 25. *[Each member of the first General Assembly under this Constitution, shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled, in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have power to increase the compensation of its own members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation, as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.]**

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [28]

Time laws to take effect. SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the *fourth** day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session, shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.**

*For provision changing effective date, see Amendment [23]

**In 1986 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [40]

Divorce. SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

Lotteries. SEC. 28. *[No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.]**

*This section repealed by Amendment [34]

Acts — one subject — expressed in title. SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith; which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

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

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, County, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

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

Laws uniform, see original Constitution, Art. I, §6

Extra compensation — payment of claims — appropriations for local or private purposes. SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor, shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been

provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local, or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation, or claim, be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

Oath of members. SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: “I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator, (or Representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability.” And members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

Census. SEC. 33. *[The General Assembly shall, in the years One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, One thousand eight hundred and sixty three, One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, One thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and One thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the [white]* inhabitants of the State.]***

*The above section was amended in 1868 by striking the word “white” therefrom: See Amendment [2]

**This section repealed by Amendment [17]

Senators — number — method of apportionment. SEC. 34. *[The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of [white]* inhabitants in each.]***

*The above section has been amended three times: In 1868 it was amended by striking the word “white” therefrom: See Amendment [3]

**In 1904 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof. See Amendment [12]: Also [16]: See also Amendment [26]

Senators — representatives — number — apportionment — districts. SEC. 35. *[The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State, according to the number of [white]* inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.]***

*The above section has been amended twice. In 1868 it was amended by striking the word “white” therefrom: See Amendment [4]

**In 1904 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [12]: See also Amendment [26]

Ratio of representation. SEC. 36. *[At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative.]***

*In 1904 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [12]: See also Amendment [26]

Districts. SEC. 37. *[When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.]***

See Amendment [12]

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [26]

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

Municipal home rule. SEC. 38A. Amendment [25]

Legislative districts. SEC. 39. Amendment [29]

Counties home rule. SEC. 39A. Amendment [37]

Nullification of administrative rules. SEC. 40. Amendment [38]

ARTICLE IV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor. SECTION 1. The Supreme Executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

Election and term. SEC. 2. *[The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.]**

*In 1972 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [32]; also Amendment [41]

Lieutenant governor — returns of elections. SEC. 3. *[There shall be a Lieutenant Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.]**

*In 1972 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [32]; also Amendment [41]

Election by general assembly. SEC. 4. *[The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be.]**

*In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [41]
See Amendment [19] relating to death or failure to qualify

Contested elections. SEC. 5. *[Contested elections for Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.]**

*In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [41]

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

Commander in chief. SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander in chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

Duties of governor. SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Execution of laws. SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

Vacancies. SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have

power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

Convening general assembly. SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both Houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

See Amendment of 1974 No. 2 [36]

Message. SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

Adjournment. SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

Disqualification. SEC. 14. No persons shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this State, execute the office of Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

Terms — compensation of lieutenant governor. SEC. 15. *[The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate, shall receive as compensation therefor, the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.]**

*In 1972 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [32]; also Amendment [42]

Pardons — reprieves — commutations. SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

Lieutenant governor to act as governor. SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

President of senate. SEC. 18. *[The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall only vote when the Senate is equally divided;* and in case of his absence, or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore.]***

*Majority vote required on passage of a bill in General Assembly, see original Constitution, Art. III, §17

**In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [42]

Vacancies. SEC. 19. *[If the Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the*

*vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.]**

*In 1952 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [20]; also Amendment [42]

Seal of state. SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Grants and commissions. SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Secretary — auditor — treasurer. SEC. 22. [*A Secretary of State, Auditor of State and Treasurer of State, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and perform such duties as may be required by law.]**

*In 1972 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [32]

ARTICLE V.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Courts. SECTION 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Supreme court. SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold Court.

But see original Constitution, this Art., Art. V, §10

Election of judges — term. SEC. 3. [*The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their Court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The Judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one Judge shall go out of office every two years; and the Judge holding the shortest term of office under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the Court, during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State, during the term for which they shall have been elected.]**

*In 1962 this section was repealed: See Amendment [21]

Jurisdiction of supreme court. SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a Court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior Judicial tribunals throughout the State.*

*This section was amended in 1962: See Amendment [21]

District court and judge. SEC. 5. [*The District Court shall consist of a single Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the District in which he resides. The Judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of Judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.]**

*In 1962 this section was repealed: See Amendment [21(2)]

Jurisdiction of district court. SEC. 6. The District Court shall be a court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Conservators of the peace. SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

Style of process. SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Iowa", and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

Salaries. SEC. 9. [*The salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum; and that of each District Judge, one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year Eighteen hundred and Sixty; after which time, they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe; which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.*]*

*In 1962 this section was repealed: See Amendment [21]

Judicial districts — supreme court. SEC. 10. *The state shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year eighteen hundred and sixty, the general assembly may re-organize the judicial districts and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the supreme court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no re-organization of the districts, or diminution of the number of judges, shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such re-organization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.**

*Much of this section apparently superseded by Amendment [8]

Judges — when chosen. SEC. 11. [*The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each Judge shall commence on the first day of January next, after his election.*]*

*In 1962 this section was repealed: See Amendment [21]

Attorney general. SEC. 12. [*The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the election of an Attorney General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.*]*

*In 1972 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [32]

District attorney. SEC. 13. [*The qualified electors of each judicial district shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.*]*

*In 1884 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [10]. In 1970 this substitute was repealed: See Amendment [31]

System of court practice. SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the Courts of this State.

For provisions relative to the grand jury, see Amendment [9]

Vacancies in courts. SEC. 15. Amendment [21]

State and district nominating commissions. SEC. 16. Amendment [21]

Terms — judicial elections. SEC. 17. Amendment [21]

Salaries — qualifications — retirements. SEC. 18. Amendment [21]

Retirement and discipline of judges. SEC. 19. Amendment [33]

ARTICLE VI.

MILITIA.

Composition — training. SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied [white]* male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

*The above section was amended in 1868 by striking the word "white" therefrom: See Amendment [5]

Exemption. SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace: Provided, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

Officers. SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers excepted,) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE VII.

STATE DEBTS.

Credit not to be loaned. SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

Limitation. SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Losses to school funds. SEC. 3. All losses to the permanent, School, or University fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund, sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent. annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

War debts. SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Contracting debt — submission to the people. SEC. 5. Except the debts herein before specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by, or on behalf of this State,

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

Legislature may repeal. SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time, after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may, at any time, forbid the contracting of any further debt, or liability, under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability, which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

Tax imposed distinctly stated. SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

Motor vehicle fees and fuel taxes. SEC. 8. Amendment [18]

Fish and wildlife protection funds. SEC. 9. Amendment [44]

Natural resources. SEC. 10. Amendment [48]

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS.

How created. SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

Taxation of corporations. SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit, shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

State not to be a stockholder. SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

Municipal corporations. SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

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

State bank. SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank with branches.*

*Original Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Specie basis. SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each others liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.*

*Original Constitution, ART. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

General banking law. SEC. 8. If a general Banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of State, of all bills, or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent. below their average value in the City of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of said stocks, to the amount of ten per cent. on the dollar, the bank or banks owning such stock shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks: and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer, and to whom.*

*Original Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Stockholders' responsibility. SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.*

*Original Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Bill-holders preferred. SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill-holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.*

*Original Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Specie payments — suspension. SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.*

*Original Constitution, Art. VIII, §6 – 11 apply to banks of issue only. See 63 Iowa 11; also 220 Iowa 794 and 221 Iowa 102

Amendment or repeal of laws — exclusive privileges. SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

1ST. EDUCATION.*

*The board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1.

Board of education. SECTION 1. *The educational interest of the State, including Common Schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a Board of Education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.*

Eligibility. SEC. 2. *No person shall be eligible as a member of said Board who shall not have attained the age of twenty five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.*

Election of members. SEC. 3. *One member of said Board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this Constitution, the Board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years; and one half of the Board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.*

First session. SEC. 4. *The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Seat of Government, on the first Monday of December, after their election; after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.*

Limitation of sessions. SEC. 5. *The session of the Board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon the recommendation of two thirds of the Board, the Governor may order a special session.*

Secretary. SEC. 6. *The Board of Education shall appoint a Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.*

Rules and regulations. SEC. 7. *All rules and regulations made by the Board shall be published and distributed to the several Counties, Townships, and School Districts, as may be provided for by the Board, and when so made, published and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.*

Power to legislate. SEC. 8. *The Board of Education shall have full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to Common Schools, and other educational institutions, that are instituted, to receive aid from the School or University fund of this State; but all acts, rules, and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly; and when so altered, amended, or repealed they shall not be re-enacted by the Board of Education.*

Governor ex officio a member. SEC. 9. *The Governor of the State shall be, ex officio, a member of said Board.*

Expenses. SEC. 10. *The board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.*

State university. SEC. 11. *The State University shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the University fund shall be applied to that Institution and no other.*

See Laws of the Board of Education, Act 10, December 25, 1858, which provides for the management of the state University by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Board of Education. See also original Constitution, Art. IX, 2nd. division, §2.

Common schools. SEC. 12. *The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of Common Schools and such school shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school as aforesaid may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.*

Compensation. SEC. 13. *The members of the Board of Education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.*

Quorum — style of acts. SEC. 14. *A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law, for the government of Common Schools or other educational institutions, shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the Board shall be, “Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa.”*

Board may be abolished.* SEC. 15. *At any time after the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or re-organize said Board of Education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.*

*The board of education was abolished in 1864 by 1864 Acts, ch 52, §1.

2ND. SCHOOL FUND AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Control — management. SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands, shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

Permanent fund. SEC. 2. The University lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all monies belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said University.

Perpetual support fund. SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold, or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such percent as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common schools throughout the State.

Fines — how appropriated. SEC. 4. *[The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several Counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several Counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said Counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of Common Schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the Board of Education shall, from time to time provide.]**

*This section repealed by Amendment [35]

Proceeds of lands. SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of the University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be, and remain, a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University.

Agents of school funds. SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same, that by law, receive and control the State and county revenue for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Distribution. SEC. 7. [*The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.*]*

*In 1984 this section was repealed: See Amendment [39]

ARTICLE X.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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

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

Convention. SEC. 3. [*At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such times as the General Assembly may, by law, provide, the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution, and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a Convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.*]*

*In 1964 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [22]

ARTICLE XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Justice of peace — jurisdiction. SECTION 1. *The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.*

Nonindictable misdemeanors, jurisdiction, original Constitution, ART. I, §11
[The office of Justice of Peace has been abolished by 1972 Acts, ch 1124.]

Counties. SEC. 2. No new County shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty two square miles; nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area; except the County of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the Northern boundary of this State, may be organized without additional territory.

Indebtedness of political or municipal corporations. SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five percentum on the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation — to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

See 1972 Acts, ch 1088

Boundaries of state. SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

See boundary compromise agreements at the end of Volume VI of the Code

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

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

Land grants located. SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands, which have been, or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant, so exempted, shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

Seat of government established — state university. SEC. 8. The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the City of Des Moines, in the County of Polk; and the State University, at Iowa City, in the County of Johnson.

See 1855 Acts, ch 72

ARTICLE XII.

SCHEDULE.

Supreme law — constitutionality of acts. SECTION 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith, shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

Laws in force. SEC. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

Proceedings not affected. SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari, and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law; and all offences, misdemeanors, and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been, had not this Constitution been made.

Fines inure to the state. SEC. 4. *[All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State, or to any County therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the State, county, or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.]**

*This section repealed by Amendment [35]

Bonds in force. SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

First election for governor and lieutenant governor. SEC. 6. The first election under this Constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There shall also be elected at such election, the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December One thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

First election of officers. SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, members of Congress and such State officers as shall be elected at the April election in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, (except the Superintendent of Public Instruction,) and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight: *Provided*, That the time for which any District Judge or other State or County officer elected at the April election in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight.

For judges of supreme court. SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such County officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

General assembly — first session. SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

Senators. SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, at which time their successors shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

Offices not vacated. SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment, which office is continued by this Constitution, and every person who shall be so elected or appointed, to any such office, before the taking effect of this constitution, (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided,) shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire: but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this Constitution prescribed.

Judicial districts. SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this Constitution, shall district the State into eleven Judicial Districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the members of the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Submission of constitution. SEC. 13. This Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution — Yes." Those against the Constitution, "New Constitution — No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll-books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers. And if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this Constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

Proposition to strike out the word "white". SEC. 14. At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "White" from the article on the Right of Suffrage, shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection in manner following — Namely:

A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box; and those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'White' be stricken out of the Article on the Right of Suffrage? Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'White' be stricken out of the Article on the Right of Suffrage? No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, then said word "White" shall be stricken from said Article and be no part thereof.

This proposition failed to be adopted but see Amendment [1]

Mills county. SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the County of Mills shall be in and a part of the sixth Judicial District of this State.

Sec. 16. For provisions relative to biennial election, see Amendment [11]: See also Amendment [14]

Done in Convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty first.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

TIMOTHY DAY	A. H. MARVIN	S. AYERS
S. G. WINCHESTER	J. H. EMERSON	HARVEY J. SKIFF
DAVID BUNKER	R. L. B. CLARKE	J. A. PARVIN
D. P. PALMER	JAMES A. YOUNG	W. PENN. CLARKE
GEO. W. ELLS	D. H. SOLOMON	JEREMIAH HOLLINGSWORTH
J. C. HALL	M. W. ROBINSON	WM. PATTERSON
JOHN. H. PETERS	LEWIS TODHUNTER	D. W. PRICE.
WM. A. WARREN	JOHN EDWARDS	ALPHIEUS SCOTT
H. W. GRAY	J. C. TRAER	GEORGE GILLASPY
ROBT. GOWER	JAMES F. WILSON	EDWARD JOHNSTONE
H. D. GIBSON	AMOS HARRIS	AYLETT R COTTON.
THOMAS SEELY	JNO T. CLARK	

Attest:

FRANCIS SPRINGER *President*

TH: J. SAUNDERS, *Secretary*.
E. N. BATES *Asst. Secretary*.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an instrument known as the "New Constitution of the State of Iowa" adopted by the constitutional convention of said State on the fifth day of March A.D. 1857 was submitted to the qualified electors of said State at the annual election held on Monday the third day of August 1857 for their approval or rejection.

And whereas an official canvass of the votes cast at said election shows that there were Forty thousand three hundred and eleven votes cast for the adoption of said Constitution and Thirty eight thousand six hundred and eighty-one votes were cast against its adoption, leaving a majority of sixteen hundred and thirty votes in favor of its adoption.

Now therefore I, JAMES W. GRIMES, Governor of said State, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me, hereby declare the said New Constitution to be adopted, and declare it to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

L.S. Done at Iowa City this Third day of September A.D. 1857 of the Independence of the United States the eighty second and of the State of Iowa the eleventh.

JAMES W. GRIMES

By the Governor.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

AMENDMENTS OF 1868

[1] 1st Strike the word "white," from Section 1 of Article II thereof; [Electors]

[2] 2d Strike the word "white," from Section 33 of Article III thereof; [Census]

[3] 3d Strike the word “white,” from Section 34 of Article III thereof; [Senators]

[4] 4th Strike the word “white,” from Section 35 of Article III thereof; [Apportionment]

[5] 5th Strike the word “white,” from Section 1 of Article VI thereof; [Militia]

The first of these amendments was submitted to the electorate with the Constitution in 1857 but was defeated.

AMENDMENT OF 1880

[6] Strike out the words “free white” from the third line of Section four (4) of Article three (III) of said Constitution, relating to the legislative department.

AMENDMENTS OF 1884

[7] **General election.** Amendment 1. [*The general election for State, District County and Township officers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.*]*

*The above amendment, published as section 7 of original Constitution, Art. II was repealed by Amendment [14]

[8] **Judicial districts.** Amendment 2. At any regular session of the General Assembly the State may be divided into the necessary Judicial Districts for District Court purposes, or the said Districts may be reorganized and the number of the Districts and the Judges of said Courts increased or diminished; but no re-organization of the Districts or diminution of the Judges shall have the effect of removing a Judge from office.

See section 10 of original Constitution, Art. V

[9] **Grand jury.** Amendment 3. The Grand Jury may consist of any number of members not less than five, nor more than fifteen, as the General Assembly may by law provide, or the General Assembly may provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offense without the intervention of a Grand Jury.

See section 11 of original Constitution, Art. I

[10] Amendment 4. That Section 13 of Article V of the Constitution be stricken therefrom, and the following adopted as such Section.

County attorney. SEC. 13. [*The qualified electors of each county shall, at the general election in the year 1886, and every two years thereafter elect a County Attorney, who shall be a resident of the county for which he is elected, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.*]*

*In 1970 this section was repealed: See Amendment [31]

AMENDMENTS OF 1904

[11] Amendment 1. Add as Section 16, to Article XII of the Constitution, the following:

General election. SEC. 16. [*The first general election after the adoption of this amendment shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and general elections shall be held biennially thereafter. In the year one thousand nine hundred and six there shall be elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, two judges of the supreme court, the successors of the judges of the district court whose terms of office expire on December 31st, one thousand nine hundred and six, state senators who would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, and members of the house of representatives. The terms of office of the judges of the supreme court which would otherwise expire on December 31st, in odd numbered years, and all other elective*

*state, county and township officers whose terms of office would otherwise expire in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and members of the general assembly whose successors would otherwise be chosen at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, are hereby extended one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of offices of senators whose successors would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven are hereby extended one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The general assembly shall make such changes in the law governing the time of election and term of office of all other elective officers as shall be necessary to make the time of their election and terms of office conform to this amendment, and shall provide which of the judges of the supreme court shall serve as chief justice. The general assembly shall meet in regular session on the second Monday in January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and also on the second Monday in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, and biennially thereafter.]**

Practically the same amendment as the above was ratified in 1900, but the supreme court, in the case of *State ex rel. Bailey v. Brookhart*, 113 Iowa 250, held that said amendment was not proposed and adopted as required by the constitution, and did not become a part thereof

*The above amendment of 1904 has apparently been superseded by Amendment [14]

[12] Amendment 2. That Sections thirty-four (34) thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, be repealed and the following be adopted in lieu thereof.

Senators — number — method of apportionment. SEC. 34. *[The Senate shall be composed of fifty members to be elected from the several senatorial districts, established by law and at the next session of the general assembly held following the taking of the state and national census, they shall be apportioned among the several counties or districts of the state, according to population as shown by the last preceding census.]* ***

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [26]

**See Amendment [16]; also original Constitution, Art. III, sec. 6

Representatives — number — apportionment. SEC. 35. *[The House of Representatives shall consist of not more than one hundred and eight members. The Ratio of representation shall be determined by dividing the whole number of the population of the state as shown by the last preceding state or national census, by the whole number of counties then existing or organized, but each county shall constitute one representative district and be entitled to one representative, but each county having a population in excess of the ratio number, as herein provided of three fifths or more of such ratio number shall be entitled to one additional representative, but said addition shall extend only to the nine counties having the greatest population.]**

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [26]

Ratio of representation. SEC. 36. *[The General Assembly shall, at the first regular session held following the adoption of this amendment, and at each succeeding regular session held next after the taking of such census, fix the ratio of representation, and apportion the additional representatives, as herein before required.]**

*In 1968 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [26]

AMENDMENT OF 1908

[13] That there be added to Section eighteen (18) of Article one (I) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, the following:

Drainage ditches and levees. The general assembly, however, may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees for agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, vest the proper authorities with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of the state, by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby. The General Assembly

may provide by law for the condemnation of such real estate as shall be necessary for the construction and maintenance of such drains, ditches and levees, and prescribe the method of making such condemnation.

AMENDMENT OF 1916

[14] To repeal Section seven (7) of Article two (II) of the Constitution of Iowa and to adopt in lieu thereof the following, to-wit:

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

The above amendment repealed Amendment [7], which was published as section 7 of Article II: See also Amendment [11]

In 1916 a proposed amendment to extend the election franchise to women was defeated by the people

In 1917 a second proposed prohibition amendment was defeated by the people

In 1919 a second proposed amendment to enfranchise women was nullified by a procedural defect in failure to publish

AMENDMENT OF 1926

[15] Strike out the word "male" from Section four (4) of Article three (III) of said constitution, relating to the legislative department.

AMENDMENT OF 1928

[16] *[That the period (.) at the end of said section thirty-four (34) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the state of Iowa be stricken and the following inserted:*

" , but no county shall be entitled to more than one (1) senator."] ***

See original Constitution, Art. III, §6

*The above amendment was repealed by Amendment [26]

**Applicable to Amendment [12]

AMENDMENT OF 1936

[17] Amend Article three (III) by repealing Section thirty-three (33) relating to the state census.

AMENDMENT OF 1942

[18] That Article Seven (VII) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa be amended by adding thereto, as Section eight (8) thereof, the following:

Motor vehicle fees and fuel taxes. [SEC. 8.] All motor vehicle registration fees and all licenses and excise taxes on motor vehicle fuel, except cost of administration, shall be used exclusively for the construction, maintenance and supervision of the public highways exclusively within the state or for the payment of bonds issued or to be issued for the construction of such public highways and the payment of interest on such bonds.

AMENDMENTS OF 1952

[19] Amendment 1. Section four (4) of Article IV of the Constitution of Iowa is amended by adding thereto the following:

Death of governor-elect or failure to qualify. *[If, upon the completion of the canvass of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor by the General Assembly, it shall appear that the person who received the highest number of votes for Governor has since died, resigned, is unable to qualify, fails to qualify, or for any other reason is unable to assume the duties of the office of Governor for the ensuing term, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the person who received the highest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor until the disability is removed and, upon inauguration, he shall assume the powers and duties of Governor.]**

*In 1988 the above amendment was repealed by Amendment [41]

[20] Amendment 2. Section nineteen (19) of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Gubernatorial succession. SEC. 19. *[If there be a vacancy in the office of Governor and the Lieutenant Governor shall by reason of death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the President pro tempore of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President pro tempore of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and if the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for any of the above causes, shall be incapable of performing the duties of the office of Governor, the Justices of the Supreme Court shall convene the General Assembly by proclamation and the General Assembly shall organize by the election of a President pro tempore by the Senate and a Speaker by the House of Representatives. The General Assembly shall thereupon immediately proceed to the election of a Governor and Lieutenant Governor in joint convention.]**

Practically the same amendments were proposed in 1947 but nullified by a procedural defect in 1949 by failure to publish before the election

*In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute was adopted in lieu thereof. See Amendment [42]

AMENDMENT OF 1962

[21] Article Five (V) is amended in the following manner:

1. Section four (4) is amended by striking from lines eight (8) and nine (9) of such section the words, "exercise a supervisory" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "shall exercise a supervisory and administrative".
2. Sections three (3), five (5), nine (9) and eleven (11) are repealed.
3. The following sections are added thereto:

Vacancies in courts. SEC. 15. Vacancies in the Supreme Court and District Court shall be filled by appointment by the Governor from lists of nominees submitted by the appropriate judicial nominating commission. Three nominees shall be submitted for each Supreme Court vacancy, and two nominees shall be submitted for each District Court vacancy. If the Governor fails for thirty days to make the appointment, it shall be made from such nominees by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

State and district nominating commissions. SEC. 16. There shall be a State Judicial Nominating Commission. Such commission shall make nominations to fill vacancies in the Supreme Court. Until July 4, 1973, and thereafter unless otherwise provided by law, the State Judicial Nominating Commission shall be composed and selected as follows: There shall be not less than three nor more than eight appointive members, as provided by law, and an equal number of elective members on such Commission, all of whom shall be electors of the state. The appointive members shall be appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the Senate. The elective members shall be elected by the resident members of the bar of the state. The judge of the Supreme Court who is senior in length of service on said Court, other than the Chief Justice, shall also be a member of such Commission and shall be its chairman.

There shall be a District Judicial Nominating Commission in each judicial district of the state. Such commissions shall make nominations to fill vacancies in the District Court within their respective districts. Until July 4, 1973, and thereafter unless otherwise provided by law, District Judicial Nominating Commissions shall be composed and selected as follows: There shall be not less than three nor more than six appointive members, as provided by law, and an equal number of elective members on each such commission, all of whom shall be electors of the district. The appointive members shall be appointed by the Governor. The elective members shall be elected by the resident members of the bar of the district. The district judge of such district who is senior in length of service shall also be a member of such commission and shall be its chairman.

Due consideration shall be given to area representation in the appointment and election of Judicial Nominating Commission members. Appointive and elective members of Judicial Nominating Commissions shall serve for six year terms, shall be ineligible for a second six year term on the same commission, shall hold no office of profit of the United States or of the state during their terms, shall be chosen without reference to political affiliation, and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. As near as may be, the terms of one-third of such members shall expire every two years.

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

Salaries — qualifications — retirement. SEC. 18. Judges of the Supreme Court and District Court shall receive salaries from the state, shall be members of the bar of the state and shall have such other qualifications as may be prescribed by law. Judges of the Supreme Court and District Court shall be ineligible to any other office of the state while serving on said court and for two years thereafter, except that District Judges shall be eligible to the office of Supreme Court Judge. Other judicial officers shall be selected in such manner and shall have such tenure, compensation and other qualification as may be fixed by law. The General Assembly shall prescribe mandatory retirement for Judges of the Supreme Court and District Court at a specified age and shall provide for adequate retirement compensation. Retired judges may be subject to special assignment to temporary judicial duties by the Supreme Court, as provided by law.

AMENDMENT OF 1964

[22] Section three (3) of Article ten (X) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

AMENDMENT OF 1966

[23] Section twenty-six (26) of Article III is amended by striking from line four (4) the word "fourth" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "first".

AMENDMENTS OF 1968

[24] Amendment 1. Section two (2) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Annual sessions of General Assembly. SEC. 2. *[The General Assembly shall meet in session on the second Monday of January of each year. The Governor of the state may convene the General Assembly by proclamation in the interim.]**

*In 1974 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted: See Amendment [36]

[25] Amendment 2. Article three (III), legislative department, Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby amended by adding the following new section:

Municipal home rule. [SEC. 38A.] Municipal corporations are granted home rule power and authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the General Assembly, to determine their local affairs and government, except that they shall not have power to levy any tax unless expressly authorized by the General Assembly.

The rule or proposition of law that a municipal corporation possesses and can exercise only those powers granted in express words is not a part of the law of this state.

[26] Amendment 3. Section six (6) of Article three (III) section thirty-four (34) of Article three (III) and the 1904 and 1928 amendments thereto, sections thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) of Article three (III) and the 1904 amendment to each such section, and section thirty-seven (37) of Article three (III) are hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Senators — number and classification. SEC. 6. The number of senators shall total not more than one-half the membership of the house of representatives. Senators shall be

classified so that as nearly as possible one-half of the members of the senate shall be elected every two years.

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

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

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

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

[27] Amendment 4. Section sixteen (16) of article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

Item veto by Governor. The Governor may approve appropriation bills in whole or in part, and may disapprove any item of an appropriation bill; and the part approved shall become a law. Any item of an appropriation bill disapproved by the Governor shall be returned, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, or shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State in the case of an appropriation bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, and the procedure in each case shall be the same as provided for other bills. Any such item of an appropriation bill may be enacted into law notwithstanding the Governor's objections, in the same manner as provided for other bills.

[28] Amendment 5. Section twenty-five (25) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Compensation and expenses of General Assembly. SEC. 25. Each member of the General Assembly shall receive such compensation and allowances for expenses as shall

be fixed by law but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase compensation and allowances effective prior to the convening of the next General Assembly following the session in which any increase is adopted.

AMENDMENTS OF 1970

[29] Amendment 1. Article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new section:

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

[30] Amendment 2. Section one (1) of Article two (II) of the Constitution, as amended in 1868, is hereby repealed and the following is hereby adopted in lieu thereof:

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

See United States Constitution, Amendments 19 and 26

[31] Amendment 3. Section thirteen (13) of Article five (V) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa as amended by Amendment 4 of the Amendments of 1884 is hereby repealed. [County Attorney]

AMENDMENTS OF 1972

[32] Amendment 1. Section two (2) of Article four (IV) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Election and term [governor]. SEC. 2. *[The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office for four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualifies.]**

*In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [41]

Section three (3) of Article four (IV) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Lieutenant governor — returns of elections. SEC. 3. *[There shall be a Lieutenant Governor who shall hold his office for the same term, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant Governor. The returns of every election for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.]**

*In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [41]

Section fifteen (15) of Article four (IV) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Terms — compensation of lieutenant governor. SEC. 15. *[The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualify. The Lieutenant Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same compensation as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate, and between sessions such compensation and expenses as provided by law.]**

*In 1988 this section was repealed and a substitute adopted in lieu thereof: See Amendment [42]

Section twenty-two (22) of Article four (IV) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

Section twelve (12) of Article five (V) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

[33] Amendment 2. Article five (V), Constitution of the State of Iowa, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new section:

Retirement and discipline of judges. [SEC. 19.] In addition to the legislative power of impeachment of judges as set forth in Article three (III), sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) of the Constitution, the Supreme Court shall have power to retire judges for disability and to discipline or remove them for good cause, upon application by a commission on judicial qualifications. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the implementation of this section.

[34] Amendment 3. Section twenty-eight (28) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed. [Lottery prohibition]

AMENDMENTS OF 1974

[35] Amendment 1. **Apportionment of fines.**

Section four (4), subdivision two (2) entitled "School Funds and School Lands", of Article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed.

Section four (4) of Article twelve (XII) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby repealed.

[36] Amendment 2. Section two (2) of Article three (III) of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, as amended by amendment number one (1) of the Amendments of 1968 to the Constitution of the State of Iowa, is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Annual sessions of General Assembly — special sessions. The General Assembly shall meet in session on the second Monday of January of each year. Upon written request to the

presiding officer of each House of the General Assembly by two-thirds of the members of each House, the General Assembly shall convene in special session. The Governor of the state may convene the General Assembly by proclamation in the interim.

AMENDMENT OF 1978

[37] Article three (III), legislative department, Constitution of the State of Iowa is hereby amended by adding the following new section:

Counties home rule. [SEC. 39A.] Counties or joint county-municipal corporation governments are granted home rule power and authority, not inconsistent with the laws of the general assembly, to determine their local affairs and government, except that they shall not have power to levy any tax unless expressly authorized by the general assembly. The general assembly may provide for the creation and dissolution of joint county-municipal corporation governments. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of charters in county or joint county-municipal corporation governments.

If the power or authority of a county conflicts with the power and authority of a municipal corporation, the power and authority exercised by a municipal corporation shall prevail within its jurisdiction.

The proposition or rule of law that a county or joint county-municipal corporation government possesses and can exercise only those powers granted in express words is not a part of the law of this state.

In 1980 a proposed amendment to Article I, section 1, relating to equal rights of men and women was defeated by the people

AMENDMENTS OF 1984

[38] Amendment 1. Article III, Legislative Department, Constitution of the State of Iowa, is amended by adding the following new section:

Nullification of administrative rules. [SEC. 40.] The general assembly may nullify an adopted administrative rule of a state agency by the passage of a resolution by a majority of all of the members of each house of the general assembly.

[39] Amendment 2. **Distribution.** Section 7, subdivision 2 entitled "School Funds and School Lands", of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed.

AMENDMENT OF 1986

[40] Section 26 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, as amended by the Amendment of 1966, is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Time laws to take effect. SEC. 26. An act of the general assembly passed at a regular session of a general assembly shall take effect on July 1 following its passage unless a different effective date is stated in an act of the general assembly. An act passed at a special session of a general assembly shall take effect ninety days after adjournment of the special session unless a different effective date is stated in an act of the general assembly. The general assembly may establish by law a procedure for giving notice of the contents of acts of immediate importance which become law.

AMENDMENTS OF 1988

[41] Amendment 1. Section 2 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, as amended by amendment number 1 of the Amendments of 1972, is repealed beginning with the general election in the year 1990 and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, as amended by amendment number 1 of the Amendments of 1972, is repealed beginning with the general election in the year 1990 and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, as amended by amendment number 1 of the Amendments of 1952, is repealed beginning with the general election in the year 1990 and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed beginning with the general election in the year 1990 and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

[42] Amendment 2. Section 15 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, as amended by amendment number 1 of the Amendments of 1972, is repealed beginning with the second Monday in January 1991, and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

Section 18 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed beginning with the second Monday in January 1991, and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Duties of lieutenant governor. SEC. 18. The lieutenant governor shall have the duties provided by law and those duties of the governor assigned to the lieutenant governor by the governor.

Section 19 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Iowa as amended by amendment number 2 of the Amendments of 1952 is repealed beginning with the second Monday in January 1991, and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

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

AMENDMENT OF 1992

[43] Section 5 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed. [Dueling]

A proposed amendment relating to the equality of rights of men and women under the law was defeated by the electors at the 1992 general election

AMENDMENT OF 1996

[44] Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is amended by adding the following new section:

Fish and wildlife protection funds. SEC. 9. All revenue derived from state license fees for hunting, fishing, and trapping, and all state funds appropriated for, and federal or private funds received by the state for, the regulation or advancement of hunting, fishing, or trapping, or the protection, propagation, restoration, management, or harvest of fish

or wildlife, shall be used exclusively for the performance and administration of activities related to those purposes.

AMENDMENTS OF 1998

[45] Amendment 1. Section 1 of Article I of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is amended to read as follows:

Rights of persons. SECTION 1. All men and women are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights — among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

[46] Amendment 2. Section 11, unnumbered paragraph 1, Article I of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is amended to read as follows:

When indictment necessary — grand jury. SEC. 11. All ~~offences~~ offenses less than felony and in which the ~~punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or maximum permissible~~ imprisonment for does not exceed thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a ~~justice of the peace, or other an~~ officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal ~~offence~~ offense, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army, or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

Proposed amendments relating to the state budget by limiting state general fund expenditures and restricting certain state tax revenue changes were defeated by the people at a special election held on June 29, 1999

AMENDMENT OF 2008

[47] Section 5 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Disqualified persons. SEC. 5. A person adjudged mentally incompetent to vote or a person convicted of any infamous crime shall not be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

AMENDMENT OF 2010

[48] Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Iowa is amended by adding the following new section:

Natural resources. SEC. 10. A natural resources and outdoor recreation trust fund is created within the treasury for the purposes of protecting and enhancing water quality and natural areas in this State including parks, trails, and fish and wildlife habitat, and conserving agricultural soils in this State. Moneys in the fund shall be exclusively appropriated by law for these purposes.

The general assembly shall provide by law for the implementation of this section, including by providing for the administration of the fund and at least annual audits of the fund.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, the fund shall be annually credited with an amount equal to the amount generated by a sales tax rate of three-eighths of one percent as may be imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this State.

No revenue shall be credited to the fund until the tax rate for the sales tax imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this State in effect on the effective date of this section is increased. After

such an increased tax rate becomes effective, an amount equal to the amount generated by the increase in the tax rate shall be annually credited to the fund, not to exceed an amount equal to the amount generated by a tax rate of three-eighths of one percent imposed upon the retail sales price of tangible personal property and the furnishing of enumerated services sold in this State.

THE CODE OF IOWA

2014

AS AUTHORIZED BY CHAPTER 2B

TITLE I

STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND MANAGEMENT

SUBTITLE 1

SOVEREIGNTY

CHAPTER 1

SOVEREIGNTY AND JURISDICTION OF THE STATE

1.1	State boundaries.	1.12	Jurisdiction of Indian settlement.
1.2	Sovereignty.	1.13	Existing trusts not affected.
1.3	Concurrent jurisdiction.	1.14	Tribal ordinances or customs enforced.
1.4	Acquisition of lands by United States.	1.15	Attorney appointed by state in civil actions.
1.5	Federal fish and game refuge.	1.16	Concurrent jurisdiction over lands and waters dedicated to national park purposes.
1.6	Approval required.	1.17	Cession or retrocession of federal jurisdiction.
1.7	Legislative grant.	1.18	Iowa English language reaffirmation.
1.8	Applicability of statute.		
1.9	National forests.		
1.10	Offenses.		
1.11	Keokuk cemetery and Knoxville hospital — assumption of jurisdiction.		

1.1 State boundaries.

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

[C51, §1; R60, §1; C73, §1; C97, §1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.1]

2009 Acts, ch 41, §1

Referred to in §1.2

1.2 Sovereignty.

The state possesses sovereignty coextensive with the boundaries referred to in section 1.1, subject to such rights as may at any time exist in the United States in relation to public lands, or to any establishment of the national government.

[C51, §2; R60, §2; C73, §2; C97, §2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.2]

1.3 Concurrent jurisdiction.

The state has concurrent jurisdiction on the waters of any river or lake which forms a common boundary between this and any other state.

[C51, §3; R60, §3; C73, §3; C97, §3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.3]

See Act of Congress, Aug. 4, 1846, 9 Stat. L. p. 52

1.4 Acquisition of lands by United States.

The United States of America may acquire by condemnation or otherwise for any of its uses or purposes any real estate in this state, and may exercise jurisdiction thereover but not to the extent of limiting the provisions of the laws of this state.

This state reserves, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States or any law enacted in pursuance thereof, the right of service on real estate held by the United States of any notice or process authorized by its laws; and reserves jurisdiction, except when used for naval or military purposes, over all offenses committed thereon against its laws and regulations and ordinances adopted in pursuance thereof.

Such real estate shall be exempt from all taxation, including special assessments, while held by the United States except when taxation of such property is authorized by the United States.

[R60, §2197, 2198; C73, §4; C97, §4; S13, §4-a – 4-d, 2024-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.4]

Referred to in §1.8, 1.11

1.5 Federal fish and game refuge.

The state of Iowa hereby consents that the government of the United States may in any manner acquire in this state such areas of land or water or of land and water as said government may deem necessary for the establishment of the “Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge” in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved June 7, 1924, [16 U.S.C. ch 8] provided the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota grant a like consent.

[C27, 31, 35, §4-a1; C39, §4.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.5]

Referred to in §1.6, 1.8

1.6 Approval required.

Any acquisition by the government of the United States of land and water, or of land or water, under section 1.5 shall be first approved by the natural resource commission and the director of the department of natural resources of this state.

[C27, 31, 35, §4-a2; C39, §4.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.6]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1971

Referred to in §1.8

1.7 Legislative grant.

There is hereby granted to the government of the United States, so long as it shall use the same as a part and for the purposes of the said “Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge”, all areas of land subject to overflow and not used for agricultural purposes or state fish hatcheries or salvaging stations, owned by this state within the boundaries of the said refuge, as the same may be established from time to time under authority of the said Act of Congress.

[C27, 31, 35, §4-a3; C39, §4.3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.7]

Referred to in §1.8

1.8 Applicability of statute.

Section 1.4 shall apply to all lands acquired under sections 1.5 to 1.7.

[C27, 31, 35, §4-a4; C39, §4.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.8]

1.9 National forests.

The consent of the state of Iowa is hereby given to the acquisition by the United States, by purchase, gift, or condemnation with adequate compensation, of such lands in Iowa as in the opinion of the federal government may be needed for the establishment, consolidation and extension of national forests or for the establishment and extension of wild life, fish and game refuges and for other conservation uses in the state, and may exercise jurisdiction thereover but not to the extent of limiting the provisions of the laws of this state. This section shall not, in any manner or to any extent, modify, limit or affect the title and ownership of the state to all wild life as provided in section 481A.2; provided, that the state of Iowa shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over lands so acquired so far that civil process in all cases, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of the state of Iowa against any persons charged with the commission of any crime without or within said jurisdiction, may be executed thereon in like manner as if this law had not been passed.

[C35, §4-f1; C39, §4.5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.9]

1.10 Offenses.

Power is hereby conferred upon the Congress of the United States to pass such laws and to make or provide for the making of such rules, of both a civil and criminal nature, and provide punishment therefor, as in its judgment may be necessary for the administration, control and protection of such lands as may be from time to time acquired by the United States under the provisions of this law.

[C35, §4-f2; C39, §4.6; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.10]

1.11 Keokuk cemetery and Knoxville hospital — assumption of jurisdiction.

At the time of the return of jurisdiction over lands occupied by the veterans administration hospital located in Knoxville, Marion county, Iowa, and the Keokuk National Cemetery at Keokuk located in Lee county, Iowa, by the administrator of veterans affairs to the state of Iowa, the state of Iowa assumes criminal and civil jurisdiction on both grounds in the same manner as provided in section 1.4.

[C77, 79, 81, §1.11]

1.12 Jurisdiction of Indian settlement.

The state of Iowa hereby assumes jurisdiction over civil causes of actions between Indians or other persons or to which Indians or other persons are parties arising within the Sac and Fox Indian settlement in Tama county. The civil laws of this state shall obtain on the settlement and shall be enforced in the same manner as elsewhere throughout the state.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.12]

Referred to in §1.13, 1.14

1.13 Existing trusts not affected.

Nothing in sections 1.12 to 1.15 shall authorize the alienation, encumbrance, or taxation of any real or personal property, including water rights, belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe, band, or community that is held in trust by the United States or is subject to a restriction against alienation imposed by the United States; or shall authorize regulation of the use of such property in a manner inconsistent with any federal treaty, agreement, or statute or with any regulation made pursuant thereto; or shall confer jurisdiction upon the state to adjudicate, in probate proceedings or otherwise, the ownership or right to possession of such property or any interest therein.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.13]

Referred to in §1.14

1.14 Tribal ordinances or customs enforced.

Any tribal ordinance or custom heretofore or hereafter adopted by the governing council of the Sac and Fox Indian settlement in Tama county in the exercise of any authority which it may possess shall, if not inconsistent with any applicable civil law of the state, be given full force and effect in the determination of civil causes of action pursuant to sections 1.12 to 1.15.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.14]

Referred to in §1.13

1.15 Attorney appointed by state in civil actions.

In all civil causes of action where the state of Iowa or any of its subdivisions or departments is a party, and a member of the Sac and Fox Indian settlement is a party, the district court of Iowa shall appoint competent legal counsel at all stages of hearing, appeal, and final determination for any Indian not otherwise represented by legal counsel, in any domestic relations matter, including, but not limited to, matters pertaining to dependency, neglect, delinquency, care, or custody of minors. The court shall fix and allow reasonable compensation for the services of the attorney, costs of transcripts and depositions, and investigative expense, which shall be paid as a claim out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon filing the claim with the director of the department of administrative services.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §1.15]

83 Acts, ch 123, §27, 209; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §1.13, 1.14

1.16 Concurrent jurisdiction over lands and waters dedicated to national park purposes.

1. Concurrent legislative jurisdiction over crimes and offenses under the laws of the state of Iowa is ceded to the United States over and within all lands and waters within the state dedicated to national park purposes.

2. The concurrent jurisdiction ceded by subsection 1 is vested upon acceptance by the United States by and through its appropriate officials and shall continue so long as the lands and waters within the designated areas are dedicated to national park purposes.

3. The governor of the state of Iowa is authorized and empowered to execute all proper conveyances in the cession granted by this section, upon request of the United States by and through its appropriate officials.

4. The state of Iowa retains concurrent jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with the United States over all lands and waters affected by this section.

84 Acts, ch 1024, §1

1.17 Cession or retrocession of federal jurisdiction.

By appropriate executive order, the governor may accept on behalf of the state full or partial cession or retrocession of federal jurisdiction, criminal or civil, over any lands, except Indian lands, in federal enclaves within the state where such cession or retrocession has been offered by appropriate federal authority. An executive order accepting a cession or retrocession of jurisdiction shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state and in the office of the recorder of the county in which the affected real estate is located.

90 Acts, ch 1146, §1

1.18 Iowa English language reaffirmation.

1. The general assembly of the state of Iowa finds and declares the following:

a. The state of Iowa is comprised of individuals from different ethnic, cultural, and linguistic backgrounds. The state of Iowa encourages the assimilation of Iowans into Iowa's rich culture.

b. Throughout the history of Iowa and of the United States, the common thread binding individuals of differing backgrounds together has been the English language.

c. Among the powers reserved to each state is the power to establish the English language as the official language of the state, and otherwise to promote the English language within the state, subject to the prohibitions enumerated in the Constitution of the United States and in laws of the state.

2. In order to encourage every citizen of this state to become more proficient in the English language, thereby facilitating participation in the economic, political, and cultural activities of this state and of the United States, the English language is hereby declared to be the official language of the state of Iowa.

3. Except as otherwise provided for in subsections 5 and 6, the English language shall be the language of government in Iowa. All official documents, regulations, orders, transactions, proceedings, programs, meetings, publications, or actions taken or issued, which are conducted or regulated by, or on behalf of, or representing the state and all of its political subdivisions shall be in the English language.

4. For the purposes of this section, “*official action*” means any action taken by the government in Iowa or by an authorized officer or agent of the government in Iowa that does any of the following:

- a. Binds the government.
 - b. Is required by law.
 - c. Is otherwise subject to scrutiny by either the press or the public.
5. This section shall not apply to:
- a. The teaching of languages.
 - b. Requirements under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
 - c. Actions, documents, or policies necessary for trade, tourism, or commerce.
 - d. Actions or documents that protect the public health and safety.
 - e. Actions or documents that facilitate activities pertaining to compiling any census of populations.
 - f. Actions or documents that protect the rights of victims of crimes or criminal defendants.
 - g. Use of proper names, terms of art, or phrases from languages other than English.
 - h. Any language usage required by or necessary to secure the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.
 - i. Any oral or written communications, examinations, or publications produced or utilized by a driver’s license station, provided public safety is not jeopardized.
6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to do any of the following:
- a. Prohibit an individual member of the general assembly or officer of state government, while performing official business, from communicating through any medium with another person in a language other than English, if that member or officer deems it necessary or desirable to do so.
 - b. Limit the preservation or use of Native American languages, as defined in the federal Native American Languages Act of 1992.
 - c. Disparage any language other than English or discourage any person from learning or using a language other than English.

2002 Acts, ch 1007, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §109

CHAPTER 1A

GREAT SEAL OF IOWA

1A.1 Seal — device — motto.

1A.1 Seal — device — motto.

The secretary of state be, and is, hereby authorized to procure a seal which shall be the great seal of the state of Iowa, two inches in diameter, upon which shall be engraved the following device, surrounded by the words, “*The Great Seal of the State of Iowa*” — a sheaf and field of standing wheat, with a sickle and other farming utensils, on the left side near the bottom; a lead furnace and pile of pig lead on the right side; the citizen soldier, with a plow in his rear, supporting the American flag and liberty cap with his right hand, and his gun with his left, in the center and near the bottom; the Mississippi river in the rear of the whole, with

the steamer *Iowa* under way; an eagle near the upper edge, holding in his beak a scroll, with the following inscription upon it: Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain.

[1GA, ch 112; C75, 77, 79, 81, §1A.1]

Referred to in §2A.1

Editor's Note: The Act of the First General Assembly of the State of Iowa creating the Great Seal, approved February 25, 1847, is hereby reproduced in the descriptive part.

There seem to be no further enactments, repeals, or amendments and no codification of this law appears in the various Codes. See *Annals of Iowa*, Volume XI, pages 561, 576. Constitutional provision for a great seal is contained in Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §20, but no description is provided.

CHAPTER 1B

STATE FLAG

1B.1	Specifications of state flag.	1B.3	Flags on public buildings.
1B.2	Use of state flag.		

1B.1 Specifications of state flag.

The banner designed by the Iowa society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and presented to the state is hereby adopted as the state flag for use on all occasions where a state flag may be fittingly displayed. The design consists of three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red, the blue stripe being nearest the staff and the white stripe* being in the center. On the central white stripe is depicted a spreading eagle bearing in its beak blue streamers on which is inscribed the state motto, "*Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain*" in white letters, with the word "*Iowa*" in red letters below the streamers.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §468; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.1]

C93, §1B.1

95 Acts, ch 1, §1

*Editor's Note: On the original design, the white stripe was about equal to the sum of the others

1B.2 Use of state flag.

The design shall be used as the state flag and may be displayed on all proper occasions where the state is officially represented, either at home or abroad, or wherever it may be proper to distinguish the citizens of Iowa from the citizens of other states. When displayed with the national emblem, the state flag shall in all cases be subservient to and placed beneath the stars and stripes.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §469; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.2]

C93, §1B.2

95 Acts, ch 1, §2

1B.3 Flags on public buildings.

It shall be the duty of any board of public officers charged with providing supplies for a public building in the state to provide a suitable state flag and it shall be the duty of the custodian of that public building to raise the flags of the United States of America and the state of Iowa, upon each secular day when weather conditions are favorable.

[S13, §2804-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §470; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.3]

C93, §1B.3

95 Acts, ch 1, §3

Display of flags on school sites, see §280.5

CHAPTER 1C

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND RECOGNITION DAYS

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title;
 sections 1C.1 and 1C.2 transferred from sections 33.1 and 33.2;
 sections 1C.3 – 1C.9 from sections 31.4 – 31.10;
 and section 1C.10 from section 186A.1 in Code 1993

1C.1	Legal public holidays.	1C.11	Iowa State Flag Day.
1C.2	Paid holidays.	1C.12	Dr. Norman E. Borlaug World Food Prize Day.
1C.3	Mother's Day — Father's Day.	1C.13	Bill of Rights Day.
1C.4	Independence Sunday.	1C.14	Juneteenth National Freedom Day.
1C.5	Columbus Day.	1C.15	Gift to Iowa's Future Recognition Day.
1C.6	Veterans Day.	1C.16	Purple Heart Day.
1C.7	Youth Honor Day.		
1C.8	Herbert Hoover Day.		
1C.9	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.		
1C.10	Arbor Day and Week.		

1C.1 Legal public holidays.

The following are legal public holidays:

1. New Year's Day, January 1.
2. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, the third Monday in January.
3. Lincoln's Birthday, February 12.
4. Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.
5. Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
6. Independence Day, July 4.
7. Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
8. Veterans Day, November 11.
9. Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.
10. Christmas Day, December 25.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §33.1]

86 Acts, ch 1164, §1

C93, §1C.1

Referred to in §63.1, 235B.2

1C.2 Paid holidays.

1. State employees are granted, except as provided in subsection 3, the following holidays off from employment with pay:

- a. New Year's Day, January 1.
- b. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, the third Monday in January.
- c. Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
- d. Independence Day, July 4.
- e. Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
- f. Veterans Day, November 11.
- g. Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.
- h. Friday after Thanksgiving, the Friday following Thanksgiving Day.
- i. Christmas Day, December 25.

2. a. State employees are granted two days of paid leave each year to be added to the vacation allowance and accrued under the provisions of section 70A.1. In addition, an appointing authority shall grant not more than four additional days of paid leave each year as required to implement contract provisions negotiated pursuant to chapter 20.

b. The executive council may designate days off from employment with pay in addition to those enumerated in this section for state employees at its discretion.

3. If a holiday enumerated in this section falls on Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be granted and if a holiday enumerated in this section falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be granted. In those cases, where by nature of the employment a state employee must be required to work on a holiday the provisions of subsection 1 shall not apply, however, compensation shall be made on the basis of the employee's straight time hourly rate for a

forty-hour workweek and shall be made in either compensatory time off or cash payment, at the discretion of the appointing authority unless otherwise provided for in a collective bargaining agreement. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an employee of the state who does not accrue sick leave or vacation, and who works on a holiday, shall receive regular pay for the hours worked on that holiday and shall not otherwise earn holiday compensatory pay.

4. A holiday or paid leave granted to a state employee under this section shall be in addition to vacation time to which a state employee is entitled under section 70A.1.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §33.2]

84 Acts, ch 1180, §7; 86 Acts, ch 1163, §1 – 3

C93, §1C.2

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §1

Referred to in §200A.8, 252I.1, 421.17A

1C.3 Mother's Day — Father's Day.

The governor of this state is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon our state officials to display the American flag on all state and school buildings, and the people of the state to display the flag at their homes, lodges, churches, and places of business, on the second Sunday in May, known as Mother's Day, and on the third Sunday in June, known as Father's Day, as a public expression of reverence for the homes of our state, and to urge the celebration of Mother's Day and Father's Day in the proclamation in such a way as will deepen home ties, and inspire better homes and closer union between the commonwealth, its homes, and their children.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §471; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.4]

85 Acts, ch 99, §1

C93, §1C.3

1C.4 Independence Sunday.

The governor is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Iowa to assemble themselves in their respective communities for the purpose of holding suitable religious-patriotic services and the display of the American colors, in commemoration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on Independence Sunday, which is hereby established as the Sunday preceding the Fourth of July of each year, or on the Fourth when that date falls on Sunday.

[C27, 31, 35, §471-b1; C39, §471.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.5]

C93, §1C.4

1C.5 Columbus Day.

The governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation, calling upon our state officials to display the American flag on all state and school buildings and the people of the state to display the flag at their homes, lodges, churches, and places of business on the twelfth day of October, known as Columbus Day; to commemorate the life and history of Christopher Columbus and to urge that services and exercises be had in churches, halls and other suitable places expressive of the public sentiment befitting the anniversary of the discovery of America.

[C35, §471-g1; C39, §471.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.6]

C93, §1C.5

1C.6 Veterans Day.

The governor is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the eleventh day of November as Veterans Day and calling upon the people of Iowa to observe it as a legal holiday in honor of those who have been members of the armed forces of the United States, and urging state officials to display the American flag on all state and school buildings and the people of the state to display the flag at their homes, lodges, churches and places of business; that business activities be held to the necessary minimum;

and that appropriate services and exercises be had expressive of the public sentiments befitting the occasion.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.7]
C93, §1C.6

1C.7 Youth Honor Day.

The governor of this state is hereby requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation designating the thirty-first day of October of each year as “*Youth Honor Day.*”

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.8]
C93, §1C.7

1C.8 Herbert Hoover Day.

The Sunday which falls on or nearest the tenth day of August of each year is hereby designated as Herbert Hoover Day, which shall be a recognition day in honor of the late President Herbert Hoover. The governor is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating such Sunday as Herbert Hoover Day and calling on the people and officials of the state of Iowa to commemorate the life and principles of Herbert Hoover, to display the American flag, and to hold appropriate services and ceremonies.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §31.9]
C93, §1C.8

1C.9 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.

The third Monday of January of each year is designated as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, which shall be a recognition day in honor of the late civil rights leader and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The governor is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating such Monday as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day and calling on the people and officials of the state of Iowa to commemorate the life and principles of Dr. King, to display the American flag, and to hold appropriate private services and ceremonies.

[C79, 81, §31.10]
86 Acts, ch 1164, §2
C93, §1C.9

1C.10 Arbor Day and Week.

The last Friday in April in each year shall be observed in Iowa as Arbor Day and the week in which this Friday falls shall be observed as Arbor Week. This day and week shall be designated annually by the governor with suitable proclamation urging that schools, civic organizations, governmental departments and all citizens and groups give serious thought to and appreciation of the contribution of trees to the beauty and economic welfare of Iowa.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §186A.1]
C93, §1C.10

1C.11 Iowa State Flag Day.

The governor of this state is hereby requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation designating the twenty-ninth day of March as “*Iowa State Flag Day*” and to urge that schools, civic organizations, governmental departments, and all citizens and groups display the Iowa state flag on that day and to reflect on and consider the heritage of the state flag.

98 Acts, ch 1023, §1

1C.12 Dr. Norman E. Borlaug World Food Prize Day.

The governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the sixteenth day of October as Dr. Norman E. Borlaug World Food Prize Day and to encourage all governmental entities, civic organizations, schools, and institutions of higher education in the state to observe the day in a manner that emphasizes the meaning and importance of the work, accomplishments, and heroic contributions to

humanity of Nobel peace prize laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlaug and to give attention and support to the programs and activities of the world food prize which was inspired and created by Dr. Norman E. Borlaug to alleviate poverty, hunger, and malnutrition throughout the world.

2002 Acts, ch 1160, §1

1C.13 Bill of Rights Day.

The governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the fifteenth day of December as Bill of Rights Day and to encourage all governmental bodies in the state to observe the day in a manner that emphasizes the meaning and importance of the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and encourage a formal recitation of the Bill of Rights in its entirety in all schools, government meetings, and courtrooms on or about that date.

2002 Acts, ch 1053, §1

1C.14 Juneteenth National Freedom Day.

The governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the third Saturday in June as Juneteenth National Freedom Day and to encourage all governmental entities, civic organizations, schools, and institutions of higher education in the state to observe the day in a manner that emphasizes the meaning and importance of the emancipation proclamation that ended slavery in the United States and to recognize and celebrate the importance of this day to every person who cherishes liberty and equality for all people.

2002 Acts, ch 1105, §1

1C.15 Gift to Iowa’s Future Recognition Day.

The governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation designating the first Monday in April as Gift to Iowa’s Future Recognition Day to recognize, celebrate, and honor those public-spirited individuals and corporations who have donated land or a conservation easement to benefit Iowa’s parks, trails, fish and wildlife habitat, natural areas, open spaces, and public recreation areas and for other public uses and benefits. The department of natural resources shall maintain a registry to record the names of and suitably honor all persons who have donated land or a conservation easement for public use as described in this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1054, §1
 Conservation easements, chapter 457A

1C.16 Purple Heart Day.

The governor of this state is hereby requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation designating the seventh day of August as Purple Heart Day and to encourage all governmental bodies in the state to observe the day in a manner that honors the sacrifice of those men and women who shed their blood and gave their lives in service to the United States of America.

2011 Acts, ch 54, §1

CHAPTER 1D

IOWA STANDARD TIME

1D.1 Standard time and daylight saving time.

1D.2 Effect of time change.

1D.1 Standard time and daylight saving time.

The standard time in this state is the solar time of the ninetieth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich,* commonly known as central standard time, except that from two o’clock ante

meridiem of the first Sunday of April in every year until two o'clock ante meridiem of the last Sunday of October in the same year, standard time shall be advanced one hour. The period of time so advanced shall be known as "*daylight saving time*."

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §122A.1]

89 Acts, ch 83, §25

C93, §1D.1

Referred to in §1D.2

*England

1D.2 Effect of time change.

In all laws, statutes, orders, decrees, rules, and regulations relating to the time of performance of any act by any officer or department of this state, including the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the state government, or any county, city or district thereof, relating to the time in which any rights shall accrue or determine, or within which any act shall or shall not be performed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of this state and in all the public schools and institutions of this state, or of any county, city or district thereof, and in all contracts and choses in action made or to be performed in this state, the time shall be the time established in section 1D.1.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §122A.2]

C93, §1D.2

SUBTITLE 2

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Referred to in §68.10

	GENERAL PROVISIONS	2.35	and 2.36 Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §53, 58.
2.1	Sessions — place.	2.37	through 2.39 Reserved.
2.2	Designation of general assembly.	2.40	Membership in state insurance plans.
2.3	Temporary organization.		
2.4	Certificates of election.		
2.5	Temporary officers — committee on credentials.		
2.6	Permanent organization.		
2.7	Officers — tenure.	2.41	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
2.8	Oaths.	2.42	Legislative council created.
2.9	Journals — bills and amendments.	2.43	Powers and duties of council.
2.10	Salaries and expenses — members of general assembly.	2.44	General supervision over legislative facilities, equipment, and arrangements.
2.11	Officers and employees — compensation — prohibitions.	2.45	Expenses of council and special interim committees.
2.12	Expenses of general assembly and legislative agencies — budgets.	2.46	Committees of the legislative council.
2.12A	Legal expenses reviewed by the court.	2.47	Powers of legislative fiscal committee.
2.13	Issuance of warrants.	2.47A	Procedure.
2.14	Meetings of legislative committees.	2.48	Powers and duties of legislative capital projects committee.
2.15	Powers and duties of standing committees.	2.49	Legislative tax expenditure committee — review of tax incentive programs.
2.16	Prefiling legislative bills.	2.51	and 2.50 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47, 49.
2.17	Freedom of speech.	2.52	Visitations.
2.18	Contempt.	2.53	Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47, 49.
2.19	Punishment for contempt.	2.54	Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 200, §14.
2.20	Warrant — execution.	2.55	Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1011, §4.
2.21	Fines — collection.		and 2.55A Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47, 49.
2.22	Punishment — effect.		
2.23	Witness — attendance compulsory.		
2.24	Witnesses — compensation.		
2.25	Joint conventions.		
2.26	Secretary — record.		
2.27	Canvass of votes for governor.	2.56	CORRECTIONAL IMPACT STATEMENTS
2.28	Tellers.	2.57	Correctional impact statements.
2.29	Election — vote — how taken — second poll.	2.58	Reserved.
2.30	Certificates of election.		through 2.60 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47, 49.
2.31	Adjournment.		
2.32	Confirmation of appointments — procedures.		
2.32A	Appointments by members of the general assembly to statutory boards, commissions, councils, and committees — per diem and expenses.	2.61	RESEARCH REQUESTS — INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEES
2.33	Differential treatment.	2.62	Requests for research.
2.34	Reserved.	2.63	Powers.
		2.64	Meetings.
		2.68	through 2.67 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47, 49.
			Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1023, §125.

STATE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY REVIEW COMMITTEE	2.70	through 2.99	Reserved.
2.69 State government efficiency review committee established.	2.100	through 2.104	Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47, 49.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1 Sessions — place.

The sessions of the general assembly shall be held annually at the seat of government, unless the governor shall convene them at some other place in times of pestilence or public danger. Each annual session of the general assembly shall commence on the second Monday in January of each year. The general assembly may recess from time to time during each year in such manner as it may provide, subject to Article III, section 14 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

[C51, §4; R60, §13; C73, §5; C97, §5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.1]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §1

2.2 Designation of general assembly.

Each regular session of the general assembly shall be designated by the year in which it convenes and by a number with a new consecutive number assigned with the session beginning in each odd-numbered year.

A special session of the general assembly shall be designated as an extraordinary session in the particular year of a numbered general assembly.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.2]

Referred to in §2B.17

Section not amended; footnote deleted

2.3 Temporary organization.

At 10:00 a.m. on the second Monday in January of each odd-numbered year, the general assembly shall convene. The president of the senate, or in the president's absence some person claiming to be a member, shall call the senate to order. If necessary, a temporary president shall be chosen from the persons claiming to be elected senators. Some person claiming to be elected a member of the house of representatives shall call the house to order. The persons present claiming to be elected to the senate shall choose a secretary, and those of the house of representatives, a clerk on a temporary basis.

[C51, §5; R60, §14; C73, §6; C97, §6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.2; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.3]

2.4 Certificates of election.

The selected secretary and clerk shall receive and file the certificates of election presented for their respective houses, and make a list therefrom of the persons who appear to have been elected members of the respective houses.

[C51, §6; R60, §15; C73, §7; C97, §7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.3; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.4]

2.5 Temporary officers — committee on credentials.

The persons appearing to be members shall proceed to elect such other officers as may be requisite and when so temporarily organized shall choose a committee of five, who shall examine and report upon the credentials of the persons claiming to be members.

[C51, §7; R60, §4; C73, §8; C97, §8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §8; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.4; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.5]

2.6 Permanent organization.

The members reported by the committee as holding certificates of election from the proper authority shall proceed to the permanent organization of their respective houses

by the election of officers and shall not be challenged as to their qualifications during the remainder of the term for which they were elected.

[C51, §8; R60, §5; C73, §9; C97, §9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §9; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.5; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.6]

2.7 Officers — tenure.

The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives shall hold their offices until the first day of the meeting of the next general assembly. All other officers elected by either house shall hold their offices for the same terms, unless sooner removed, except as may be otherwise provided by resolution or rules of the general assembly.

[R60, §16; C73, §13; C97, §17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.6; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.7]

90 Acts, ch 1223, §1

2.8 Oaths.

Any member may administer oaths necessary in the course of business of the house of which that person is a member, and, while acting on a committee, in the course of business of such committee.

[C51, §10; R60, §7; C73, §10; C97, §10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.7; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.8]

2.9 Journals — bills and amendments.

1. *a.* The senate and house of representatives shall each publish a daily journal of the transactions of their respective bodies. The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house shall each determine the format and manner of the journal's publication, the procurement procedures for the journal's publication, and the journal's distribution for their respective bodies.

b. The secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives shall each preserve copies of the printed daily journals of their respective bodies, as corrected, certify to their correctness, and file them with the secretary of state at the adjournment of each session of the general assembly. The secretary of state shall preserve the original journals of the senate and the house in the manner specified by the majority leader of the senate and speaker of the house.

2. *a.* The senate and house of representatives shall each publish bills and amendments of their respective bodies. The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house shall each determine the procurement procedures for the publication of the bills and amendments and the distribution of the bills and amendments for their respective bodies.

b. A bill that seeks to legalize the acts of any official or board or other official body, in regard to any matter of public nature or for any person or persons, company, or corporation, shall not be considered by the senate or house of representatives until the bill is published and distributed to members of the general assembly, and the publication shall be without expense to the state. The senate and house shall not order any such bill published until the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the house has received a deposit to cover the cost of the publication. The newspaper publication of such bill shall be without expense to the state, and the bill shall not be published in a newspaper until the costs of the newspaper publication have been paid to the secretary of state.

[C97, §132; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.9]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2001; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §9, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §102

2.10 Salaries and expenses — members of general assembly.

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

1. Every member of the general assembly except the presiding officer of the senate, the speaker of the house, the majority and minority floor leader of each house, and the president pro tempore of the senate and speaker pro tempore of the house shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars for the year 2007 and subsequent years while serving as a

member of the general assembly. In addition, each such member shall receive a per diem, as defined in subsection 5, for expenses of office, except travel, for each day the general assembly is in session commencing with the first day of a legislative session and ending with the day of final adjournment of each legislative session as indicated by the journals of the house and senate, except that if the length of the first regular session of the general assembly exceeds one hundred ten calendar days and the second regular session exceeds one hundred calendar days, the payments shall be made only for one hundred ten calendar days for the first session and one hundred calendar days for the second session. Members from Polk county shall receive an amount per day equal to three-fourths of the per diem of the non-Polk county members. Each member shall receive a three hundred dollar per month allowance for legislative district constituency postage, travel, telephone costs, and other expenses. Travel expenses shall be paid at the rate established by section 8A.363 for actual travel in going to and returning from the seat of government by the nearest traveled route for not more than one time per week during a legislative session unless the general assembly otherwise provides.

2. The speaker of the house, presiding officer of the senate, and the majority and minority floor leader of each house shall each receive an annual salary of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars for the year 2007 and subsequent years while serving in that capacity. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker pro tempore of the house shall receive an annual salary of twenty-seven thousand dollars for the year 2007 and subsequent years while serving in that capacity. Expense and travel allowances shall be the same for the speaker of the house and the presiding officer of the senate, the president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker pro tempore of the house, and the majority and minority leader of each house as provided for other members of the general assembly.

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

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

- (1) During each month of the year at the same time state employees are paid.
- (2) During each pay period during the first six months of each calendar year.
- (3) During the first six months of each calendar year by allocating two-thirds of the annual salary to the pay periods during those six months and one-third of the annual salary to the pay periods during the second six months of a calendar year.

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

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

because of the business. Such per diem or expenses shall be paid promptly from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

For purposes of this section, “*per diem*” means the maximum amount generally allowable to employees of the executive branch of the federal government for per diem while away from home at the seat of government.

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

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

8. Commencing upon the convening of the Seventy-eighth General Assembly in January 1999, the annual salaries of members and officers of the general assembly, as the annual salaries existed during the preceding calendar year, shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the average of the annual cost-of-living pay adjustments negotiated for the members of the collective bargaining units represented by the state police officers council labor union, the American federation of state, county, and municipal employees, and the Iowa united professionals for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1997. For the calendar year 2000, during the month of January, the annual salaries of members and officers of the general assembly shall be adjusted by an amount equal to the average of the annual cost-of-living pay adjustments received by the members of those collective bargaining units for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998. The annual salaries determined for the members and officers as provided in this section for the calendar year 2000 shall remain in effect for subsequent calendar years until otherwise provided by the general assembly.

[C51, §11; R60, §18; C73, §12; C97, §12, 14; S13, §12; C24, 27, 31, 35, §14-a1, 14-a2, 14-a3; C39, §14, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 15, 16, 17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.10]

83 Acts, ch 205, §20; 87 Acts, ch 227, §14; 88 Acts, ch 1267, §12, 13; 88 Acts, ch 1275, §29; 89 Acts, ch 302, §10; 89 Acts, ch 303, §13; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1256, §19; 91 Acts, ch 258, §1; 93 Acts, ch 177, §16 – 18; 95 Acts, ch 211, §14, 17; 97 Acts, ch 204, §16; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §103, 286; 2005 Acts, ch 177, §14, 16; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §110

Referred to in §2.14, 2.32A, 2.40, 2.44, 2.51, 2.69, 8A.375, 17A.8, 28B.4, 80.28, 80B.8, 97B.8A, 97D.4, 135.156, 142A.3, 216A.139, 225C.5, 256.29, 256I.3, 261.4, 261D.3, 272B.2, 418.5, 466A.3

See Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §25

2.11 Officers and employees — compensation — prohibitions.

Each house of the general assembly may employ such officers and employees as it shall deem necessary for the conduct of its business. The compensation of the chaplains, officers, and employees of the general assembly shall be fixed by joint action of the house and senate by resolution at the opening of each session, or as soon thereafter as conveniently can be done. Such persons shall be furnished by the state such supplies as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

Each house of the general assembly shall implement the sexual harassment prohibitions and grievance, violation, and disposition procedures of section 19B.12 for its respective full-time, part-time, and temporary employees, including, but not limited to, interns, clerks, and pages. Each house shall develop and cause to be distributed, at the time of hiring or orientation, a guide that describes for its employees the applicable sexual harassment

prohibitions and grievance, violation, and disposition procedures. This section does not supersede the remedies provided under chapter 216.

[C73, §12; C97, §13, 152; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §18, 19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.18, 2.19; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.11]

92 Acts, ch 1086, §1

2.12 Expenses of general assembly and legislative agencies — budgets.

1. There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum sufficient to pay for legislative printing and all current and miscellaneous expenses of the general assembly, authorized by either the senate or the house, and the director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants for such items of expense upon requisition of the president, majority leader, and secretary of the senate or the speaker and chief clerk of the house.

2. There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary, for each house of the general assembly for the payment of any unpaid expense of the general assembly incurred during or in the interim between sessions of the general assembly, including but not limited to salaries and necessary travel and actual expenses of members, expenses of standing and interim committees or subcommittees, and per diem or expenses for members of the general assembly who serve on statutory boards, commissions, or councils for which per diem or expenses are authorized by law. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants for such items of expense upon requisition of the president, majority leader, and secretary of the senate for senate expense or the speaker and chief clerk of the house for house expense.

3. There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as are necessary for the renovation, remodeling, or preparation of the legislative chambers, legislative offices, or other areas or facilities used or to be used by the legislative branch of government, and for the purchase of legislative equipment and supplies deemed necessary to properly carry out the functions of the general assembly. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants for such items of expense, whether incurred during or between sessions of the general assembly, upon requisition of the president, majority leader, and secretary of the senate for senate expense or the speaker and chief clerk of the house for house expense.

4. There is appropriated out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the fiscal year budgets of the legislative services agency and the office of ombudsman for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes to carry out their statutory responsibilities. The legislative services agency and the office of ombudsman shall submit their proposed budgets to the legislative council not later than September 1 of each year. The legislative council shall review and approve the proposed budgets not later than December 1 of each year. The budget approved by the legislative council for each of its statutory legislative agencies shall be transmitted by the legislative council to the department of management on or before December 1 of each year for the fiscal year beginning July 1 of the following year. The department of management shall submit the approved budgets received from the legislative council to the governor for inclusion in the governor's proposed budget for the succeeding fiscal year. The approved budgets shall also be submitted to the chairpersons of the committees on appropriations. The committees on appropriations may allocate from the funds appropriated by this section the funds contained in the approved budgets, or such other amounts as specified, pursuant to a concurrent resolution to be approved by both houses of the general assembly. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants for salaries, support, maintenance, and miscellaneous purposes upon requisition by the administrative head of each statutory legislative agency. If the legislative council elects to change the approved budget for a legislative agency prior to July 1, the legislative council shall transmit the amount of the budget revision to the department of management prior to July 1 of the

fiscal year, however, if the general assembly approved the budget it cannot be changed except pursuant to a concurrent resolution approved by the general assembly.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.10, 2.20; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.12]

85 Acts, ch 65, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1244, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §45

Referred to in §2.10, 2.12A, 2.16, 2.43, 2.44, 2.47A, 2.69, 8A.375, 28B.4, 28N.2, 42.5, 68B.31, 80B.8, 97B.8A, 97D.4, 216A.139, 261.4, 261D.3, 272B.2, 411.36, 514I.5

State employee retirement incentive program; reports to general assembly; 2010 Acts, ch 1005, §1, 2

Unnumbered paragraphs 1 – 4 editorially designated as subsections 1 – 4

Subsection 4 amended

2.12A Legal expenses reviewed by the court.

If a member or members of the general assembly are involved in court proceedings on behalf of the general assembly, and are represented by an attorney who is not an employee of the state, and the legislative council determines that the reasonable expense of the court proceedings, including reasonable attorney fees, shall be paid from funds in the state treasury appropriated pursuant to section 2.12, at the conclusion of the court proceedings, the court shall review the fees charged to the state to determine if the fees are fair and reasonable. The legislative council shall not reimburse attorney fees in excess of those determined by the court to be fair and reasonable.

92 Acts, ch 1240, §11

2.13 Issuance of warrants.

The director of the department of administrative services shall also issue to each officer and employee of the general assembly, during legislative sessions or interim periods, upon vouchers signed by the president, majority leader, and secretary of the senate or the speaker and chief clerk of the house, warrants for the amount due for services rendered. The warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[C97, §15, 16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.21, 2.22; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.13]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

2.14 Meetings of legislative committees.

1. a. A standing committee of either house or a subcommittee when authorized by the chairperson of the standing committee, may meet when the general assembly is not in session in the manner provided in this section and upon call pursuant to the rules of the house or senate. In case of vacancy in the chair or in the chairperson's absence, the ranking member shall act as chairperson.

b. A standing committee or subcommittee may act on bills and resolutions in the interim between the first and second regular sessions of a general assembly. A standing committee may also study and draft proposed committee bills. However, unless the subject matter of a study or proposed committee bill has been assigned to a standing committee for study by the general assembly or legislative council, the services of the legislative services agency cannot be utilized.

c. The date, time, and place of any meeting of a standing committee shall, by the person or persons calling the meeting, be reported to and be available to the public in the office of the director of the legislative services agency at least five days prior to the meeting.

d. A standing committee may hold public hearings and receive testimony upon any subject matter within its jurisdiction.

2. The legislative services agency shall provide staff assistance for standing committees when authorized by the legislative council. The chairperson of the committee or subcommittee shall notify the legislative services agency in advance of each meeting.

3. Interim studies utilizing the services of the legislative services agency must be authorized by the general assembly or the legislative council.

a. Nonlegislative members shall not serve upon any study committee, unless approved by the legislative council.

b. Nonlegislative members of study committees shall be paid their necessary travel and

actual expenses incurred in attending committee or subcommittee meetings for the purposes of the study.

4. Standing committees and subcommittees of standing committees may meet when the general assembly is not in session under the following conditions:

a. A standing committee may meet one time at the discretion of the chairperson.

b. Additional meetings of standing committees or their subcommittees shall be authorized by the legislative council; however, such authorization may be given at any one time for as many meetings as deemed necessary by the legislative council.

c. Any study committee, other than an interim committee provided for in subsection 3 of this section, which utilizes staff of the legislative services agency may meet at such times as authorized by the legislative council.

5. When the general assembly is not in session, a member of the general assembly shall be paid the per diem and necessary travel and actual expenses, as specified in section 2.10, subsection 5, incurred in attending meetings of a standing committee or subcommittee of which the legislator is a member in addition to regular compensation. However, the per diem and expenses shall be allowed only if the member attends a meeting of the committee or subcommittee for at least four hours.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.14]

91 Acts, ch 258, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §72

Referred to in §2.10, 2.15

2.15 Powers and duties of standing committees.

1. The powers and duties of standing committees shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

a. Introducing legislative bills and resolutions.

b. Conducting investigations with the approval of either or both houses during the session, or the legislative council during the interim, with authority to call witnesses, administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and cite for contempt.

c. Requiring reports and information from state agencies as well as the full cooperation of their personnel.

d. Selecting nonlegislative members when conducting studies as provided in section 2.14.

e. Undertaking in-depth studies of governmental matters within their assigned jurisdiction, not only for the purpose of evaluating proposed legislation, but also for studying existing laws and governmental operations and functions to determine their usefulness and effectiveness, as provided in section 2.14.

f. Reviewing the operations of state agencies and departments.

g. Giving thorough consideration to, establishing priorities for, and making recommendations on all bills assigned to committees.

h. Preparing reports to be made available to members of the general assembly containing the committee's findings, recommendations, and proposed legislation.

2. A standing committee may call upon any department, agency or office of the state, or any political subdivision of the state, for information and assistance as needed in the performance of its duties and the information and assistance shall be furnished to the extent that they are within the resources and authority of the department, agency, office or political subdivision. This subsection does not require the production or opening of any records which are required by law to be kept private or confidential.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.15]

84 Acts, ch 1171, §1; 85 Acts, ch 67, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §111

2.16 Prefiling legislative bills.

Any member of the general assembly or any person elected to serve in the general assembly, or any standing committee, may sponsor and submit legislative bills and joint resolutions for consideration by the general assembly, before the convening of any session of the general assembly. Each house may approve rules for placing prefiled standing committee bills or joint resolutions on its calendar. Such bills and resolutions shall be numbered, printed, and distributed in a manner to be determined by joint rule of the general assembly or, in the

absence of such rule, by the legislative council. All such bills and resolutions, except those sponsored by standing committees, shall be assigned to regular standing committees by the presiding officers of the houses when the general assembly convenes.

Departments and agencies of state government shall, at least forty-five days prior to the convening of each session of the general assembly, submit copies to the legislative services agency of proposed legislative bills and joint resolutions which such departments desire to be considered by the general assembly. The proposed legislative bills and joint resolutions of the governor must be submitted by the Friday prior to the convening of the session of the general assembly, except in the year of the governor's initial inauguration. The legislative services agency shall review such proposals and submit them in proper form to the presiding officer in each house of the general assembly for referral to the proper standing committee. Before submitting any proposal prepared under this section to the presiding officers, the legislative services agency shall return it for review to, as appropriate, the relevant department or agency or the governor's office and such department or agency or the governor's office shall review and return it within seven days of such delivery.

The costs of carrying out the provisions of this section shall be paid pursuant to section 2.12.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.16]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2002; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

Referred to in §2A.4

2.17 Freedom of speech.

A member of the general assembly shall not be held for slander or libel in any court for words used in any speech or debate in either house or at any session of a standing committee.

[C51, §9; R60, §6; C73, §11; C97, §11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §22; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.23; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.17]

2.18 Contempt.

Each house has authority to punish for contempt, by fine or imprisonment or both, any person who commits any of the following offenses against its authority:

1. Arresting a member, knowing the member to be such, in violation of the member's privilege, or assaulting, or threatening to assault, or threatening any harm to the person or property of, a member, knowing the member to be such, for anything said or done by the member in such house as a member thereof.

2. Attempting by menace, or by force, or by any corrupt means to control or influence a member in giving a vote, or to prevent giving it.

3. Disorderly or contemptuous conduct, tending to disturb its proceedings.

4. Refusal to attend, or to be sworn, or to affirm, or to be examined, as a witness before it, or before a committee thereof, when duly subpoenaed.

5. Assaulting or preventing any person going before it, or before any of its committees, by its order, the offender knowing such fact.

6. Rescuing or attempting to rescue any person arrested by its order, the offender knowing of such arrest.

7. Impeding any officer of such house in the discharge of the officer's duties as such, the offender knowing the officer's official character.

[C51, §12; R60, §8; C73, §14; C97, §18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §23; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.24; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.18]

2.19 Punishment for contempt.

Fines and imprisonment for contempt shall be only by virtue of an order of the proper house, entered on its journals, stating the grounds thereof.

[C51, §14; R60, §10; C73, §15; C97, §19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §24; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.25; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.19]

2.20 Warrant — execution.

Imprisonment for contempt shall be effected by a warrant, under the hand of the presiding officer, for the time being, of the house ordering it, countersigned by the acting secretary or clerk, in the name of the state, and directed to the sheriff or jailer of the proper county. Under such warrant, the proper officer will be authorized to commit and detain the person.

[C51, §14; R60, §10; C73, §15; C97, §19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.26; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.20]

2.21 Fines — collection.

Fines for contempt shall be collected by a warrant, directed to any proper officer of any county in which the offender has property, and executed in the same manner as executions for fines issued from courts of record, and the proceeds paid into the state treasury.

[C51, §14; R60, §10; C73, §15; C97, §19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §26; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.27; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.21]

2.22 Punishment — effect.

Imprisonment for contempt shall not extend beyond the session at which it is ordered, and shall be in a facility designated by the presiding officer.

Punishment for contempt shall not constitute a bar to any other proceeding, civil or criminal, for the same act.

[C51, §13, 15; R60, §9, 11; C73, §16; C97, §20; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §27; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.28; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.22]

2.23 Witness — attendance compulsory.

Whenever a committee of either house, or a joint committee of both, is conducting an investigation requiring the personal attendance of witnesses, any person may be compelled to appear before such committee as a witness by serving an order upon the person, which service shall be made in the manner required in case of a subpoena in a civil action in the district court. Such order shall state the time and place a person is required to appear, be signed by the presiding officer of the body by which the committee was appointed, and attested by its acting secretary or clerk; or, in case of a joint committee, signed and attested by such officers of that body.

[C73, §17; C97, §21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §28; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.29; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.23]

Referred to in §2.24

2.24 Witnesses — compensation.

Witnesses called by a standing or joint committee shall be entitled to the same compensation for attendance under section 2.23 as before the district court but shall not have the right to demand payment of their fees in advance.

[C73, §18; C97, §22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §29; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.30; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.24]

See §622.69 – 622.72

2.25 Joint conventions.

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

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

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

Referred to in §2.28

2.26 Secretary — record.

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

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

Referred to in §2.28

2.27 Canvass of votes for governor.

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

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

2007 Acts, ch 59, §1, 19; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §1

Referred to in §2.28

2.28 Tellers.

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

2. Canvassing the votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be conducted substantially according to the provisions of sections 2.25 through 2.27 and this section.

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

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §1

2.29 Election — vote — how taken — second poll.

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

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

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

2.30 Certificates of election.

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

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

2.31 Adjournment.

If the purpose for which the joint convention is assembled is not concluded, the president shall adjourn or recess the same from time to time as the members present may determine.

[R60, §681; C73, §24; C97, §28; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §38; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.39; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.31]

2.32 Confirmation of appointments — procedures.

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

- a. An appointment to fill a term beginning on May 1 of that year.
- b. An appointment to fill a vacancy, other than as provided for in paragraph “d”, existing prior to the convening of the general assembly in regular session in that year.
- c. An appointment to fill a vacancy, other than as provided for in paragraph “d”, which is known, prior to the convening of the general assembly in regular session, will occur before May 1 of that year.
- d. An appointment to fill a vacancy existing in a full-time compensated position on December 15 prior to the convening of the general assembly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The confirmation of every appointment submitted to the senate requires the approval

of two-thirds of the members of the senate. The senate shall adopt rules governing the referral of appointments to committees, the reports of committees on appointments, and the confirmation of appointments by the senate.

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

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

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

[C27, 31, 35, §38-b1; C39, §38.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §2.40; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.32] 85 Acts, ch 145, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2003; 88 Acts, ch 1128, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1184, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §73; 2009 Acts, ch 106, §1, 2, 14

Referred to in §15E.63, 84A.1, 99D.5, 142A.3, 159A.13, 161A.4, 169.5, 216A.2, 216A.12, 216A.53, 216A.74, 216A.113, 225C.5, 231.22, 257.30, 307.5, 475A.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

2008 Acts, ch 1156, §1, 58; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §2

Referred to in §2A.4, 69.16B, 256H.2

2.33 Differential treatment.

The general assembly shall not pass a bill that uses gender as the basis for differential treatment unless there is a compelling reason for the differential treatment and no reasonable alternatives exist by which the treatment could be mitigated or avoided.

84 Acts, ch 1042, §1

2.34 Reserved.

2.35 and 2.36 Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1156, § 53, 58.

2.37 through 2.39 Reserved.

2.40 Membership in state insurance plans.

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

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

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

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

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

b. A member of the general assembly may continue membership in a state group insurance plan without reapplication during the member's tenure as a member of consecutive general assemblies. For the purpose of electing to become a member of the state health or medical service group insurance plan, a member of the general assembly has the status of a "new hire", full-time state employee following each election of that member in a general or special election, or during the first subsequent annual open enrollment.

c. In lieu of membership in a state health or medical group insurance plan, a member of the general assembly may elect to receive reimbursement for the costs paid by the member for a continuation of a group coverage (COBRA) health or medical insurance plan. The member shall apply for reimbursement by submitting evidence of payment for a COBRA health or medical insurance plan. The maximum reimbursement shall be no greater than the state's contribution for health or medical insurance family plan II.

d. A member of the general assembly who elects to become a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan shall be exempted from preexisting medical condition waiting periods. A member of the general assembly may change programs or coverage under the state health or medical service group insurance plan during the month of January of odd-numbered years, but program and coverage change selections shall be subject to the enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

e. A person who has been a member of the general assembly for two years and who has elected to be a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan may continue to be a member of such state health or medical group insurance plan by requesting continuation in writing to the finance officer within thirty-one days after leaving office. The continuing former member of the general assembly shall pay the total premium for the state plan and shall have the same rights to change programs or coverage as state employees. This paragraph shall not be construed to permit a former member to become a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan providing programs or coverage of a type that the former member did not elect to continue pursuant to this paragraph.

f. In the event of the death of a former member of the general assembly who has elected to continue to be a member of a state health or medical group insurance plan, the surviving spouse of the former member whose insurance would otherwise terminate because of the

death of the former member may elect to continue to be a member of such state health or medical group insurance plan by requesting continuation in writing to the finance officer within thirty-one days after the death of the former member. The surviving spouse of the former member shall pay the total premium for the state plan and shall have the same rights to change programs or coverage as state employees. For purposes of this paragraph, health or medical programs or coverage and dental programs or coverage are to be treated separately and the rights to change programs or coverage apply only to the type of programs or coverage that the continuing former member has elected to continue.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

83 Acts, ch 205, §21; 88 Acts, ch 1267, §14; 89 Acts, ch 303, §14; 90 Acts, ch 1122, §1, 2; 95 Acts, ch 211, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §2

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

2.41 Legislative council created.

1. A continuing legislative council of twenty-four members is created. The council is composed of the president and president pro tempore of the senate, the speaker and speaker pro tempore of the house of representatives, the majority and minority floor leaders of the senate, the chairperson of the senate committee on appropriations, the minority party ranking member of the senate committee on appropriations, three members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate, three members of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate, the majority and minority floor leaders of the house of representatives, the chairperson of the house committee on appropriations, the minority party ranking member of the house committee on appropriations, three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and three

members of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

2. Members shall be appointed prior to the fourth Monday in January of the first regular session of each general assembly and shall serve for two-year terms ending upon the convening of the following general assembly or when their successors are appointed. Vacancies on the council, including vacancies which occur when a member of the council ceases to be a member of the general assembly, shall be filled by the appointing authority who made the original appointment. Insofar as possible at least two members of the council from each house shall be reappointed.

3. The council shall hold regular meetings at a time and place fixed by the chairperson of the council and shall meet at any other time and place as the council deems necessary.

[C58, §2.46; C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.49; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.41]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2005; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §2, 58

2.42 Powers and duties of council.

The legislative council shall select its officers and prescribe its rules and procedure. The powers and duties of the council shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. To establish policies for the operation of the legislative services agency.
2. To appoint the director of the legislative services agency for such term of office as may be set by the council.
3. To prepare reports to be submitted to the general assembly at its regular sessions.
4. To appoint interim study committees consisting of members of the legislative council and members of the general assembly of such number as the council shall determine. Nonlegislative members may be included on such committees when the council deems the participation of such members advantageous to the conduct of the study.
5. To conduct studies and evaluate reports of studies assigned to study committees and make recommendations for legislative or administrative action thereon. Recommendations shall include such bills as the legislative council may deem advisable.
6. To cooperate with other states to discuss mutual legislative and governmental problems.
7. To recommend staff for the legislative council and the standing committees in cooperation with the chairperson of such standing committees.
8. To recommend changes or revisions in the senate and house rules and the joint rules for more efficient operation of the general assembly and draft proposed rule amendments, resolutions, and bills as may be required to carry out such recommendations, for consideration by the general assembly.
9. To recommend to the general assembly the names and numbers of standing committees of both houses.
10. To establish rules for the style and format for drafting and preparing of legislative bills and resolutions.
11. To approve the appointment of the Iowa Code editor and the administrative code editor.
12. To establish policies for the distribution of information which is stored by the general assembly in an electronic format, including the contents of statutes or rules, other than value-added electronic publications as provided in section 2A.5. The legislative council shall establish payment rates that encourage the distribution of such information to the public, including private vendors reselling that information. The legislative council shall not establish a price that attempts to recover more than is attributable to costs related to reproducing and delivering the information.
13. To establish policies with regard to publishing printed and electronic versions of legal publications as provided in chapters 2A and 2B, including the Iowa Acts, Iowa Code, Code Supplement, Iowa administrative bulletin, Iowa administrative code, and Iowa court rules, or any part of those publications. The publishing policies may include, but are not limited to: the style and format to be used; the frequency of publication; the contents of the publications; the numbering systems to be used; the preparation of editorial comments or notations; the correction of errors; the type of print or electronic media and data processing

software to be used; the number of volumes to be published; recommended revisions; the letting of contracts for publication; the pricing of the publications to which section 22.3 does not apply; access to, and the use, reproduction, legal protection, sale or distribution, and pricing of related data processing software consistent with chapter 22; and any other matters deemed necessary to the publication of uniform and understandable publications.

14. To hear and act upon appeals of aggrieved employees of the legislative services agency and the office of ombudsman pursuant to rules of procedure established by the council.

15. Authority to review and delay the effective dates of rules and forms submitted by the supreme court pursuant to section 602.4202.

16. To implement the sexual harassment prohibitions and grievance, violation, and disposition procedures of section 19B.12 with respect to full-time, part-time, and temporary central legislative staff agency employees and to develop and distribute, at the time of hiring or orientation, a guide that describes for its employees the applicable sexual harassment prohibitions and grievance, violation, and disposition procedures. This subsection does not supersede the remedies provided under chapter 216.

[C58, §2.47; C62, 66, 71, 73, §2.50; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.42]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10001, 10201; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §1; 85 Acts, ch 65, §2, 3; 85 Acts, ch 197, §1; 87 Acts, ch 115, §2; 91 Acts, ch 258, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1086, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1099, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §10, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §26; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §46

Referred to in §2A.2, 2A.5, 2B.1, 2B.5A, 2B.5B, 2B.10, 2B.17

Subsection 14 amended

2.43 General supervision over legislative facilities, equipment, and arrangements.

The legislative council in cooperation with the officers of the senate and house shall have the duty and responsibility for preparing for each session of the general assembly. Pursuant to such duty and responsibility, the legislative council shall assign the use of areas in the state capitol except for the areas used by the governor as of January 1, 1986, and by the courts as of July 1, 2003, and, in consultation with the director of the department of administrative services and the capitol planning commission, may assign areas in other state office buildings for use of the general assembly or legislative agencies. The legislative council may authorize the renovation, remodeling and preparation of the physical facilities used or to be used by the general assembly or legislative agencies subject to the jurisdiction of the legislative council and award contracts pursuant to such authority to carry out such preparation. The legislative council may purchase supplies and equipment deemed necessary for the proper functioning of the legislative branch of government.

In carrying out its duties under this section, the legislative council shall consult with the director of the department of administrative services and the capitol planning commission, but shall not be bound by any decision of the director in respect to the responsibilities and duties provided for in this section. The legislative council may direct the director of the department of administrative services or other state employees to carry out its directives in regard to the physical facilities of the general assembly, or may employ other personnel to carry out such functions.

The costs of carrying out the provisions of this section shall be paid pursuant to section 2.12.

[C71, 73, §2.51; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.43]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §301; 2002 Acts, ch 1173, §23; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §104, 286

Referred to in §8A.322

Capitol space allocation, see also §8A.322

2.44 Expenses of council and special interim committees.

Members of the legislative council shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, and shall be paid the per diem specified in section 2.10, subsection 5, for each day in which engaged in the performance of their duties. However, the per diem and expenses shall not be paid when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government. The expenses and per diem shall be paid in the manner provided for in section 2.12.

Members of special interim study committees which may from time to time be created and

members of the legislative fiscal committee who are not members of the legislative council shall be entitled to receive the same expenses and compensation provided for the members of the legislative council.

[C97, §181; S13, §181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §44; C46, 50, §2.46; C54, §2.45; C58, §2.45, 2.48; C62, 66, §2.45, 2.51; C71, 73, §2.45, 2.52; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.44]

91 Acts, ch 258, §5

2.45 Committees of the legislative council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. *a.* The legislative tax expenditure committee which shall be composed of ten members of the general assembly, consisting of five members from each house, to be appointed by the legislative council. In appointing the five members of each house to the committee, the council shall appoint three members from the majority party and two members from the minority party.

b. The legislative tax expenditure committee shall have the powers and duties described in section 2.48.

[C97, §181; S13, §181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §39, 40; C46, 50, §2.41, 2.42; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §2.41; C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.45]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2006; 89 Acts, ch 298, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §74; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §11, 44, 49; 2006 Acts, ch 1153, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 86, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §2

2.46 Powers of legislative fiscal committee.

The legislative fiscal committee may, subject to the approval of the legislative council:

1. *Budget.* Gather information relative to budget matters for the purpose of aiding the legislature to properly appropriate money for the functions of government, and to report their findings to the legislature.

2. *Examination.* Examine the reports and official acts of the executive council and of each officer, board, commission, and department of the state, in respect to the conduct and expenditures thereof and the receipts and disbursements of public funds thereby. All state departments and agencies are required to immediately notify the legislative fiscal committee of the legislative council and the director of the legislative services agency if any state facilities within their jurisdiction have been cited for violations of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations or have been decertified or notified of the threat of decertification from compliance with any state, federal, or other nationally recognized certification or accreditation agency or organization.

3. *Reorganization.* Make a continuous study of all offices, departments, agencies, boards, bureaus, and commissions of the state government and shall determine and recommend to each session of the legislature what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes:

a. To reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of state government.

b. To increase the efficiency of the operations of the state government to the fullest extent practicable within the available revenues.

c. To group, coordinate, and consolidate judicial districts, agencies and functions of the government, as nearly as may be according to major purposes.

d. To reduce the number of offices, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments by consolidating those having similar functions, and to abolish such offices, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments, or functions thereof, as may not be necessary for the efficient and economical conduct of state government.

e. To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort on the part of such offices, agencies, boards, commissions, and departments of the state government.

4. *Administration of legislative database.* Determine the policy for the content and administration of a legislative database.

5. *Information needs determination.* Determine the information needs of the general assembly and report them to the director of the department of administrative services who shall consider such needs in establishing the operating policies for a database management system.

[C97, §181, 182; S13, §181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §42, 45; C46, 50, §2.44, 2.47; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §2.43; C75, 77, §2.46; C79, §2.46, 2.54; C81, §2.46]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §302; 89 Acts, ch 298, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

2.47 Procedure.

The chairpersons of the committees on budget shall serve as co-chairpersons of the legislative fiscal committee. The legislative fiscal committee shall determine its own method of procedure and shall meet as often as deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the legislative council. It shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection, and it shall inform the legislative council in advance concerning the dates of meetings of the committee.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.47]

2.47A Powers and duties of legislative capital projects committee.

1. The legislative capital projects committee shall do all of the following:

a. Receive the recommendations of the governor regarding the funding and priorities of proposed capital projects pursuant to section 8.3A, subsection 2, paragraph "b".

b. Receive the reports of all capital project budgeting requests of all state agencies, with individual state agency priorities noted, pursuant to section 8.6, subsection 14.

c. Receive annual status reports for all ongoing capital projects of state agencies.

d. Examine and evaluate, on a continuing basis, the state's system of contracting and subcontracting in regard to capital projects.

2. The legislative capital projects committee, subject to the approval of the legislative council, may do all of the following:

a. Gather information relative to capital projects, for the purpose of aiding the general assembly to properly appropriate moneys for capital projects.

b. Examine the reports and official acts of the state agencies, as defined in section 8.3A, with regard to capital project planning and budgeting and the receipt and disbursement of capital project funding.

c. Establish advisory bodies to the committee in areas where technical expertise is not otherwise readily available to the committee. Advisory body members may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12, but only if the reimbursement is approved by the legislative council.

d. Compensate experts from outside state government for the provision of services to the committee from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12, but only if the compensation is approved by the legislative council.

e. Make recommendations to the legislative fiscal committee, legislative council, and the general assembly regarding issues relating to the planning, budgeting, and expenditure of capital project funding.

3. The capital projects committee shall determine its own method of procedure and shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be open to public inspection. The committee shall meet as often as deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the legislative council, and the committee shall inform the legislative council in advance of its meeting dates.

89 Acts, ch 298, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §1; 91 Acts, ch 268, §601; 95 Acts, ch 214, §1; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §1, 13; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §105; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §1

2.48 Legislative tax expenditure committee — review of tax incentive programs.

1. *Duties of committee.* The legislative tax expenditure committee shall do all of the following:

a. Evaluate any tax expenditure available under Iowa law and assess its equity, simplicity, competitiveness, public purpose, adequacy, and extent of conformance with the original purposes of the legislation that enacted the tax expenditure, as those issues pertain to taxation in Iowa. For purposes of this section, “*tax expenditure*” means an exclusion from the operation or collection of a tax imposed in this state. Tax expenditures include tax credits, exemptions, deductions, and rebates. Tax expenditures also include sales tax refunds issued pursuant to section 423.3 or section 423.4.

b. Establish and maintain a system for making available to the public information about the amount and effectiveness of tax expenditures, and the extent to which tax expenditures comply with the original intent of the legislation that enacted the tax expenditure.

2. *Review of tax expenditures — budget estimates.* The legislative tax expenditure committee shall do all of the following:

a. Engage in the regular review of the state's tax expenditures.

(1) In reviewing tax expenditures, the committee may review any tax expenditure at any time, but shall at a minimum perform the reviews described in subsection 3.

(2) For each tax expenditure reviewed, the committee shall submit a report to the legislative council containing the results of the review. The report shall contain a statement of the policy goals of the tax expenditure and a return on investment calculation for the tax expenditure. For purposes of this subparagraph, “*return on investment calculation*” means analyzing the cost to the state of providing the tax expenditure, analyzing the benefits realized by the state from providing the tax expenditure, and reaching a conclusion as to whether the benefits of the tax expenditure are worth the cost to the state of providing the tax expenditure.

(3) The report described in subparagraph (2) may include recommendations for better aligning tax expenditures with the original intent of the legislation that enacted the tax expenditure.

b. (1) Estimate for each fiscal year, in conjunction with the legislative services agency and

the department of revenue, the cost of each individual tax expenditure and the total cost of all tax expenditures, and by December 15 provide those estimates to the governor for use in the preparation of the budget message under section 8.22 and to the general assembly to be used in the budget process.

(2) The estimates provided pursuant to subparagraph (1) may include the committee's recommendations for the imposition of a limitation on a specified tax expenditure, a limitation on the total amount of tax expenditures, or any other recommendation for a specific tax expenditure or the program under which the tax expenditure is provided.

3. *Schedule of review of all tax expenditures.* The committee shall review the following tax expenditures and incentives according to the following schedule:

a. In 2011:

(1) The high quality jobs program under chapter 15, subchapter II, part 13.

(2) The tax credits for increasing research activities available under sections 15.335, 422.10, and 422.33.

(3) The franchise tax credits available under sections 422.11 and 422.33.

(4) The earned income tax credit available under section 422.12B.

b. In 2012:

(1) The Iowa fund of funds program in chapter 15E, division VII.

(2) The targeted jobs withholding credits available under section 403.19A.

(3) Funding of urban renewal projects with increased local sales and services tax revenues under section 423B.10.

(4) School tuition organization tax credits under sections 422.11S and 422.33.

(5) Tuition and textbook tax credits under section 422.12.

c. In 2013:

(1) The child and dependent care and early childhood development tax credits under section 422.12C.

(2) The endow Iowa tax credits authorized under section 15E.305.

(3) The redevelopment tax credits available under section 15.293A.

(4) The disaster recovery housing tax credits available under sections 16.211 and 16.212.

(5) Property tax revenue divisions for urban renewal areas under section 403.19.

d. In 2014:

(1) Tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds under chapter 15E, division V.

(2) Historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits under chapter 404A.

(3) Wind energy production tax credits under chapter 476B.

(4) Renewable energy tax credits under chapter 476C.

(5) The ethanol promotion tax credits available under section 422.11N.

(6) The E-85 gasoline promotion tax credits available under section 422.11O.

(7) The biodiesel blended fuel tax credits available under section 422.11P.

e. In 2015:

(1) The agricultural assets transfer tax credit under section 175.37 and the custom farming contract tax credit as provided in section 175.38.

(2) The claim of right tax credit under section 422.5.

(3) The reduction in allocating income to Iowa by S corporation shareholders under section 422.8.

(4) The minimum tax credit under sections 422.11B, 422.33, and 422.60.

(5) The assistive device corporate tax credit under section 422.33.

(6) The charitable conservation contribution tax credit under sections 422.11W and 422.33.

(7) The motor vehicle fuel tax credit under section 422.110.

(8) The new jobs tax credits available under section 422.11A.

(9) The financial assistance available under the enterprise zones program in chapter 15E, division XVIII.

f. In 2017, the innovation fund investment tax credit available under section 15E.52.

4. A tax expenditure or incentive reviewed pursuant to subsection 3 shall be reviewed

again not more than five years after the tax expenditure or incentive was most recently reviewed.

2010 Acts, ch 1138, §3; 2012 Acts, ch 1110, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1124, §1, 2; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §29, 39 – 41; 2013 Acts, ch 117, §1, 7; 2013 Acts, ch 125, §1, 23, 24

Referred to in §2.45

Legislative intent regarding the review and reauthorization of tax credits, withholding credits, and revenue division programs; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §1

For future repeal of 2013 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph e, subparagraph (1), effective December 31, 2017, see 2013 Acts, ch 125, § 25, 28

2012 strike of former subsection 3, paragraph c, subparagraph (5) applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for tax years beginning on or after that date, and does not apply to contracts or agreements entered into on or before May 25, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §39, 40

2013 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph e, subparagraph (1) takes effect June 17, 2013, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2013, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 125, § 23, 24

Subsection 3, paragraph e, subparagraph (1) amended

Subsection 3, NEW paragraph f

2.49 and 2.50 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47, 49. See chapter 2A.

2.51 Visitations.

The legislative fiscal committee, with the approval of the legislative council, may direct a subcommittee, which shall be composed of the chairpersons and minority party ranking members of the appropriate subcommittees of the committees on budget of the senate and the house of representatives and the chairpersons of the appropriate standing committees of the general assembly, to visit the offices and facilities of any state office, department, agency, board, bureau, or commission to review programs authorized by the general assembly and the administration of the programs. When the legislative fiscal committee visits the offices and facilities of any state office, department, agency, board, bureau, or commission to review programs authorized by the general assembly and the administration of the programs, there shall be included the chairpersons and minority party ranking members of the appropriate subcommittees of the committees on budget of the senate and the house of representatives. The legislative council may appoint a member of the subcommittee or standing committee to serve in place of that subcommittee's or standing committee's chairperson or minority party ranking member on the legislative fiscal visitation committee or subcommittee if that person will be absent. The subcommittee and the legislative fiscal committee shall be provided with information by the legislative services agency concerning budgets, programs, and legislation authorizing programs prior to any visitation. Members of a committee shall be compensated pursuant to section 2.10, subsection 5. The subcommittee shall make reports and recommendations as required by the legislative fiscal committee.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §2.51]

84 Acts, ch 1026, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49

2.52 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47, 49. See § 2A.3.

2.53 Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 200, § 14.

2.54 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1011, § 4.

2.55 and 2.55A Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47, 49.

CORRECTIONAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

2.56 Correctional impact statements.

1. Prior to debate on the floor of a chamber of the general assembly, a correctional impact statement shall be attached to any bill, joint resolution, or amendment which proposes a change in the law which creates a public offense, significantly changes an existing public offense or the penalty for an existing offense, or changes existing sentencing, parole, or probation procedures. The statement shall include information concerning the estimated number of criminal cases per year that the legislation will impact, the fiscal impact of

confining persons pursuant to the legislation, the impact of the legislation on minorities, the impact of the legislation upon existing correctional institutions, community-based correctional facilities and services, and jails, the likelihood that the legislation may create a need for additional prison capacity, and other relevant matters. The statement shall be factual and shall, if possible, provide a reasonable estimate of both the immediate effect and the long-range impact upon prison capacity.

2. *a.* When a committee of the general assembly reports a bill, joint resolution, or amendment to the floor, the committee shall state in the report whether a correctional impact statement is or is not required.

b. The legislative services agency shall review all bills and joint resolutions placed on the calendar of either chamber of the general assembly, as well as amendments filed to bills or joint resolutions on the calendar, to determine whether a correctional impact statement is required.

c. A member of the general assembly may request the preparation of a correctional impact statement by submitting a request to the legislative services agency.

3. The legislative services agency shall cause to be prepared a correctional impact statement within a reasonable time after receiving a request or determining that a proposal is subject to this section. All correctional impact statements approved by the legislative services agency shall be transmitted immediately to either the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate, after notifying the sponsor of the legislation that the statement has been prepared for publication. The chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate shall attach the statement to the bill, joint resolution, or amendment affected as soon as it is available.

4. The legislative services agency may request the cooperation of any state department or agency or political subdivision in preparing a correctional impact statement.

5. The legislative services agency, in cooperation with the division of criminal and juvenile justice planning of the department of human rights, shall develop a protocol for analyzing the impact of the legislation on minorities.

6. A revised correctional impact statement shall be prepared if the correctional impact has been changed by the adoption of an amendment, and may be requested by a member of the general assembly or be prepared upon a determination made by the legislative services agency. However, a request for a revised correctional impact statement shall not delay action on the bill, joint resolution, or amendment unless so ordered by the presiding officer of the chamber.

93 Acts, ch 171, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §12, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1095, §1, 2, 4
Referred to in §2A.4

2.57 Reserved.

2.58 through 2.60 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47, 49. See chapter 2A.

RESEARCH REQUESTS — INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEES

2.61 Requests for research.

Requests for research on governmental matters may be made to the legislative services agency by either house of the general assembly, committees of either house of the general assembly, special interim committees of the general assembly, the legislative council, or upon petition by twenty or more members of the general assembly. Any legislative committee may request the legislative services agency to do research on any matter under consideration by such committee. For each such request the legislative council may, if deemed advisable, authorize a special interim study committee to conduct the research study or may request a standing committee to conduct such study. Members on a study committee shall be appointed by the council and shall consist of at least one member of the council and such other members of the majority and minority parties of the senate and the house of representatives as the

council may designate. As far as practicable, a study committee shall include members of standing committees concerned with the subject matter of the study. No legislator shall serve on more than two study committees. Nonlegislative members having special knowledge of the subject under study may be appointed by the council to a study committee but such members shall be nonvoting members of such committee. The legislative services agency shall assist study committees on research studies when authorized by the legislative council.

[C58, §2.52; C62, 66, §2.55; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.61]

2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 46, 49

2.62 Powers.

Special interim study committees shall have the following powers and duties:

1. Elect officers and adopt necessary rules for the conduct of business.
2. Conduct research on any matter connected with the study assigned by the legislative council.

3. Hold hearings.

4. Make regular progress reports to the legislative council.

5. Make a report, which may include recommendations, to the legislative council. Copies of study committee reports shall be made available to members of the general assembly and may be made available to other interested individuals upon request. The reports shall not be final until approved by the legislative council.

[C62, 66, §2.57; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.62]

2.63 Meetings.

Special interim study committees shall first meet at the call of the ranking legislative council member assigned to the study committee, and shall thereafter meet at such time as study committee members shall so designate. Any legislator may attend any study committee meeting or any hearing held by a study committee. All study committee meetings shall be open to the public.

[C62, 66, §2.58; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §2.63]

2.64 through 2.67 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47, 49. See chapter 2A.

2.68 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1023, § 125.

STATE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY REVIEW COMMITTEE

2.69 State government efficiency review committee established.

1. A state government efficiency review committee is established which shall meet at least every two years to review the operations of state government. The committee shall meet as directed by the legislative council.

2. *a.* The committee shall consist of three members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate, two members of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate, three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and two members of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

- b.* Members shall be appointed prior to January 31 of the first regular session of each general assembly and shall serve for terms ending upon the convening of the following general assembly or when their successors are appointed, whichever is later. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy.

- c.* The committee shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson.

3. The members of the committee shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 2.10 for each day in which they engaged in the performance of their duties. However, per diem

compensation and expenses shall not be paid when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government. Expenses and per diem shall be paid from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

4. The committee shall do the following:

a. Review and consider options for reorganizing state government to improve efficiency, modernize processes, eliminate duplication and outdated processes, reduce costs, and increase accountability. The review shall address the expanded use of the internet and other technology, and the incorporation of productivity improvement measures.

b. Review recommendations received through a process to receive state government efficiency suggestions offered by the public and public employees.

c. Comprehensively review on a regular basis the programs and projects administered by state government to determine whether each program and project reviewed is effectively and efficiently meeting the needs for which created, and whether the needs remain applicable. The review shall consider whether modifications to the program or project reviewed could better meet the needs identified in a more effective manner.

d. Issue a report, including its findings and recommendations, to the general assembly.

5. The first report required by this section shall be submitted to the general assembly no later than January 1, 2013, with subsequent reports developed and submitted by January 1 at least every second year thereafter.

6. Administrative assistance shall be provided by the legislative services agency.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §420; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §36; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §61

Subsection 4, NEW paragraph c and former paragraph c redesignated as d

2.70 through 2.99 Reserved.

2.100 through 2.104 Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47, 49. See chapter 2A.

CHAPTER 2A

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY

Referred to in §2.42

2A.1	Legislative services agency created — services — legislative privileges — nonpartisanship and nonadvocacy.	2A.5	Official legal and other publications — procurements.
2A.2	Director — duties.	2A.6	Special distribution of legal publications.
2A.3	Information access — confidentiality — subpoenas.	2A.7	State government oversight and program evaluation.
2A.4	Specific services — public policy recommendations restricted.	2A.8	Sales — tax exemption. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1073, §51.

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

1. A legislative services agency is created as a nonpartisan, central legislative staff agency under the direction and control of the legislative council. The agency shall cooperate with and serve all members of the general assembly, the legislative council, and committees of the general assembly.

2. The legislative services agency shall provide the following services:

a. Legal and fiscal analysis, including legal drafting services, fiscal analysis of legislation, and state expenditure, revenue, and budget review.

b. State government oversight and performance evaluation.

c. Staffing of standing committees, revenue and budget committees, statutory

committees, and interim study committees, and any subcommittees of such committees, including the provision of legal and fiscal analysis to committees and subcommittees.

d. Publication of the official legal publications of the state, including but not limited to the Iowa Acts, Iowa Code, Code Supplement, Iowa administrative bulletin, Iowa administrative code, and Iowa court rules as provided in chapter 2B. The legislative services agency shall do all of the following:

(1) Designate a legal publication described in chapter 2B as an official legal publication. The legislative services agency may also designate a legal publication as an unofficial legal publication. The legislative services agency may use the great seal of the state of Iowa as provided in section 1A.1 or other symbol to identify an official or unofficial legal publication.

(2) Provide for citing official legal publications as provided in chapter 2B.

e. Operation and maintenance of the legislative computer systems used by the senate, house of representatives, and the central legislative staff agencies.

f. Provision of legislative information to the public, provision of library information, management of legislative visitor protocol services, and provision of capitol tour guide services.

g. Other functions as assigned to the legislative services agency by the legislative council or the general assembly.

3. The legislative services agency shall provide services to the general assembly in such a manner as to preserve the authority of the senate and the house of representatives to determine their own rules of proceedings and to exercise all other powers necessary for a separate branch of the general assembly of a free and independent state, and to protect the legislative privileges of the members and employees of the general assembly. In providing services to the general assembly, the legislative services agency shall adhere to all applicable policies of the general assembly and its constituent bodies relating to public access to legislative information and related confidentiality restrictions.

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

2003 Acts, ch 35, §1, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §27

Referred to in §2B.5B, 2B.17

2A.2 Director — duties.

1. The administrative head of the legislative services agency shall be the director appointed by the legislative council as provided in section 2.42. The salary of the director shall be set by the legislative council.

2. The director shall do all of the following:

a. Employ persons with expertise to perform the legal, fiscal, technical, and other functions which are required to be performed by the legislative services agency by this chapter or are assigned to the legislative services agency by the legislative council or the general assembly.

b. Supervise all employees of the legislative services agency, including the legal counsel designated to provide legal assistance to the administrative rules review committee, and supervise any outside service providers retained by the legislative services agency.

c. Supervise all expenditures of the agency.

d. Supervise the legal and fiscal analysis and legal publication functions of the agency.

e. Supervise the government oversight and program evaluation functions of the agency.

f. Supervise the committee staffing functions of the agency.

g. Supervise the computer systems services functions of the agency.

h. Supervise the legislative and library information, legislative visitor protocol, and capitol tour guide functions of the agency.

i. Perform other functions as assigned to the director by the legislative council or the general assembly.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §2, 49

2A.3 Information access — confidentiality — subpoenas.

1. *a.* The director and agents and employees of the legislative services agency, with respect to the agency's provision of services relating to fiscal analysis of legislation, state expenditure, revenue, and budget review, state government oversight and performance evaluation, and staffing of revenue and budget committees, shall at all times have access to all agencies, offices, boards, and commissions of the state and its political subdivisions and private organizations providing services to individuals under contracts with state agencies, offices, boards, or commissions and to the information, records, instrumentalities, and properties used in the performance of such entities' statutory duties or contractual arrangements. All such entities and the described private organizations shall cooperate with the director, and shall make available to the director such information, records, instrumentalities, and properties upon request.

b. If the information sought by the legislative services agency, with respect to the agency's provision of services described in paragraph "a", is required by law to be kept confidential, the agency shall have access to the information, but shall maintain the confidentiality of the information and is subject to the same penalties as the lawful custodian of the information for dissemination of the information. However, the legislative services agency shall not have access to tax return information except for individual income tax sample data as provided in section 422.72, subsection 1.

c. The director may issue subpoenas for production of any information, records, instrumentalities, or properties to which the director is authorized to have access under paragraph "a". If any person subpoenaed refuses to produce the information, records, instrumentalities, or properties, the director may apply to the district court having jurisdiction over that person for the enforcement of the subpoena.

2. The director and agents and employees of the legislative services agency, with respect to the agency's provision of services relating to legal analysis, drafting, and publications, staffing of subject matter standing and statutory committees, and provision of legislative information to the public, may call upon any agency, office, board, or commission of the state or any of its political subdivisions or private organizations providing services to individuals under contracts with a state agency, office, board, or commission for such information and assistance as may be needed in the provision of services described in this subsection. Such information and assistance shall be furnished within the resources and authority of such agency, office, board, or commission. This requirement of furnishing such information and assistance shall not be construed to require the production or opening of any public records which are required by law to be kept private or confidential.

3. The director, an agent or former agent, and an employee or former employee of the legislative services agency shall not be compelled to give testimony or to appear and produce documentary evidence in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding if the testimony or documentary evidence sought relates to a legislative duty or act concerning the consideration or passage or rejection of proposed legislation performed by the director, agent, or employee. An order or subpoena purporting to compel testimony or the production of documentary evidence protected under this subsection is unenforceable.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §3, 49

2A.4 Specific services — public policy recommendations restricted.

The legislative services agency shall provide the following specific services:

1. Preparation of legal and legislative analysis of any governmental matter upon the proper request of members and committees of the general assembly. Such analysis shall not contain any public policy recommendations. Such legal analysis shall be provided through the exercise of an attorney-employee's independent, professional judgment.

2. Drafting and preparation of legislation, including bills, resolutions, and amendments, for committees and individual members of the general assembly; proposed bills and joint resolutions for state agencies and the governor in accordance with section 2.16; and bills embodying a plan of legislative and congressional redistricting prepared in accordance with chapter 42.

3. Fiscal analysis of legislation, and state expenditure, revenue, and budget review. The

director of the agency or the director's designee may make recommendations to the general assembly concerning the state's expenditures and revenues.

4. Attendance at the budget hearings required by section 8.26. The director of the agency may offer explanations or suggestions and make inquiries with respect to such budget hearings.

5. Assistance to standing committees and members of the general assembly in attaching fiscal notes to bills and resolutions as provided by the rules of the general assembly.

6. Performance of the duties pertaining to the preparation of correctional impact statements as provided in section 2.56.

7. Furnishing information, acting in an advisory capacity, providing staffing services, and reporting to standing, statutory, and interim committees of the general assembly.

8. Provision of staffing services including but not limited to preparation of legal and legislative analysis for the administrative rules review committee.

9. Preparation of legal and legislative analysis for the legislative council with respect to rules and forms submitted by the supreme court to the legislative council pursuant to section 602.4202.

10. Review and oversight of state program operations and program evaluation of state agencies, including compliance, efficiency, and effectiveness determinations, as required by section 2A.7.

11. Provision of legislative computer systems services to the senate, house of representatives, and central legislative staff agencies, and provision of advice regarding legislative computer systems services, needs, capabilities, and uses to the legislative council and the general assembly.

12. Maintenance of an up-to-date listing of all appointments made or to be made by members of the general assembly as required by section 2.32A and in accordance with section 69.16B. The legislative services agency may post on the general assembly's internet site information regarding the organization and activities of boards, commissions, councils, and committees to which members of the general assembly make appointments.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §4, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §3, 58

2A.5 Official legal and other publications — procurements.

1. The legislative services agency shall publish the official legal publications of the state as provided in chapter 2B. The legislative services agency shall have legal custody of the publications and shall provide for the warehousing, sale, and distribution of the publications. The legislative services agency shall retain or cause to be retained a number of old editions of the publications but may otherwise distribute or cause to be distributed old editions of the publications to any person upon payment by the person of any distribution costs. This section and chapter 2B do not require the legislative services agency to publish a publication in both a printed and electronic version.

2. The printed versions of the publications listed in this subsection shall be sold at a price to be established by the legislative services agency. In determining the prices, the legislative services agency shall consider the costs of printing, binding, distribution, and paper stock, compilation and editing labor costs, and any other associated costs. The legislative services agency shall also consider the number of volumes or units to be printed, sold, and distributed in the determination of the prices.

- a. The Iowa Code.
- b. The Code Supplement.
- c. The Iowa Acts.
- d. The Iowa court rules.
- e. The Iowa administrative code.
- f. The Iowa administrative bulletin.

3. The legislative services agency shall in each odd-numbered year compile for publication a printed or electronic version of the Iowa official register for distribution as soon as practicable. The register shall contain historical, political, and other information and statistics of general value but shall not contain information or statistics of a partisan character. The printed and electronic versions of the register need not contain the same

information and statistics but shall be published to provide the greatest access to such information and statistics at the most reasonable cost as determined by the legislative services agency. The different versions of the register may be distributed free of charge, may be distributed free of charge except for postage and handling charges, or may be sold at a price to be established by the legislative services agency.

4. The legislative services agency may establish policies for the production, editing, distribution, and pricing of electronic publications containing information stored by the legislative branch in an electronic format, including information contained in the printed publications listed in this section. Such electronic publications may include programming not originally part of the stored information, including but not limited to search and retrieval functions. The policies shall provide for the widest possible distribution of these value-added electronic publications at the lowest price practicable, which shall not be more than the costs attributable to producing, editing, and distributing the electronic publications.

5. Subject to section 2.42, the legislative services agency shall determine its procurement procedures, which may include procurement determinations based on service provider competence, meeting of service or product specifications, and reasonableness of price; the posting of security to accompany a service provider proposal; the preference of Iowa-based businesses if comparable in price; the disclosure of service provider assignments; the inclusion of renewal options; the imposition of liquidated damages and other penalties for breach of any service provider requirement; and the rejection of all service provider proposals and institution of a new procurement process.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §5, 48, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §28 – 30

Referred to in §2.42, 2A.6, 7A.27, 7D.6, 9F.4, 22.3A

2A.6 Special distribution of legal publications.

1. The legislative services agency shall make available electronic or printed versions of the official legal publications listed in section 2A.5, to the three branches of state government, to elected county officers, to county and city assessors, to Iowa's congressional delegation, to federal courts in Iowa and federal judges and magistrates for Iowa, and to state and university depository libraries, the library of Congress, and the library of the United States supreme court.

2. The legislative services agency may review the publication costs and offsetting sales revenues relating to legal publications in electronic and printed formats. If a legal publication is available in an electronic version, the legislative services agency may provide the version free of charge or may charge a fee for any mailing or handling costs in the distribution of the electronic version or may charge a fee for an electronic version which includes programming not originally part of the stored information, including but not limited to search and retrieval functions. The legislative services agency shall establish policies requiring payment for any printed versions of the official legal publications from persons to whom the legislative services agency is obligated to make the legal publications available pursuant to subsection 1.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §6, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §31

See also §256.53

2A.7 State government oversight and program evaluation.

1. The general assembly shall independently and intensively review and oversee the performance of state agencies in the operation of state programs to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the state programs and to consider alternatives which may improve the benefits of such programs or may reduce their costs to the citizens of the state. The legislative services agency shall provide technical and professional support for the general assembly's oversight responsibility.

2. The general assembly by concurrent resolution or the legislative council may direct the legislative services agency to conduct a program evaluation of any state agency. Upon the passage of the concurrent resolution or receiving the direction of the legislative council, the director of the legislative services agency shall inform the chairpersons of the committees responsible for appropriations of the anticipated cost of the program evaluation and the number and nature of any additional personnel needed to conduct the program evaluation

and shall notify the official responsible for the program to be evaluated. The director, after consulting with the responsible official and the entity requesting the program evaluation, shall determine the goals and objectives of the state agency or state program for the purpose of the program evaluation.

3. In conducting the program evaluation, the legislative services agency may make certain determinations including but not limited to the following:

a. The organizational framework of the state agency, its adequacy and relationship to the overall structure of state government, and whether the program under the agency's jurisdiction could be more effective if consolidated with another program, transferred to another program, or modified, or whether the program should be abolished.

b. Whether the state agency is conducting programs and activities and expending funds appropriated to the state agency in compliance with state and federal law and any executive order of the governor, and whether statutory or administrative rule changes are advisable.

c. Whether the state agency is conducting authorized activities and programs pursuant to goals and objectives established by statute or rule, specific legislative intent, the budget, the governor, or a strategic or other long-range plan, and whether alternatives which might produce the desired results at a lower cost have been considered.

d. Whether the state agency is conducting programs and activities and expending funds appropriated to the state agency in an efficient and effective manner, has complied with all applicable laws, and, if not, determine the causes for such inefficiency, ineffectiveness, or noncompliance.

e. Relationships within and among other governmental agencies and programs including financial exchanges, coordination, inconsistent programs, and areas of duplication or overlapping programs.

f. The productivity of the state agency's operations measured in terms of cost-benefit relationships or other accepted measures of effectiveness.

g. Other criteria determined by the director.

4. Upon the completion of the program evaluation and preparation of a report on the evaluation, the legislative services agency shall provide a copy of the report to the governing official or board of the state agency and afford the state agency a reasonable opportunity to respond to the findings and recommendations of the report. The response shall be included in the final version of the report released to the general assembly or the legislative council. Until its release the report shall be regarded as confidential by all persons properly having custody of the report.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §7, 49

Referred to in §2A.4

2A.8 Sales — tax exemption. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1073, § 51. See § 423.3(33).

CHAPTER 2B

LEGAL PUBLICATIONS

Referred to in §2.42, 2A.1, 2A.5, 25B.5

2B.1	Iowa Code and administrative code editors.	2B.12	Iowa Code and Code Supplement.
2B.2	through 2B.4 Reserved.	2B.13	Editorial powers and duties.
2B.5	Duties of administrative code editor.	2B.14	through 2B.16 Reserved.
2B.5A	Iowa administrative bulletin and Iowa administrative code.	2B.17	Official legal publications — citations.
2B.5B	Iowa court rules.	2B.18	Iowa Code editor and administrative code editor — custody and authentication.
2B.6	Duties of Iowa Code editor.	2B.19	and 2B.20 Reserved.
2B.7	through 2B.9 Reserved.	2B.21	Availability of parts of the Iowa Code and administrative code.
2B.10	Iowa Acts.	2B.22	Appropriation.
2B.11	Reserved.		

2B.1 Iowa Code and administrative code editors.

1. The director of the legislative services agency shall appoint the Iowa Code editor and the administrative code editor, subject to the approval of the legislative council, as provided in section 2.42. The Iowa Code editor and the administrative code editor shall serve at the pleasure of the director of the legislative services agency.

2. The Iowa Code and administrative code editors are responsible for the editing, compiling, and proofreading of the publications they prepare, as provided in this chapter. The Iowa Code editor is entitled to the temporary possession of the original enrolled Acts and resolutions as necessary to prepare them for publication.

[C51, §46; R60, §62, 113, 115, 144; C73, §35, 155, 156; C97, p. 5, §38, 216; S13, p. 3; SS15, §224-c, -h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §156; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §14.3; C71, §14.5; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.1]

91 Acts, ch 258, §8

C93, §2B.1

98 Acts, ch 1119, §13; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §13, 49

2B.2 through 2B.4 Reserved.**2B.5 Duties of administrative code editor.**

The administrative code editor shall:

1. Publish the Iowa administrative bulletin and the Iowa administrative code as provided in section 2B.5A.

2. Publish the Iowa court rules as provided in section 2B.5B.

3. Publish annually an electronic or printed edition of the roster of state officials. The roster of state officials shall include a correct list of state officers and deputies; members of boards and commissions; justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of appeals, and judges of the district courts including district associate judges and judicial magistrates; and members of the general assembly. The office of the governor shall cooperate in the preparation of the list.

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

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

91 Acts, ch 258, §9

CS91, §14.5

C93, §2B.5

98 Acts, ch 1115, §1, 21; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §14, 49; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §32, 33

Referred to in §602.1206, 602.4201

2B.5A Iowa administrative bulletin and Iowa administrative code.

1. The legislative services agency shall control and maintain in a secure electronic repository custodial information used to produce the Iowa administrative bulletin and the Iowa administrative code.

2. In consultation with the administrative rules coordinator, the administrative code editor shall prescribe a uniform style and form required for a person filing a document for publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin or the Iowa administrative code, including but not limited to a rulemaking document. A rulemaking document includes a notice of intended action as provided in section 17A.4 or an adopted rule for filing as provided in section 17A.5. The rulemaking document shall correlate each rule to the uniform numbering system established by the administrative code editor. The administrative code editor shall provide for electronic publication of the Iowa administrative bulletin and the Iowa administrative code. The administrative code editor shall review all submitted documents for style and form and notify the administrative rules coordinator if a rulemaking document is not in proper style or form, and may return or revise a document which is not in proper style and form. The style and form prescribed shall require that a rulemaking document include a reference to the statute which the rules are intended to implement.

3. *a.* The administrative code editor may omit from the Iowa administrative bulletin or the Iowa administrative code any document for publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin or the Iowa administrative code, if the administrative code editor determines that its publication would be unduly cumbersome, expensive, or otherwise inexpedient. The person filing the document for publication shall provide the administrative code editor with an electronic version of the document. The administrative code editor shall publish the document on the general assembly's internet site and publish a notice in the Iowa administrative bulletin or the Iowa administrative code stating the specific subject matter of the omitted document and how the omitted document may be accessed.

b. The administrative code editor shall omit or cause to be omitted from the Iowa administrative code any rule or portion of a rule nullified by the general assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

4. The administrative code editor who receives a publication from an agency because the publication is referenced in the Iowa administrative bulletin or Iowa administrative code shall make the publication available to the public pursuant to section 17A.6.

5. The administrative code editor shall publish the Iowa administrative bulletin in accordance with section 2.42 at least every other week, unless the administrative code editor and the administrative rules review committee determine that an alternative publication schedule is preferable. The administrative code editor shall provide for the arrangement of the contents of the Iowa administrative bulletin.

a. The Iowa administrative bulletin shall contain all of the following:

(1) Rulemaking documents, including notices of intended action as provided in section 17A.4, and rules adopted and effective immediately upon filing and rules adopted and filed as provided in section 17A.5.

(2) Resolutions nullifying administrative rules passed by the general assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

(3) All proclamations and executive orders of the governor which are general and permanent in nature.

(4) Other materials deemed fitting and proper by the administrative rules review committee.

(5) Items required to be published by statute.

(6) A comprehensive method to search and identify its contents. An electronic version may include search and retrieval programming and index.

b. The Iowa administrative bulletin may contain all of the following:

(1) A preface.

(2) A rulemaking schedule.

(3) The agenda for the next meeting of the administrative rules review committee as provided in section 17A.8, if available.

(4) A schedule of known public hearings.

(5) A list of agencies referenced by agency identification number.

6. The administrative code editor shall publish the Iowa administrative code in accordance with section 2.42 at least every other week, unless the administrative code editor and the administrative rules review committee determine that an alternative publication schedule is preferable. However, the legislative services agency may publish supplements in lieu of the Iowa administrative code. The administrative code editor shall provide for the arrangement of the Iowa administrative code.

a. The Iowa administrative code shall include all of the following:

(1) Rules of general application adopted and filed with the administrative code editor by state agencies. However, the administrative code editor may delete a rule from the Iowa administrative code if the agency that adopted the rule has ceased to exist, no successor agency has jurisdiction over the rule, and no statutory authority exists supporting the rule.

(2) A comprehensive method to search and identify its contents, including rules.

(a) An electronic version may include search and retrieval programming and index.

(b) A print edition may include an index.

b. The Iowa administrative code may include all of the following:

(1) A preface.

(2) Uniform rules on agency procedure.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §34

Referred to in §2B.5, 2B.13, 17A.4, 17A.6, 267.6

2B.5B Iowa court rules.

1. The legislative services agency shall control and maintain in a secure electronic repository custodial information used to produce the Iowa court rules.

2. The administrative code editor, upon direction by the Iowa supreme court and in accordance with the policies of the legislative council pursuant to section 2.42 and the legislative services agency pursuant to section 2A.1, shall prescribe a uniform style and form required for filing a document for publication in the Iowa court rules. The document shall correlate each rule to the uniform numbering system. The administrative code editor shall provide for electronic publication of the Iowa court rules. The administrative code editor shall review all submitted documents for style and form and notify the Iowa supreme court if a rulemaking document is not in proper style or form, and may return or revise a document which is not in proper style and form.

3. a. The administrative code editor shall publish the Iowa court rules in accordance with section 2.42. However, the legislative services agency may publish supplements in lieu of the Iowa court rules. The administrative code editor shall provide for arrangement of the Iowa court rules in consultation with the Iowa supreme court.

b. The Iowa court rules shall include all of the following:

(1) Rules prescribed by the supreme court, which may include the Iowa rules of civil procedure, the Iowa rules of criminal procedure, the Iowa rules of evidence, the Iowa rules of appellate procedure, the Iowa rules of professional conduct, and the Iowa code of judicial conduct.

(2) A comprehensive method to search and identify its contents, including court rules.

(a) An electronic version may include search and retrieval programming and index.

(b) A print version shall include an index.

c. The Iowa court rules may include all of the following:

(1) A preface.

(2) Tables, including tables of corresponding rule numbers.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §35

Referred to in §2B.5

2B.6 Duties of Iowa Code editor.

The Iowa Code editor shall:

1. Submit recommendations as the Iowa Code editor deems proper to each general assembly for the purpose of amending, revising, codifying, and repealing portions of the statutes which are inaccurate, inconsistent, outdated, conflicting, redundant, or ambiguous, and present the recommendations in bill form to the appropriate committees of the general assembly.

2. Provide for the publication of all of the following:

a. The Iowa Acts as provided in section 2B.10.

b. The Iowa Code or Code Supplement, as provided in section 2B.12.

3. Perform other duties as directed by the director of the legislative services agency or the legislative council and as provided by law.

[C51, §46; R60, §62, 113, 115, 144; C73, §35, 155, 156; C97, p. 5, §38, 216; S13, p. 3; SS15, §224-c, -h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §156; C46, 50, 54, §14.3; C54, 58, 62, 66, §14.3, 17A.9; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.6; 82 Acts, ch 1061, §1]

91 Acts, ch 258, §10

C93, §2B.6

2003 Acts, ch 35, §15, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §36

2B.7 through 2B.9 Reserved.

2B.10 Iowa Acts.

1. The legislative services agency shall control and maintain in a secure electronic repository custodial information used to produce the Iowa Acts.

2. The legislative services agency shall publish the annual edition of the Iowa Acts as soon as possible after the final adjournment of a regular session of the general assembly. The legislative services agency may also publish an updated edition of the Iowa Acts or a supplement to the Iowa Acts after a special session of the general assembly.

3. *a.* The arrangement, appearance, and contents of the Iowa Acts shall be determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with the policies of the legislative council and legislative services agency as provided in section 2.42.

b. The bills and joint resolutions of the Iowa Acts may be arranged by chapter, numbered from one for the first regular session and numbered from one thousand one for the second regular session.

4. The Iowa Acts shall include all of the following:

a. A preface.

b. A table of contents.

c. A list of elective state officers and deputies, supreme court justices, judges of the court of appeals, members of the general assembly, and members of Iowa's congressional delegation.

d. A statement of the condition of the state treasury as provided by Article III, section 18, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa. The statement shall be furnished to the legislative services agency by the director of the department of administrative services.

e. An analysis of its chapters.

f. The text of bills that have been enacted and joint resolutions that have been enacted or passed by the general assembly, including text indicating items disapproved in appropriation bills.

g. Messages transmitted by the governor disapproving items in appropriation bills.

h. A notation of the filing of an estimate of a state mandate prepared by the legislative services agency pursuant to section 25B.5.

i. Tables, including any analysis of tables.

j. A comprehensive method to search and identify its contents, including the text of bills that have been enacted and joint resolutions that have been enacted or passed by the general assembly.

(1) An electronic version may include search and retrieval programming and an index and a summary index.

(2) A print version may include an index and a summary index.

k. Other reference material as determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with any policies of the legislative council.

5. The enrolling clerks of the house and senate shall arrange for the Iowa Code editor to receive suitable copies of all Acts and resolutions as soon as they are enrolled.

[C73, §36; C97, §39; SS15, §224-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, §162, 162-d1, 163, 164, 165, 167; C39, §221.1 – 221.5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.10]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10004, 10201; 91 Acts, ch 258, §11; 92 Acts, ch 1123, §3

C93, §2B.10

98 Acts, ch 1115, §2, 21; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §16, 45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §37

Referred to in §2B.6

2B.11 Reserved.**2B.12 Iowa Code and Code Supplement.**

1. The legislative services agency shall control and maintain in a secure electronic repository custodial information used to publish the Iowa Code.

2. The legislative services agency shall publish an annual edition of the Iowa Code as soon as possible after the final adjournment of a regular session of a general assembly. However, the legislative services agency may publish a new Code Supplement in lieu of the Iowa Code as soon as possible after the final adjournment of a regular session of a general assembly. The

legislative services agency may publish a new edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement as soon as possible after the final adjournment of a special session of the general assembly .

3. An edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement shall contain each Code section in its new or amended form. However, a new section or amendment which does not take effect until after the probable publication date of a succeeding Iowa Code or Code Supplement may be deferred for publication in that succeeding Iowa Code or Code Supplement. The sections shall be inserted in each edition in a logical order as determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with the policies of the legislative council.

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

5. The Iowa Code shall include all of the following:

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

g. The arrangement of the Code into distinct units, as established by the legislative services agency, which may include titles, subunits of titles, chapters, subunits of chapters, and sections, and subunits of sections. The distinct units shall be numbered and may include names.

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

i. A comprehensive method to search and identify its contents, including the text of the Constitution and statutes of the State of Iowa.

(1) An electronic version may include search and retrieval programming, analysis of titles and chapters, and an index and a summary index.

(2) A print version shall include an analysis of titles and chapters, and an index and a summary index.

6. The Iowa Code may include all of the following:

- a. A preface.
- b. A description of citations to statutes.
- c. Abbreviations to other publications which may be referred to in the Iowa Code.
- d. Appropriate historical references or source notes.
- e. An analysis of the Code by titles and chapters.
- f. Other reference materials as determined by the Iowa Code editor in accordance with any policies of the legislative council.

7. A Code Supplement shall include all of the following:

a. The text of statutes of Iowa of a general and permanent nature that were enacted during the preceding regular or special session, except as provided in subsection 3; an indication of all sections repealed during that session; and any amendments to the Constitution of the State of Iowa approved by the voters since the adjournment of the previous regular session of the general assembly.

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

c. A comprehensive method to search and identify its contents, including the text of statutes and the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

(1) An electronic version may include search and retrieval programming and an index and a summary index.

(2) A print version may include an index and a summary index.

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

[C97, p. 5; S13, p. 3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §168; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.12; 82 Acts, ch 1061, §2 – 4]

91 Acts, ch 258, §12

C93, §2B.12

94 Acts, ch 1107, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §17, 49; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §38 – 45

Referred to in §2B.6

See also §2.42

2B.13 Editorial powers and duties.

1. The Iowa Code editor in preparing the copy for an edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement shall not alter the sense, meaning, or effect of any Act of the general assembly, but may:

a. Correct manifestly misspelled words and grammatical and clerical errors, including punctuation, and change capitalization, spelling, and punctuation for purposes of uniformity and consistency in Code language.

b. Correct internal references to sections which are cited erroneously or have been repealed, amended, or renumbered.

c. Substitute the proper chapter, section, subsection, or other statutory reference for the term “*this Act*” or references to another Act of the general assembly when there appears to be no doubt as to the proper method of making the substitution.

d. Substitute the proper date for references to the effective or applicability dates of an Act when there appears to be no doubt as to the proper method of making the substitution.

e. Correct names of agencies, officers, or other entities when there appears to be no doubt as to the proper method of making the correction.

f. Transfer, divide, or combine sections or parts of sections and add or amend headnotes to sections and subsections. Pursuant to section 3.3, the headnotes are not part of the law.

g. Change words that designate one gender to reflect both genders when the provisions apply to both genders.

h. If any Code section or part of a Code section, or any Act of the general assembly which is intended to be codified, is amended by more than one Act or more than one provision in an Act of the general assembly, and the amendments do not expressly refer to or amend one of the other Acts or Act provisions in question, harmonize the amendments, if possible, so that effect may be given to each and incorporate the amendments as harmonized in the Code section. If amendments made by several Acts are irreconcilable, unless one of the amendments repeals or strikes the language in question, the Iowa Code editor shall codify the amendment that is latest in date of enactment by the general assembly. If amendments made by provisions within an Act are irreconcilable, unless one of the amendments repeals or strikes the language in question, the Iowa Code editor shall codify the provision listed last in the Act. If one of the amendments repeals or strikes the language in question, the Iowa Code editor shall codify the amendment that repeals or strikes the language.

2. The administrative code editor in preparing the copy for an edition of the Iowa administrative code or bulletin shall not alter the sense, meaning, or effect of any rule, but may:

a. Correct misspelled words and grammatical and clerical errors, including punctuation, and change capitalization, spelling, and punctuation for purposes of uniformity and consistency.

b. Correct references to rules or sections which are cited erroneously or have been repealed, amended, or renumbered.

c. Correct names of agencies, officers, or other entities when there appears to be no doubt as to the proper method of making the correction.

d. Transfer, divide, or combine rules or parts of rules and add or amend catchwords to rules and subrules.

e. Change words that designate one gender to reflect both genders when the provisions apply to both genders.

f. Perform any other editorial tasks required or authorized by section 2B.5A.

3. a. The Iowa Code editor may, in preparing the copy for an edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement, establish standards for and change capitalization, spelling, and punctuation in any provision for purposes of uniformity and consistency in language.

b. The administrative code editor may establish standards for capitalization, spelling, and punctuation for purposes of uniformity and consistency in the Iowa administrative code.

4. a. The Iowa Code editor shall seek direction from the senate committee on judiciary and the house committee on judiciary when making Iowa Code or Code Supplement changes.

b. The administrative code editor shall seek direction from the administrative rules review committee and the administrative rules coordinator when making Iowa administrative code changes, which appear to require substantial editing and which might otherwise be interpreted to exceed the scope of the authority granted in this section.

5. The Iowa Code editor may prepare and publish comments deemed necessary for a proper explanation of the manner of printing a section or chapter of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement. The Iowa Code editor shall maintain a record of all of the corrections made under subsection 1. The Iowa Code editor shall also maintain a separate record of the changes made under subsection 1, paragraphs “b” through “h”. The records shall be available to the public.

6. The Iowa Code editor and the administrative code editor shall not make editorial changes which go beyond the authority granted in this section or other law.

7. a. The effective date of an edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement or an edition of the Iowa administrative code is its publication date. A publication date is the date the publication is conclusively presumed to be complete, incorporating all revisions or editorial changes.

b. The publication dates for the publications are as follows:

(1) For the Iowa Code or Code Supplement, the publication date is the first day of the next regular session of the general assembly convened pursuant to Article III, section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa. However, the legislative services agency may establish an alternative publication date, which may be the date that the publication is first available to the public accessing the general assembly’s internet site. The legislative services agency shall provide notice of such an alternative publication date on the general assembly’s internet site.

(2) The publication date for the Iowa administrative code is the date that it is first available to the public accessing the general assembly’s internet site according to a publication schedule provided in section 2B.5A.

c. A publication designated by the legislative services agency as unofficial shall not be used to establish a publication date.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §169; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.13]

84 Acts, ch 1117, §1; 85 Acts, ch 195, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1242, §5, 6; 91 Acts, ch 258, §13

C93, §2B.13

95 Acts, ch 67, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1099, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §18, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §46 – 48

2B.14 through 2B.16 Reserved.

2B.17 Official legal publications — citations.

1. An official legal publication designated as such by the legislative services agency as provided in sections 2.42 and 2A.1, is the official and authoritative version of the statutes, administrative rules, or court rules of the state of Iowa.

2. a. The codified version of the state’s constitution shall be known as the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

b. For statutes, the official versions of publications shall be known as the Iowa Acts, the Iowa Code, and the Code Supplement.

c. For administrative rules, the official versions of the publications shall be known as the Iowa Administrative Bulletin and the Iowa Administrative Code.

d. For court rules, the official version of the publication shall be known as the Iowa Court Rules.

3. The legislative services agency may adopt a style manual providing a uniform system of citing the codified Constitution of the State of Iowa and the official versions of publications listed in subsection 2, including by reference to commonly accepted legal sources. The

legislative services agency style manual may provide for a different form of citation for electronic and printed versions of the same publication. Nothing in this section affects rules for style and format adopted pursuant to section 2.42.

4. The codified Constitution of the State of Iowa, and statutes enacted and joint resolutions enacted or passed by the general assembly shall be cited as follows:

a. The codified Constitution of the State of Iowa shall be cited as the Constitution of the State of Iowa, with a reference identifying the preamble or boundaries, or article, section, and subunit of a section. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the Constitution of the State of Iowa may be cited as the Iowa Constitution.

b. The Iowa Acts shall be cited as the Iowa Acts with a reference identifying the year of the publication in conformance with section 2.2, and the chapter of a bill enacted or joint resolution enacted or passed during a regular session, or in the alternative the bill or joint resolution chamber designation, and the section of the chapter or bill or subunit of a section. A bill or joint resolution enacted or passed during a special session shall be cited by the extraordinary session designation in conformance with section 2.2. If the Iowa Acts have not been published, a bill or joint resolution may be cited by its bill or joint resolution chamber designation.

c. The Iowa Code shall be cited as the Iowa Code. The Code Supplement shall be cited as the Code Supplement. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the Iowa Code may be cited as the Code of Iowa or Code and the Code Supplement may be cited as the Iowa Code Supplement, with references identifying parts of the publication, including but not limited to title or chapter, section, or subunit of a section. If the citation refers to a past edition of the Iowa Code or Code Supplement, the citation shall identify the year of publication.

5. Administrative rules shall be cited as follows:

a. The Iowa Administrative Bulletin shall be cited as the IAB, with references identifying the volume number which may be based on a fiscal year cycle, the issue number, and the ARC number assigned to the rulemaking document by the administrative rules coordinator pursuant to section 17A.4. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the citation may also include the publication's page number.

b. The Iowa Administrative Code shall be cited as the IAC, with references to an agency's identification number placed at the beginning of the citation and with references to parts of the publication, including but not limited to chapter, rule, or subunit of a rule.

6. The Iowa Court Rules shall be cited as the Iowa Court Rules, with references to the rule number and to subunits of the publication, which may include but are not limited to the Iowa Rules of Civil Procedure, the Iowa Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Iowa Rules of Evidence, the Iowa Rules of Appellate Procedure, the Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct, and the Iowa Code of Judicial Conduct. Subject to the legislative services agency style manual, the names of the rules may be abbreviated.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §172; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.17; 82 Acts, ch 1061, §5]

91 Acts, ch 258, §14

C93, §2B.17

96 Acts, ch 1099, §3, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §19, 49; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §49

2B.18 Iowa Code editor and administrative code editor — custody and authentication.

1. The Iowa Code editor is the custodian of the official legal publications known as the Iowa Acts, Iowa Code, and Code Supplement. The Iowa Code editor may attest to and authenticate any portion of such official legal publication for purposes of admitting a portion of the official legal publication in any court or office of any state, territory, or possession of the United States or in a foreign jurisdiction.

2. The administrative code editor is the custodian of the official legal publications known as the Iowa administrative bulletin, the Iowa administrative code, and the Iowa court rules. The administrative code editor may attest to and authenticate any portion of such official legal

publication for purposes of admitting a portion of the official legal publication in any court or office of any state, territory, or possession of the United States or in a foreign jurisdiction. 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §50

2B.19 and 2B.20 Reserved.

2B.21 Availability of parts of the Iowa Code and administrative code.

The Iowa Code editor and the administrative code editor, in accordance with policies established by the legislative council, may cause parts of the Iowa Code or administrative code to be made available for the use of public officers and other persons. This authority shall be exercised in a manner planned to avoid delay in the other publications of the editors.

[C97, p. 5; S13, p. 3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §176; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.21]

83 Acts, ch 181, §1; 85 Acts, ch 197, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1238, §1; 91 Acts, ch 258, §15

C93, §2B.21

2003 Acts, ch 35, §20, 49

See also §7A.27

2B.22 Appropriation.

There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to defray all expenses incurred in the carrying out of the provisions of this chapter.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §177; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §14.22]

C93, §2B.22

CHAPTER 2C

OMBUDSMAN

Referred to in §23A.4

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 601G in Code 1993

2C.1	Definitions.	2C.12	Complaints investigated.
2C.2	Office established.	2C.13	No investigation — notice to complainant.
2C.3	Appointment — vacancy.	2C.14	Institutionalized complainants.
2C.4	Citizen of United States and resident of Iowa.	2C.15	Reports critical of agency or officer.
2C.5	Term — removal.	2C.16	Recommendations to agency.
2C.6	Deputy — assistant for penal agencies.	2C.17	Publication of conclusions.
2C.7	Prohibited activities.	2C.18	Report to general assembly.
2C.8	Closed files.	2C.19	Disciplinary action recommended.
2C.9	Powers.	2C.20	Immunities.
2C.10	No charge for services.	2C.21	Witnesses.
2C.11	Subjects for investigations.	2C.22	Penalties.
2C.11A	Subjects for investigations — disclosures of information.	2C.23	Citation.

2C.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Administrative action*” means any policy or action taken by an agency or failure to act pursuant to law.

2. “*Agency*” means all governmental entities, departments, boards, commissions, councils or institutions, and any officer, employee or member thereof acting or purporting to act in the exercise of official duties, but it does not include:

a. Any court or judge or appurtenant judicial staff.

b. The members, committees, or permanent or temporary staffs of the Iowa general assembly.

c. The governor of Iowa or the governor's personal staff.

d. Any instrumentality formed pursuant to an interstate compact and answerable to more than one state.

3. "Employee" means any employee of an agency.

4. "Officer" means any officer of an agency.

5. "Person" means an individual, aggregate of individuals, corporation, partnership, or unincorporated association.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.1]

C93, §2C.1

2C.2 Office established.

The office of ombudsman is established.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.2]

C93, §2C.2

2013 Acts, ch 10, §3

Section amended

2C.3 Appointment — vacancy.

1. The ombudsman shall be appointed by the legislative council with the approval and confirmation of a constitutional majority of the senate and with the approval and confirmation of a constitutional majority of the house of representatives. The legislative council shall fill a vacancy in this office in the same manner as the original appointment. If the appointment or vacancy occurs while the general assembly is not in session, such appointment shall be reported to the senate and the house of representatives within thirty days of their convening at their next regular session for approval and confirmation.

2. The ombudsman shall employ and supervise all employees under the ombudsman's direction in such positions and at such salaries as shall be authorized by the legislative council. The legislative council shall hear and act upon appeals of aggrieved employees of the office of ombudsman.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.3]

C93, §2C.3

2013 Acts, ch 10, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §47

Section amended

2C.4 Citizen of United States and resident of Iowa.

The ombudsman shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of Iowa, and shall be qualified to analyze problems of law, administration, and public policy.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.4]

C93, §2C.4

2013 Acts, ch 10, §5

Section amended

2C.5 Term — removal.

The ombudsman shall hold office for four years from the first day in July of the year of approval by the senate and the house of representatives, and until a successor is appointed by the legislative council, unless the ombudsman can no longer perform the official duties, or is removed from office. The ombudsman may at any time be removed from office by constitutional majority vote of the two houses of the general assembly or as provided by chapter 66. If a vacancy occurs in the office of ombudsman, the deputy ombudsman shall act as ombudsman until the vacancy is filled by the legislative council.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.5]

C93, §2C.5

2013 Acts, ch 10, §6

Section amended

2C.6 Deputy — assistant for penal agencies.

1. The ombudsman shall designate one of the members of the staff as the deputy ombudsman, with authority to act as ombudsman when the ombudsman is absent from the state or becomes disabled. The ombudsman may delegate to members of the staff any of the authority or duties of the office except the duty of formally making recommendations to agencies or reports to the governor or the general assembly.

2. The ombudsman shall appoint an assistant who shall be primarily responsible for investigating complaints relating to penal or correctional agencies.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.6]

84 Acts, ch 1046, §1

C93, §2C.6

2013 Acts, ch 10, §7

Section amended

2C.7 Prohibited activities.

Neither the ombudsman nor any member of the staff shall:

1. Hold another public office of trust or profit under the laws of this state other than notary public as provided in chapter 9B.

2. Engage in other employment for remuneration with an agency against which a complaint may be filed under this chapter or that could create a conflict of interest or interfere in the performance of the person's duties under this chapter.

3. Knowingly engage in or maintain any business transactions with persons employed by agencies against whom complaints may be made under the provisions of this chapter.

4. Be actively involved in partisan affairs.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.7]

84 Acts, ch 1046, §2

C93, §2C.7

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §31, 60; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §8

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

2C.8 Closed files.

The ombudsman may maintain secrecy in respect to all matters including the identities of the complainants or witnesses coming before the ombudsman, except that the general assembly, any standing committee of the general assembly or the governor may require disclosure of any matter and shall have complete access to the records and files of the ombudsman. The ombudsman may conduct private hearings.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.8]

C93, §2C.8

2013 Acts, ch 10, §9

Section amended

2C.9 Powers.

The ombudsman may:

1. Investigate, on complaint or on the ombudsman's own motion, any administrative action of any agency, without regard to the finality of the administrative action, except that the ombudsman shall not investigate the complaint of an employee of an agency in regard to that employee's employment relationship with the agency except as otherwise provided by this chapter. A communication or receipt of information made pursuant to the powers prescribed in this chapter shall not be considered an ex parte communication as described in the provisions of section 17A.17.

2. Investigate, on complaint or on the ombudsman's own motion, any administrative action of any person providing child welfare or juvenile justice services under contract with an agency that is subject to investigation by the ombudsman. The person shall be considered to be an agency for purposes of the ombudsman's investigation.

3. Prescribe the methods by which complaints are to be made, received, and acted upon; determine the scope and manner of investigations to be made; and, subject to

the requirements of this chapter, determine the form, frequency, and distribution of the conclusions and recommendations of the ombudsman.

4. Request and receive from each agency assistance and information as necessary in the performance of the duties of the office. Notwithstanding section 22.7, pursuant to an investigation the ombudsman may examine any and all records and documents of any agency unless its custodian demonstrates that the examination would violate federal law or result in the denial of federal funds to the agency. Confidential documents provided to the ombudsman by other agencies shall continue to maintain their confidential status. The ombudsman is subject to the same policies and penalties regarding the confidentiality of the document as an employee of the agency. The ombudsman may enter and inspect premises within any agency's control and may observe proceedings and attend hearings, with the consent of the interested party, including those held under a provision of confidentiality, conducted by any agency unless the agency demonstrates that the attendance or observation would violate federal law or result in the denial of federal funds to that agency. This subsection does not permit the examination of records or access to hearings and proceedings which are the work product of an attorney under section 22.7, subsection 4, or which are privileged communications under section 622.10.

5. Issue a subpoena to compel any person to appear, give sworn testimony, or produce documentary or other evidence relevant to a matter under inquiry. The ombudsman, deputies, and assistants of the ombudsman may administer oaths to persons giving testimony before them. If a witness either fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued by the ombudsman, the ombudsman may petition the district court having jurisdiction for an order directing obedience to the subpoena. If the court finds that the subpoena should be obeyed, it shall enter an order requiring obedience to the subpoena, and refusal to obey the court order is subject to punishment for contempt.

6. Establish rules relating to the operation, organization, and procedure of the office of ombudsman. The rules are exempt from chapter 17A and shall be published in the Iowa administrative code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.9; 82 Acts, ch 1026, §1]

88 Acts, ch 1247, §1; 89 Acts, ch 296, §78

C93, §2C.9

2003 Acts, ch 178, §46; 2006 Acts, ch 1153, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §10; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §48

Section amended

2C.10 No charge for services.

A monetary charge or other charge shall not be levied upon any person as a prerequisite to presentation of a complaint to the ombudsman.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.10]

C93, §2C.10

2013 Acts, ch 10, §11

Section amended

2C.11 Subjects for investigations.

1. An appropriate subject for investigation by the office of ombudsman is an administrative action that might be:

- a. Contrary to law or regulation.
- b. Unreasonable, unfair, oppressive, or inconsistent with the general course of an agency's functioning, even though in accordance with law.
- c. Based on a mistake of law or arbitrary in ascertainties of fact.
- d. Based on improper motivation or irrelevant consideration.
- e. Unaccompanied by an adequate statement of reasons.

2. The ombudsman may also be concerned with strengthening procedures and practices which lessen the risk that objectionable administrative actions will occur.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.11]

C93, §2C.11

2007 Acts, ch 126, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §49

Section amended

2C.11A Subjects for investigations — disclosures of information.

The office of ombudsman shall investigate a complaint filed by an employee who is not a merit system employee or an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement and who alleges that adverse employment action has been taken against the employee in violation of section 70A.28, subsection 2. A complaint filed pursuant to this section shall be made within thirty calendar days following the effective date of the adverse employment action. The ombudsman shall investigate the matter and shall issue findings relative to the complaint in an expeditious manner.

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §13; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §13

Referred to in §70A.28

Section amended

2C.12 Complaints investigated.

1. The ombudsman may receive a complaint from any source concerning an administrative action. The ombudsman shall conduct a suitable investigation into the administrative actions complained of unless the ombudsman finds substantiating facts that:

- a. The complainant has available another remedy or channel of complaint which the complainant could reasonably be expected to use.
- b. The grievance pertains to a matter outside the ombudsman's power.
- c. The complainant has no substantive or procedural interest which is directly affected by the matter complained about.
- d. The complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or not made in good faith.
- e. Other complaints are more worthy of attention.
- f. The ombudsman's resources are insufficient for adequate investigation.
- g. The complaint has been delayed too long to justify present examination of its merit.

2. The ombudsman may decline to investigate a complaint, but shall not be prohibited from inquiring into the matter complained about or into related problems at some future time.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.12]

C93, §2C.12

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §14

Section amended

2C.13 No investigation — notice to complainant.

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

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.13; 82 Acts, ch 1026, §2]

C93, §2C.13

2005 Acts, ch 19, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §15

Section amended

2C.14 Institutionalized complainants.

A letter to the ombudsman from a person in a correctional institution, a hospital, or other institution under the control of an agency shall be immediately forwarded, unopened, to the ombudsman by the institution where the writer of the letter is a resident. A letter from the ombudsman to such a person shall be immediately delivered, unopened, to the person.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.14]

C93, §2C.14

2005 Acts, ch 19, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §16

Section amended

2C.15 Reports critical of agency or officer.

Before announcing a conclusion or recommendation that criticizes an agency or any officer or employee, the ombudsman shall consult with that agency, officer, or employee and shall attach to every report sent or made under the provisions of this chapter a copy of any unedited comments made by or on behalf of the officer, employee, or agency.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.15]

C93, §2C.15

2013 Acts, ch 10, §17

Section amended

2C.16 Recommendations to agency.

1. The ombudsman shall state recommendations to an agency, if, after having considered a complaint and whatever material the ombudsman deems pertinent, the ombudsman finds substantiating facts for any of the following:

- a. A matter should be further considered by the agency.
- b. An administrative action should be modified or canceled.
- c. A rule on which an administrative action is based should be altered.
- d. Reasons should be given for an administrative action.
- e. Any other action should be taken by the agency.

2. If the ombudsman requests, the agency shall, within twenty working days notify the ombudsman of any action taken on the recommendations or the reasons for not complying with them.

3. If the ombudsman believes that an administrative action has occurred because of laws of which results are unfair or otherwise objectionable, the ombudsman shall notify the general assembly concerning desirable statutory change.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.16]

C93, §2C.16

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §18

Section amended

2C.17 Publication of conclusions.

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

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

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.17]

C93, §2C.17

2005 Acts, ch 19, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §19

Section amended

2C.18 Report to general assembly.

The ombudsman shall by April 1 of each year submit an economically designed and reproduced report to the general assembly and to the governor concerning the exercise of the ombudsman's functions during the preceding calendar year. In discussing matters with which the ombudsman has been concerned, the ombudsman shall not identify specific persons if to do so would cause needless hardship. If the annual report criticizes a named agency or official, it shall also include unedited replies made by the agency or official to the criticism, unless excused by the agency or official affected.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.18; 82 Acts, ch 1026, §3]

C93, §2C.18

2013 Acts, ch 10, §20; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §50

Section amended

2C.19 Disciplinary action recommended.

If the ombudsman believes that any public official, employee or other person has acted in a manner warranting criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the ombudsman shall refer the matter to the appropriate authorities.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.19]

C93, §2C.19

2013 Acts, ch 10, §21

Section amended

2C.20 Immunities.

No civil action, except removal from office as provided in chapter 66, or proceeding shall be commenced against the ombudsman or any member of the staff for any act or omission performed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter unless the act or omission is actuated by malice or is grossly negligent, nor shall the ombudsman or any member of the staff be compelled to testify in any court with respect to any matter involving the exercise of the ombudsman's official duties except as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.20]

C93, §2C.20

2013 Acts, ch 10, §22

Section amended

2C.21 Witnesses.

A person required by the ombudsman to provide information shall be paid the same fees and travel allowances as are extended to witnesses whose attendance has been required in the district courts of this state. Officers and employees of an agency shall not be entitled to such fees and allowances. A person who, with or without service of compulsory process, provides oral or documentary information requested by the ombudsman shall be accorded the same privileges and immunities as are extended to witnesses in the courts of this state, and shall also be entitled to be accompanied and advised by counsel while being questioned.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.21]

C93, §2C.21

2013 Acts, ch 10, §23

Section amended

2C.22 Penalties.

A person who willfully obstructs or hinders the lawful actions of the ombudsman or the ombudsman's staff, or who willfully misleads or attempts to mislead the ombudsman in the ombudsman's inquiries, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.22]

C93, §2C.22

2013 Acts, ch 10, §24

Section amended

2C.23 Citation.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "*Iowa Ombudsman Act*".

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §601G.23]

C93, §2C.23

2013 Acts, ch 10, §25

Section amended

CHAPTER 2D

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

2D.1	International relations advisory council. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §53, 58.	2D.3	Legislative branch protocol officer.
2D.2	International relations committee — protocol.	2D.4	Executive branch protocol officer.

2D.1 International relations advisory council. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1156, § 53, 58.

2D.2 International relations committee — protocol.

1. The international relations committee of the legislative council shall establish and utilize protocol for visitors to the capitol, who may include state, national, or international visitors. The protocol established shall include provisions relating to transportation of visitors to and from the capitol, the designation of an official point of entry and a receiving area for visitors, security provisions, official introduction of visitors to the general assembly while the general assembly is in session, the provision of gifts to visitors, and other provisions appropriate to the visitor's position.

2. The international relations committee shall work with the executive branch protocol officer and with the legislative branch protocol officer in developing the protocol and in coordinating the visits of state, national, and international visitors to the capitol.

2000 Acts, ch 1102, §2

2D.3 Legislative branch protocol officer.

The legislative services agency shall employ a legislative branch protocol officer to coordinate activities related to state, national, and international visitors to the state capitol or with an interest in the general assembly, and related to travel of members of the general assembly abroad. The protocol officer shall work with the executive branch protocol officer to coordinate state, national, and international relations activities. The legislative branch protocol officer shall submit periodic reports to the international relations committee of the legislative council regarding the visits of state, national, and international visitors and regarding international activities.

2000 Acts, ch 1102, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §41; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §4, 58

2D.4 Executive branch protocol officer.

The lieutenant governor, or the lieutenant governor's designee, shall be the executive branch protocol officer. The protocol officer shall work with the international relations committee of the legislative council and the legislative branch protocol officer in developing and implementing protocol for state, national, and international visitors to the state capitol and in improving coordination between the legislative and executive branches in international relations activities.

2000 Acts, ch 1102, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §5, 58

CHAPTER 3

STATUTES AND RELATED MATTERS

3.1	Form of bills.	3.11	Private Acts — when effective.
3.2	Bill drafting instructions.	3.12	Appropriations — effective for fiscal year.
3.3	Headnotes and historical references.	3.13	Pro rata disbursement of appropriations.
3.4	Bills — approval — passage over veto.	3.14	Certain appropriations prohibited.
3.5	Failure of governor to return bill.	3.15	and 3.16 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 1, §2.
3.6	Acts — where deposited — nullification resolutions.	3.17	through 3.19 Reserved.
3.7	Effective dates of Acts and resolutions.	3.20	Directions to future general assemblies.
3.8	through 3.10 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 1, §2.		

3.1 Form of bills.

1. Bills designed to amend, revise, enact, codify, or repeal a law:

a. Shall refer to the numbers of the sections or chapters of the Code or Code Supplement to be amended or repealed, but it is not necessary to refer to the sections or chapters in the title.

b. Shall refer to the session of the general assembly and the sections and chapters of the Acts to be amended if the bill relates to a section or sections of an Act not appearing in the Code or codified in a supplement to the Code.

c. Shall express all references to statutes in numerals.

2. The title to a bill shall contain a brief statement of the purpose of the bill, however all detail matters properly connected with the subject so expressed may be omitted from the title.

[C73, §38; C97, §41; S13, §41-a, -b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §47; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.1]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §4
Publication of bills, §2.9

3.2 Bill drafting instructions.

The legislative council shall, in consultation with the director of the legislative services agency and the Code editor, promulgate rules and instructions for the drafting of legislative bills and resolutions not otherwise in conflict with the provisions of law and the rules of the senate and the house.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.2]

2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

3.3 Headnotes and historical references.

Proper headnotes may be placed at the beginning of a section of a bill or a Code section, and at the end of a Code section there may be placed a reference to the section number of the Code, or any Iowa Act from which the matter of the Code section was taken. However, except as provided for the uniform commercial code pursuant to section 554.1107, headnotes shall not be considered as part of the law as enacted. Historical references shall not be considered as a part of the law as enacted.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §49; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.3]

2004 Acts, ch 1086, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 41, §40; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §5
Referred to in §2B.13

3.4 Bills — approval — passage over veto.

1. If the governor approves a bill, the governor shall sign and date it; if the governor returns the bill with objections and it afterwards passes as provided in the Constitution, a certificate, signed by the presiding officer of each house in the following form, shall be endorsed on or attached to the bill:

This bill (or this item of an appropriation bill, as the case may be), having been returned by the governor, with objections, to the house in which it originated, and, after reconsideration, having again passed both houses by yeas and nays by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each house, has become a law this day of

2. An “*appropriation bill*” means a bill which has as its primary purpose the making of appropriations of money from the public treasury.

[C51, §16, 17; R60, §19, 20; C73, §28, 29; C97, §32; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §50; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.4]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2011; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §1

Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §16
Section amended

3.5 Failure of governor to return bill.

When a bill has passed the general assembly, and is not returned by the governor within three days as provided in the Constitution, it shall be authenticated by the secretary of state endorsing thereon:

This bill, having remained with the governor three days (Sunday excepted), the general assembly being in session, has become a law this day of,

.....
Secretary of State.

[C51, §18; R60, §21; C73, §30; C97, §33; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §51; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.5]

Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §16

3.6 Acts — where deposited — nullification resolutions.

The original Acts of the general assembly shall be deposited with and kept by the secretary of state.

The secretary of state shall submit to the administrative code editor a copy of any resolution nullifying an administrative rule which is passed by the general assembly pursuant to Article III, section 40 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

[C51, §19; R60, §22; C73, §31; C97, §34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §52; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.6]

91 Acts, ch 42, §1

3.7 Effective dates of Acts and resolutions.

1. All Acts and resolutions of a public nature passed at regular sessions of the general assembly shall take effect on the first day of July following their passage, unless some other specified time is provided in an Act or resolution.

2. All Acts and resolutions of a public nature which are passed prior to July 1 at a regular session of the general assembly and which are approved by the governor on or after July 1, shall take effect forty-five days after approval. However, this subsection shall not apply to Acts provided for in section 3.12 or Acts and resolutions which specify when they take effect.

3. All Acts and resolutions passed at a special session of the general assembly shall take effect ninety days after adjournment of the special session unless a different effective day is stated in an Act or resolution.

4. An Act which is effective upon enactment is effective upon the date of signature by the governor; or if the governor fails to sign it and returns it with objections, upon the date of passage by the general assembly after reconsideration as provided in Article III, section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa; or if the governor fails to sign or return an Act submitted during session, but prior to the last three days of a session, on the fourth day after it is presented to the governor for the governor’s approval. An Act which has an effective date which is dependent upon the time of enactment shall have the time of enactment determined by the standards of this subsection.

5. A concurrent or joint resolution which is effective upon enactment is effective upon the date of final passage by both chambers of the general assembly, except that such a concurrent or joint resolution requiring the approval of the governor under section 262A.4 or otherwise requiring the approval of the governor is effective upon the date of such approval. A resolution which is effective upon enactment is effective upon the date of passage. A concurrent or joint resolution or resolution which has an effective date which is dependent upon the time of enactment shall have the time of enactment determined by the standards of this subsection.

6. Unless retroactive effectiveness is specifically provided for in an Act or resolution, an Act or resolution which is enacted after an effective date provided in the Act or resolution shall take effect upon the date of enactment.

7. Proposed legalizing Acts shall be published prior to passage as provided in chapter 585.

8. An Act or resolution under this section is also subject to the applicable provisions of Article III, sections 16 and 17 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

[C51, §22; R60, §25; C73, §34; C97, §37; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §53; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.7]

87 Acts, ch 1, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §2

Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §26

For the effective dates of Acts and resolutions prior to the enactment of 87 Acts, ch 1, §1, effective February 19, 1987, see Code 1987, Code 1966, and prior Codes

Acts of private nature, §3.11

3.8 through 3.10 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 1, § 2.

3.11 Private Acts — when effective.

Acts of a private nature which do not prescribe the time when they take effect, shall do so on the thirtieth day next after they have been approved by the governor, or endorsed as provided in this chapter.

[C51, §20; R60, §23; C73, §32; C97, §35; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §57; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.11]

3.12 Appropriations — effective for fiscal year.

All annual appropriations shall be for the fiscal year beginning with July 1 and ending with June 30 of the succeeding year and when such appropriations are made payable quarterly, the quarters shall end with September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30; but nothing in this section shall be construed as increasing the amount of any annual appropriation.

[S13, §116-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §58; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.12]

Referred to in §3.7, 3.13, 162.2, 461.2

3.13 Pro rata disbursement of appropriations.

Annual appropriations shall be disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the Acts granting the same pro rata from the time such Acts shall take effect up to the first day of the succeeding quarter as provided in section 3.12.

[S13, §116-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §59; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.13]

3.14 Certain appropriations prohibited.

An appropriation shall not be made to any institution not wholly under the control of the state of Iowa.

[S13, §116-c1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §60; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §3.14]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §3

Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §31

3.15 and 3.16 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 1, § 2.

3.17 through 3.19 Reserved.

3.20 Directions to future general assemblies.

The following principles shall be used by the general assembly in determining whether a procedure should be established and the type of procedure which should be established, for the state licensure of an occupation or profession:

1. The state shall engage in licensing procedures for those professions and occupations where it believes it can assure an objective and measurable level of competence concerning the public health, safety, and well-being which other sources cannot effectively provide.

2. The licensing board shall pursue a meaningful examination and enforcement procedure which upholds the level of competency of the licensee to insure that the public interest is protected.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §3.20]

2007 Acts, ch 10, §1

CHAPTER 4

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES

Referred to in §91A.2, 91E.1, 162.2, 514B.1

4.1	Rules.	4.9	Official copy prevails.
4.2	Common law rule of construction.	4.10	Reenactment of statutes — continuation.
4.3	References to other statutes.	4.11	Conflicting amendments to same statutes — interpretation.
4.4	Presumption of enactment.	4.12	Acts or statutes are severable.
4.5	Prospective statutes.	4.13	General savings provision.
4.6	Ambiguous statutes — interpretation.	4.14	General rules of construction for English language laws.
4.7	Conflicts between general and special statutes.		
4.8	Irreconcilable statutes.		

4.1 Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9A. “*Intellectual disability*” means a disability of children and adults who as a result of inadequately developed intelligence have a significant impairment in ability to learn or to adapt to the demands of society, and, if a diagnosis is required, “*intellectual disability*” means a diagnosis of mental retardation as defined in the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fourth edition, text revised, published by the American psychiatric association.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Reserved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. *“Rule”* includes *“regulation”*.

28. *Seal*. Where the seal of a court, public office, public officer, or public or private corporation may be required to be affixed to any paper, the word *“seal”* shall include an impression upon the paper alone, or upon wax, a wafer affixed to the paper, or an official stamp of a notarial officer as provided in chapter 9B. If the seal of a court is required, the word *“seal”* may also include a visible electronic image of the seal on an electronic document.

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

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

a. The word *“shall”* imposes a duty.

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

c. The word *“may”* confers a power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

39. *Written — in writing — signature*. The words *“written”* and *“in writing”* may include any mode of representing words or letters in general use, and include an electronic record as defined in section 554D.103. A signature, when required by law, must be made by the writing

or markings of the person whose signature is required. “Signature” includes an electronic signature as defined in section 554D.103. If a person is unable due to a physical disability to make a written signature or mark, that person may substitute either of the following in lieu of a signature required by law:

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

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

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

[C51, §26, 2513; R60, §29, 4121, 4123, 4124; C73, §45; C97, §48; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §63; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.1]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10002, 10201; 87 Acts, ch 115, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1151, §1; 93 Acts, ch 9, §1; 95 Acts, ch 43, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1153, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §1; 99 Acts, ch 146, §42; 2000 Acts, ch 1189, §24; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §106; 2002 Acts, ch 1137, §1, 71; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 33, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 69, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1019, §1, 2; 2012 Acts, ch 1050, §32, 60

Referred to in §28J.1, 43.49, 50.24, 50.46, 142C.2, 163.35, 203.1, 203C.1, 222.2, 222.60, 226.8, 229.1, 235B.2, 235E.1, 237.1, 256H.1, 347.9A, 362.2, 386.1, 446.16, 455B.482, 480.1, 481B.1, 486A.101, 490.140, 502A.1, 505.32, 508B.5, 514.1, 514E.1, 515G.5, 523H.1, 524.103, 527.5, 533.405, 537A.10, 551A.1, 562A.8A, 562B.9A, 633.556, 714.15, 714E.1, 715.3, 716A.1, 904.108

Similar provision on population, §9F6

Definition of “special state agents”, §80.23

Transition provisions for court reorganization in chapter 602, article 11

4.2 Common law rule of construction.

The rule of the common law, that statutes in derogation thereof are to be strictly construed, has no application to this Code. Its provisions and all proceedings under it shall be liberally construed with a view to promote its objects and assist the parties in obtaining justice.

[C51, §2503; R60, §2622; C73, §2528; C97, §3446; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §64; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.2]

4.3 References to other statutes.

Any statute which adopts by reference the whole or a portion of another statute of this state shall be construed to include subsequent amendments of the statute or the portion thereof so adopted by reference unless a contrary intent is expressed.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.3]

4.4 Presumption of enactment.

In enacting a statute, it is presumed that:

1. Compliance with the Constitutions of the state and of the United States is intended.
2. The entire statute is intended to be effective.
3. A just and reasonable result is intended.
4. A result feasible of execution is intended.
5. Public interest is favored over any private interest.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.4]

4.5 Prospective statutes.

A statute is presumed to be prospective in its operation unless expressly made retrospective.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.5]

4.6 Ambiguous statutes — interpretation.

If a statute is ambiguous, the court, in determining the intention of the legislature, may consider among other matters:

1. The object sought to be attained.
2. The circumstances under which the statute was enacted.
3. The legislative history.

4. The common law or former statutory provisions, including laws upon the same or similar subjects.

5. The consequences of a particular construction.

6. The administrative construction of the statute.

7. The preamble or statement of policy.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.6]

4.7 Conflicts between general and special statutes.

If a general provision conflicts with a special or local provision, they shall be construed, if possible, so that effect is given to both. If the conflict between the provisions is irreconcilable, the special or local provision prevails as an exception to the general provision.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.7]

Referred to in §7E.6

Intent of general assembly that §7E.6 govern compensation of members of boards, committees, commissions, or councils except for certain provisions enacted subsequent to July 1, 1986; see §7E.6(1) and (7)

4.8 Irreconcilable statutes.

If statutes enacted at the same or different sessions of the legislature are irreconcilable, the statute latest in date of enactment by the general assembly prevails. If provisions of the same Act are irreconcilable, the provision listed last in the Act prevails.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.8]

See also §2B.13(1)(h)

Intent of general assembly that §7E.6 govern compensation of members of boards, committees, commissions, or councils except for certain provisions enacted subsequent to July 1, 1986; see §7E.6(1) and (7)

4.9 Official copy prevails.

If the language of the official copy of a statute conflicts with the language of any subsequent printing or reprinting of the statute, the language of the official copy prevails.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.9]

4.10 Reenactment of statutes — continuation.

A statute which is reenacted, revised or amended is intended to be a continuation of the prior statute and not a new enactment, so far as it is the same as the prior statute.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.10]

4.11 Conflicting amendments to same statutes — interpretation.

If amendments to the same statute are enacted at the same or different sessions of the general assembly, one amendment without reference to another, the amendments are to be harmonized, if possible, so that effect may be given to each. If the amendments are irreconcilable, the latest in date of enactment by the general assembly prevails.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.11]

4.12 Acts or statutes are severable.

If any provision of an Act or statute or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act or statute which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of the Act or statute are severable.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.12]

Referred to in §533C.903

4.13 General savings provision.

1. The reenactment, revision, amendment, or repeal of a statute does not affect any of the following:

a. The prior operation of the statute or any prior action taken under the statute.

b. Any validation, cure, right, privilege, obligation, or liability previously acquired, accrued, accorded, or incurred under the statute.

c. Any violation of the statute or penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect to the statute, prior to the amendment or repeal.

d. Any investigation, proceeding, or remedy in respect of any privilege, obligation,

liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment; and the investigation, proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and the penalty, forfeiture, or punishment imposed, as if the statute had not been repealed or amended.

2. If the penalty, forfeiture, or punishment for any offense is reduced by a reenactment, revision, or amendment of a statute, the penalty, forfeiture, or punishment if not already imposed shall be imposed according to the statute as amended.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §4.13]
2008 Acts, ch 1031, §6

4.14 General rules of construction for English language laws.

It is presumed that English language requirements in the public sector are consistent with the laws of Iowa and any ambiguity in the English language text of the laws of Iowa shall be resolved, in accordance with the ninth and tenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, not to deny or disparage rights retained by the people, and to reserve powers to the states or to the people.

2002 Acts, ch 1007, §2

CHAPTER 5

UNIFORM STATE LAWS

5.1	Commission on uniform laws — vacancies.	5.3	Organization.
5.2	Tenure — compensation — expenses.	5.4	Duties — reports.

5.1 Commission on uniform laws — vacancies.

The governor shall appoint three commissioners, each of whom shall be a member of the bar of this state, in good standing, who shall constitute and be known as the commission on uniform state laws, and upon the death, resignation, or refusal to serve of any of the commissioners so appointed, the governor shall make an appointment to fill the vacancy so caused, such new appointment to be for the unexpired balance of the term of the original appointee.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §65; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §5.1]

5.2 Tenure — compensation — expenses.

Said commissioners shall hold office for a term of four years, and until their successors are duly appointed, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to render a commissioner who has faithfully performed the duties of commissioner ineligible for reappointment. No member of said commission shall receive any compensation for services as a commissioner, but each commissioner shall be entitled to receive actual disbursements for expenses in performing the duties of the office.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §66; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §5.2]

5.3 Organization.

The commissioners shall meet at the state capitol at least once in two years and shall organize by the election of one of their number as chairperson and another as secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for a term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §67; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §5.3]

5.4 Duties — reports.

The commissioners shall attend the meeting of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, or arrange for the attendance of at least one of their number at the

national conference, and both in and out of the national conference they shall do all in their power to promote uniformity in state laws, upon all subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable. The commission shall report to the legislative council of the general assembly, an account of its transactions, and its advice and recommendations for legislation. This report shall be printed for presentation to the council. The council shall submit the report to the speaker of the house and president of the senate who shall forward it to the appropriate committees of the general assembly for further study. The commission shall bring about as far as practicable the uniform judicial interpretation of all uniform laws and generally devise and recommend additional legislation or other or further course of action as shall tend to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §68; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §5.4]
89 Acts, ch 296, §1

SUBTITLE 3**EMINENT DOMAIN****CHAPTER 6****RESERVED****CHAPTER 6A****EMINENT DOMAIN LAW
(CONDEMNATION)**

Referred to in §18B.1, 28F.11, 28J.9, 173.14, 306.19, 306B.4, 306C.17, 313A.10, 327G.17, 331.304, 346.27, 364.4, 389.3, 390.11, 403.5, 403.7, 403A.20, 455B.487

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 471 in Code 1993

6A.1	Exercise of power by state.	6A.15	Reserved.
6A.2	On behalf of federal government.	6A.16	Right to condemn abandoned right-of-way.
6A.3	Conveyance by state to federal government.	6A.17	Reserved.
6A.4	Right conferred.	6A.18	No double damages.
6A.5	Right to purchase.	6A.19	Interpretative clause.
6A.6	Railways.	6A.20	Description of land furnished.
6A.7	Cemetery lands.	6A.21	Condemnation of agricultural land — definitions.
6A.8	Limitation on right-of-way.	6A.22	Additional limitations on exercise of power — definitions.
6A.9	Additional purposes.	6A.23	Exception for certain urban renewal areas. Repealed by own terms; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §4, 49.
6A.10	Initiating railroad condemnation by railway corporation.	6A.24	Judicial review of eminent domain authority.
6A.11	Lands for water stations — how set aside.		
6A.12	Access to water — overflow limited.		
6A.13	Change in streams.		
6A.14	Unlawful diversion prohibited.		

6A.1 Exercise of power by state.

Proceedings may be instituted and maintained by the state of Iowa, or for the use and benefit thereof, for the condemnation of such private property as may be necessary for any public improvement which the general assembly has authorized to be undertaken by the state, and for which an available appropriation has been made. The executive council shall institute and maintain such proceedings in case authority to so do be not otherwise delegated.

[C73, §1271; C97, §2024; S13, §2024-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7803; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.1]

C93, §6A.1

State parks and highways connecting therewith, §461A.7, 461A.8

6A.2 On behalf of federal government.

The executive council may institute and maintain such proceedings when private property is necessary for any use of the government of the United States.

[S13, §2024-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7804; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.2]

C93, §6A.2

Condemnation by federal government, §1.4

6A.3 Conveyance by state to federal government.

When land or any easement therein is condemned by the state for the use and benefit of the United States, the governor, after the land has been finally acquired, shall have power to convey, to the United States, the easement or lands so acquired and all rights of the state therein.

[S13, §2024-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7805; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.3]

C93, §6A.3

6A.4 Right conferred.

The right to take private property for public use is hereby conferred:

1. *Counties.* Upon all counties for public purposes which are reasonable and necessary as an incident to the powers and duties conferred upon counties.

2. *Owners of land without a way to the land.* Upon the owner or lessee of lands, which have no public or private way to the lands, for the purpose of providing a public way which will connect with an existing public road.

a. The condemned public way shall not exceed forty feet in width when such lands are agricultural or have a single residence located on them. For all other uses, the condemned public way shall not exceed sixty-six feet.

b. The condemned public way shall be located on a division, subdivision or “forty” line, or immediately adjacent thereto, and along the line which is the nearest feasible route to an existing public road, or along a route established for a period of ten years or more by an easement of record or by use and travel to and from the property by the owner and the general public. The public way shall not interfere with buildings, orchards, or cemeteries.

c. When passing through enclosed lands, the public way shall be fenced on both sides by the condemner upon request of the owner of the condemned land. The condemner or the condemner’s assignee shall provide easement for access to the owner of property severed by the condemnation. The public way shall be maintained by the condemner or the condemner’s assignee, and shall not be considered any part of the primary or secondary road systems.

d. A public way condemned under this subsection shall not be considered an existing public road in subsequent condemnations to provide a public way for access to an existing public road.

3. *Owners of mineral lands.* Upon all owners, lessees, or possessors of land, for a railway right-of-way thereto not exceeding one hundred feet in width and located wherever necessary or practical, when such lands have no railway thereto and contain coal, stone, gravel, lead, or other minerals and such railway is necessary in order to reach and operate any mine, quarry, or gravel bed on said land and transport the products thereof to market. Such right-of-way shall not interfere with buildings, orchards, or cemeteries, and when passing through enclosed lands, fences shall be built and maintained on both sides thereof by the party condemning the land and by that party’s assignees. The jury, in the assessment of damages, shall consider the fact that a railway is to be constructed thereon.

4. *Cemetery associations.* Upon any private cemetery or cemetery association which is incorporated under the laws of this state relating to corporations not for pecuniary profit, and having its cemetery located outside the limits of a city, for the purpose of acquiring necessary grounds for cemetery use or reasonable additions thereto. The right granted in this subsection shall not be exercised until the board of supervisors, of the county in which the land sought to be condemned is located, has, on written application and hearing, on such reasonable notice to all interested parties as it may fix, found that the land, describing it, sought to be condemned, is necessary for cemetery purposes. The association shall pay all costs attending such hearing.

5. *Subdistricts of soil and water conservation districts.* Upon a subdistrict of a soil and water conservation district for land or rights or interests in the land as reasonable and necessary to carry out the purposes of the subdistrict.

6. *Cities.* Upon all cities for public purposes which are reasonable and necessary as an incident to the powers and duties conferred upon cities.

1. [S13, §2024-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7806; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §471.4; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1084]

2. [C97, §2028; S13, §2028; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7806; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §471.4]

3. [C97, §2028, 2031; S13, §2028; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7806; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §471.4]

4. [S13, §1644-a – e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7806; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §471.4]

5. [C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §471.4]

6. [R60, §1064; C73, §464, 470, 474; C97, §722, 880, 881; S13, §722, 729-b, 741-s; SS15, §741-d, 879-t, 880, 881; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6134, 6195 – 6197, 6740; C46, §397.8, 403.1 – 403.3; C50, §391A.3, 397.8, 403.1 – 403.3, 420.51; C54, 62, 66, 71, 73, §368.37, 397.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §471.4]

83 Acts, ch 67, §1; 87 Acts, ch 23, §55

C93, §6A.4

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §1, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §364.12A

6A.5 Right to purchase.

Whenever the power to condemn private property for a public use is granted to any officer, board, commission, or other official, or to any county, township, or municipality, such grant shall, unless otherwise declared, be construed as granting authority to the officer, board, or official body having jurisdiction over the matter, to acquire, at its fair market value, and from the parties having legal authority to convey, such right as would be acquired by condemnation.

[R60, §1317; C73, §1244, 1247; C97, §1999, 2002, 2014, 2029; S13, §1644-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7807; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.5]

C93, §6A.5

6A.6 Railways.

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

[R60, §1314; C73, §1241; C97, §1995; S13, §1995; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7808; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.6]

83 Acts, ch 121, §9

C93, §6A.6

2009 Acts, ch 97, §1

6A.7 Cemetery lands.

No lands actually platted, used, and devoted to cemetery purposes shall be taken for any railway purpose without the consent of the proper officers or owners thereof.

[S13, §1995; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7809; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.7]

C93, §6A.7

6A.8 Limitation on right-of-way.

Land taken for railway right-of-way, otherwise than by consent of the owner, shall not exceed one hundred feet in width unless greater width is necessary for excavation, embankment, or depositing waste earth.

[R60, §1314; C73, §1241; C97, §1995; S13, §1995; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7810; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.8]

C93, §6A.8

6A.9 Additional purposes.

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

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

[R60, §1314; C73, §1241, 1242; C97, §1995, 1996, 1998; S13, §1995, 1998; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7811; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.9]

83 Acts, ch 121, §10

C93, §6A.9

2009 Acts, ch 97, §2

6A.10 Initiating railroad condemnation by railway corporation.

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

[C97, §1998; S13, §1998; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7812; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.10; 81 Acts, ch 22, §22]

83 Acts, ch 121, §11

C93, §6A.10

93 Acts, ch 47, §17; 93 Acts, ch 87, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §3

6A.11 Lands for water stations — how set aside.

Lands which are sought to be condemned for water stations, dams, or reservoirs, including all the overflowed lands, if any, shall, if requested by the owner, be set aside in a square or rectangular shape by the department of transportation or district court.

[C73, §1242; C97, §1996; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7813; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.11; 81 Acts, ch 22, §22]

83 Acts, ch 121, §12

C93, §6A.11

6A.12 Access to water — overflow limited.

An owner of land, which has in part been condemned for water stations, dams, or reservoirs, shall not be deprived, without the owner's consent, of access to the water, or the use thereof, in common with the company, on the owner's own land, nor, without the owner's consent, shall the owner's dwelling, outhouses, or orchards be overflowed, or otherwise injuriously affected by such condemnation.

[C73, §1242; C97, §1996; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7814; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.12]

C93, §6A.12

6A.13 Change in streams.

When a railway company would have the right to excavate a channel or ditch and thereby change and straighten the course of a stream or watercourse, which is too frequently crossed by such railway, and thereby protect the right-of-way and roadbed, or promote safety and

convenience in the operation of the railway, it may, by condemnation or otherwise, acquire sufficient land on which to excavate such ditch or channel.

[C97, §2014; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7815; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.13]
C93, §6A.13

Referred to in §6A.14

6A.14 Unlawful diversion prohibited.

Nothing in section 6A.13 shall give such corporation the right to change the course of any stream or watercourse where such right does not otherwise exist, nor, without the owner's consent, to divert such stream or watercourse from any cultivated meadow or pasture land, when it only touches such lands at one point.

[C97, §2014; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7816; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.14]
C93, §6A.14

6A.15 Reserved.

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

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

[C73, §1260; C97, §2015; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7818; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.16]

83 Acts, ch 121, §13

C93, §6A.16

2009 Acts, ch 97, §4

Referred to in §327G.78

6A.17 Reserved.

6A.18 No double damages.

Owners of abandoned right-of-way which was originally condemned for rail purposes shall not receive additional compensation unless the track materials were removed prior to the second condemnation.

[C73, §1261; C97, §2016; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7820; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.18]

83 Acts, ch 121, §14

C93, §6A.18

6A.19 Interpretative clause.

A grant in this chapter of right to take private property for a public use shall not be construed as limiting a like grant elsewhere in the Code for another and different use.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7821; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.19]

C93, §6A.19

6A.20 Description of land furnished.

Whenever any person, state department, or political subdivision takes title to land in fee simple for a public use by condemnation or by purchase in lieu of condemnation, the purchaser shall furnish to the owner of the land a legal description of the part taken and a legal description of the remainder which is compatible with the existing abstract description of the entire tract of land. For the purposes of this section a center line description is compatible only when it contains reference points which are a part of and tied to the abstract description.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §471.20]

C93, §6A.20

Referred to in §306.42

6A.21 Condemnation of agricultural land — definitions.

1. Except as otherwise provided, for purposes of this chapter and chapter 6B:

a. “*Agricultural land*” means real property owned by a person in tracts of ten acres or more and not laid off into lots of less than ten acres or divided by streets and alleys into parcels of less than ten acres, and that has been used for the production of agricultural commodities during three out of the past five years. Such use of property includes, but is not limited to, the raising, harvesting, handling, drying, or storage of crops used for feed, food, seed, or fiber; the care or feeding of livestock; the handling or transportation of crops or livestock; the storage, treatment, or disposal of livestock manure; and the application of fertilizers, soil conditioners, pesticides, and herbicides on crops. Agricultural land includes land on which is located farm residences or outbuildings used for agricultural purposes and land on which is located facilities, structures, or equipment for agricultural purposes. Agricultural land includes land taken out of agricultural production for purposes of environmental protection or preservation.

b. “*Private development purposes*” means the construction of, or improvement related to, recreational trails, recreational development paid for primarily with private funds, housing and residential development, or commercial or industrial enterprise development.

c. “*Public use*” or “*public purpose*” or “*public improvement*” does not include the authority to condemn agricultural land for private development purposes unless the owner of the agricultural land consents to the condemnation.

2. The limitation on the definition of public use, public purpose, or public improvement does not apply to the establishment, relocation, or improvement of a road pursuant to chapter 306, or to the establishment of a railway under the supervision of the department of transportation as provided in section 327C.2, or to an airport as defined in section 328.1, or to land acquired in order to replace or mitigate land used in a road project when federal law requires replacement or mitigation. This limitation also does not apply to utilities, persons, companies, or corporations under the jurisdiction of the Iowa utilities board in the department of commerce or to any other utility conferred the right by statute to condemn private property or to otherwise exercise the power of eminent domain.

99 Acts, ch 171, §1, 41, 42; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §2, 49

Referred to in §6A.22

6A.22 Additional limitations on exercise of power — definitions.

1. In addition to the limitations in section 6A.21, the authority of an acquiring agency to condemn any private property through eminent domain may only be exercised for a public purpose, public use, or public improvement. However, if the owner of the property consents to the condemnation, the property may be condemned for any purpose.

2. a. “*Public use*”, “*public purpose*”, or “*public improvement*” means one or more of the following:

(1) The possession, occupation, and enjoyment of property by the general public or governmental entities.

(2) The acquisition of any interest in property necessary to the function of a public or private utility, common carrier, or airport or airport system.

(3) Private use that is incidental to the public use of the property, provided that no property shall be condemned solely for the purpose of facilitating such incidental private use.

(4) The acquisition of property pursuant to chapter 455H.

(5) (a) The acquisition of property for redevelopment purposes and to eliminate slum or blighted conditions in that portion of an urban renewal area designated as a slum or blighted area if each parcel, or any improvements thereon, for which condemnation is sought is determined by the governing body of the municipality to be in a slum or blighted condition. However, for a project or acquisition plan adopted by the governing body of a municipality after due deliberation and public input, if seventy-five percent or more of the area included in the plan consists of property in a slum or blighted condition at the time the plan was established, the entire project or acquisition plan area is subject to condemnation by the municipality. The project or acquisition plan area shall only include the adjacent and contiguous parcels necessary for the completion of planned activities for a specific business

or housing project. Before a municipality exercises its eminent domain authority to acquire properties in a project or acquisition plan area that are not in a slum or blighted condition, the municipality shall be required to adopt a resolution by a two-thirds majority to authorize the acquisition of such property by eminent domain. The resolution shall make a finding that includes at a minimum all of the following:

(i) The taking of such property is necessary to achieve the project or acquisition plan objectives.

(ii) The taking of property for the project or acquisition plan will eliminate or rehabilitate the slum and blighted conditions in the area.

(iii) If the specific project is for a business, the proposed project or acquisition plan will confer economic benefits upon the municipality.

(b) For purposes of this subparagraph (5):

(i) "*Blighted condition*" means the presence of a substantial number of slum or deteriorated structures; insanitary or unsafe conditions; excessive and uncorrected deterioration of site or other improvements; tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; defective or unusual conditions of title; or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; or the existence of conditions which retard the provision of housing accommodations for low or moderate income families, or is a menace to the public health and safety in its present condition and use.

(ii) "*Slum condition*" means a condition conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, or detrimental to the public health and safety due to a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, by reason of the following: by reason of dilapidation, deterioration that is excessive and uncorrected, age or obsolescence; by reason of inadequate provision for sanitation; by reason of high density of population and overcrowding; by reason of the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; or by reason of any combination of such factors.

(iii) In no case shall land that is agricultural land be determined to be in a slum condition or blighted condition.

(iv) "*Project or acquisition plan*" means the planned activities of a municipality to rehabilitate or redevelop specific property in that portion of an urban renewal area designated as a slum or blighted area pursuant to chapter 403. The planned activities may include the sale and acquisition of property; demolition and removal of buildings and improvements; construction, repair, and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements; and installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets and utilities.

(v) "*Economic benefits*" means the creation of new employment opportunities or the retention of employment opportunities.

b. Except as specifically included in the definition in paragraph "a", "*public use*" or "*public purpose*" or "*public improvement*" does not mean economic development activities resulting in increased tax revenues, increased employment opportunities, privately owned or privately funded housing and residential development, privately owned or privately funded commercial or industrial development, or the lease of publicly owned property to a private party.

c. Notwithstanding paragraph "a":

(1) (a) If private property is to be condemned for development or creation of a lake, only that number of acres justified as necessary for a surface drinking water source, and not otherwise acquired, may be condemned. In addition, the acquiring agency shall conduct a review of prudent and feasible alternatives to provision of a drinking water source prior to making a determination that such lake development or creation is reasonable and necessary. Development or creation of a lake as a surface drinking water source includes all of the following:

(i) Construction of the dam, including sites for suitable borrow material and the auxiliary spillway.

(ii) The water supply pool.

(iii) The sediment pool.

(iv) The flood control pool.

- (v) The floodwater retarding pool.
 - (vi) The surrounding area upstream of the dam no higher in elevation than the top of the dam's elevation.
 - (vii) The appropriate setback distance required by state or federal laws and regulations to protect drinking water supply.
- (b) For purposes of this subparagraph (1), "*number of acres justified as necessary for a surface drinking water source*" means according to guidelines of the United States natural resource conservation service and according to analyses of surface drinking water capacity needs conducted by one or more registered professional engineers.
- (2) The use of eminent domain authority to acquire private property in the unincorporated area of a county for use as an airport, airport system, or aviation facilities is prohibited, notwithstanding any provision of the law to the contrary, if the property to be condemned is located outside the geographic boundaries of the city or county operating the airport, airport system, or aviation facilities or outside the geographic boundaries of the member municipalities of the commission or authority. However, an acquiring agency may proceed with condemnation of property under these circumstances if the board of supervisors of the county where the property for which condemnation is sought is located holds a public hearing on the matter and subsequent to the hearing approves, by resolution, the condemnation action. This subparagraph does not apply if any of the following conditions is met:
- (a) The property to be condemned is for an improvement to an existing airport, airport system, or aviation facilities if such improvement is required by federal law, regulation, or order or if such improvement is included in an airport layout plan approved by the federal aviation administration for the existing site of the airport, airport system, or aviation facilities.
 - (b) The property to be condemned has been zoned by a city or county for use as an airport, airport system, or aviation facilities.
 - (c) The property to be condemned is for a proposed airport, airport system, or aviation facilities that as of July 1, 2006, were designated in the federal aviation administration national plan for integrated airport services, and the property to be condemned is located within the county where at least one of the cities that will participate in operation of the proposed airport, airport system, or aviation facilities is located.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §3, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

6A.23 Exception for certain urban renewal areas. Repealed by own terms; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 4, 49.

6A.24 Judicial review of eminent domain authority.

1. An owner of property described in an application for condemnation may bring an action challenging the exercise of eminent domain authority or the condemnation proceedings. Such action shall be commenced within thirty days after service of notice of assessment pursuant to section 6B.8 by the filing of a petition in district court. Service of the original notice upon the acquiring agency shall be as required in the rules of civil procedure. In addition to the owner of the property, a contract purchaser of record of the property or a tenant occupying the property under a recorded lease shall also have standing to bring such action.

2. An acquiring agency that proposes to acquire property by eminent domain may file a petition in district court seeking a determination and declaration that its finding of public use, public purpose, or public improvement necessary to support the taking meets the definition of those terms. The action shall be commenced by the filing of a petition identifying all property owners whose property is proposed to be acquired, any contract purchaser of record of the property, and any tenant known to be occupying the property, and including a description of the properties proposed to be acquired and a statement of the public use, public purpose, or public improvement supporting the acquisition of the property by eminent domain. The original notice shall be served as required by the rules of civil procedure on each property owner named in the petition and on any contract purchaser of record of the property and on any tenant occupying the property under a recorded lease. Such action may be commenced

by an acquiring agency at any time prior to the filing of an application for condemnation pursuant to section 6B.3.

3. For any action brought under this section, the burden of proof shall be on the acquiring agency to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the finding of public use, public purpose, or public improvement meets the definition of those terms. If a property owner or a contract purchaser of record or a tenant occupying the property under a recorded lease prevails in an action brought under this section, the acquiring agency shall be required to pay the costs, including reasonable attorney fees, of the adverse party.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §5, 49

Referred to in §6B.3A

Manner of service, R.C.P. 1.302 – 1.315

CHAPTER 6B

PROCEDURE UNDER EMINENT DOMAIN

Referred to in §6A.21, 18B.1, 28F.11, 28J.9, 173.14, 297.6, 306.17, 306.19, 306.27, 306B.4, 306C.9, 306C.17, 313A.10, 327G.17, 327G.77, 331.303, 331.304, 331.321, 331.653, 346.27, 358C.12, 364.4, 364.8, 389.3, 390.11, 403.5, 403.7, 403A.20, 461A.75, 468.126, 468.128, 468.146, 468.366, 468.526, 476.23, 476A.7, 479.46, 479B.30, 543D.3, 589.27, 602.8102(66)

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 472 in Code 1993

6B.1	Definitions.	6B.16	Power of guardian.
6B.1A	Procedure provided.	6B.17	When appraisalment final.
6B.2	By whom conducted.	6B.18	Notice of appraisalment — appeal of award — notice of appeal.
6B.2A	Notice of proposed public improvement.	6B.19	Service of notice — highway matters. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1063, §15.
6B.2B	Acquisition negotiation.	6B.20	Sheriff to file certified copy. Transferred to §6B.18; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.
6B.2C	Approval of the public improvement.	6B.21	Appeals — how docketed and tried.
6B.2D	Notice of intent to approve acquisition of property by eminent domain.	6B.22	Pleadings on appeal.
6B.3	Application — recording — notice — time for appraisalment — new proceedings.	6B.23	Question determined.
6B.3A	Challenge by owner.	6B.24	Reduction of damages — interest on increased award.
6B.4	Commission to assess damages.	6B.25	Right to take possession of lands — title — damages award.
6B.4A	Review of applications by compensation commission. Repealed by 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §48, 49.	6B.26	Dispossession of landowner or injury to property — limitation.
6B.5	Challenges to commissioners — filling vacancies on commission.	6B.27	Erection of dam — limitation. Transferred to §6B.26; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.
6B.6	Sheriff to coordinate meeting of commissioners and provide meeting place.	6B.28	and 6B.29 Reserved.
6B.7	Commissioners to qualify.	6B.30	Additional deposit.
6B.8	Notice of assessment.	6B.31	Payment by public authorities.
6B.9	Form of notice — signature.	6B.32	Removal of condemner.
6B.10	Signing of notice. Transferred to §6B.9; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.	6B.33	Costs and attorney fees.
6B.11	Filing of notices and return of service.	6B.34	Refusal to pay final award.
6B.12	Notice when residence unknown. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §29, 30.	6B.35	Sheriff to file record.
6B.13	Service outside state. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §29, 30.	6B.36	Clerk to file record.
6B.14	Appraisalment — report.	6B.37	Form of record — certificate.
6B.15	Guardianship.	6B.38	Record of proceedings — fee — effect.
		6B.39	Fee for recording. Transferred to §6B.38; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.
		6B.40	Failure to record — liability.
		6B.41	Presumption. Transferred to §6B.38; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.

6B.42	Eminent domain — payment to displaced persons.	6B.51	Costs — expenses. Transferred to §6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.
6B.43	Chief justice to prepare instructions. Transferred to §6B.4; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.	6B.52	Renegotiation of damages.
6B.44	Taking property for highway — buildings and fences moved.	6B.53	Procedure for homesteading projects. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, §45.
6B.45	Mailing copy of appraisal.	6B.54	Acquisition policies for acquiring agencies.
6B.46	Special proceedings to condemn existing utility.	6B.55	Buildings, structures, and improvements — policies for acquiring agencies.
6B.47	Court of condemnation. Transferred to §6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.	6B.56	Disposition of condemned property.
6B.48	Procedure. Transferred to §6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.	6B.56A	Disposition of condemned property — five-year time period.
6B.49	Notice — service. Transferred to §6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.	6B.57	Procedural compliance.
6B.50	Powers of court — duty of clerk — vacancy. Transferred to §6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.	6B.58	Acquiring agency — definition. Transferred to §6B.1; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49.
		6B.59	Sale of acquired property — reimbursement to landowner.
		6B.60	Rental charges prohibited.
		6B.61	Approval of local elected officials required.

6B.1 Definitions.

1. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. For purposes of this chapter, an “acquiring agency” means the state of Iowa or any person or entity conferred the right by statute to condemn private property or to otherwise exercise the power of eminent domain. In the exercise of eminent domain power, the words “applicant” and “condemner” mean acquiring agency as defined in this subsection, unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §25, 47, 49

2006 amendment, transfer, and designation of former §6B.58 as subsection 2 in Code 2007, take effect July 14, 2006; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

6B.1A Procedure provided.

The procedure for the condemnation of private property for works of internal improvement, and for other public projects, uses, or purposes, unless and except as otherwise provided by law, shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. This chapter shall not apply to the dedication of property to an acquiring agency or to the voluntary negotiation and purchase of property by an acquiring agency.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7822; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.1]

C93, §6B.1

2000 Acts, ch 1179, §1, 30

C2001, §6B.1A

6B.2 By whom conducted.

1. Such proceedings shall be conducted:

a. By the attorney general when the damages are payable from the state treasury.

b. By the county attorney, when the damages are payable from funds disbursed by the county or by any township.

c. By the city attorney, when the damages are payable from funds disbursed by the city.

2. This section shall not be construed as prohibiting any other authorized representative from conducting such proceedings.

[C73, §1271; C97, §2024; S13, §2024-a, -d, -f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7823; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.2]

C93, §6B.2

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2013 Acts, ch 57, §1

Referred to in §331.756(68)

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

6B.2A Notice of proposed public improvement.

1. An acquiring agency shall provide written notice of a public hearing to each owner and any contract purchaser of record of agricultural land that may be the subject of condemnation. The authority under this chapter is not conferred and condemnation proceedings shall not begin unless a good faith effort is made to mail and publish the notice as provided in this section on the owner and any contract purchaser of record of the property subject to condemnation. The notice shall be mailed by ordinary mail, not less than thirty days before the date the hearing is held, to the owner and any contract purchaser of record of each property or property interest at the owner's and contract purchaser's last known address as shown in the records of the county auditor not less than seven days nor more than fourteen days prior to the date of mailing. A change in ownership of any such property which is not reflected in the records of the county auditor during the period those records are searched as above provided shall not affect the validity of the notice or any condemnation proceeding commenced on the basis of such notice. The notice shall be given and the public hearing held before adoption of the ordinance, resolution, motion, or other declaration of intent to fund the final site-specific design for the public improvement, to make the final selection of the route or site location for the public improvement, or to acquire or condemn, if necessary, all or a portion of the property or an interest in the property for the public improvement. If the location of the public improvement is changed or expanded after the decision has been made to proceed with the public improvement, a notice shall be mailed by ordinary mail no less than thirty days before the adoption of the ordinance, resolution, motion, or other declaration of intent to proceed with a change in the location of the public improvement to the owner and any contract purchaser of record of the land to be acquired or condemned, if necessary, in the new location of the public improvement affected by the change. The mailed notice shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- a. The general nature of the public improvement.
- b. A statement of the possibility that the acquiring agency may acquire part or all of the property or interest in the property by condemnation for the public improvement.
- c. The process to be followed by the acquiring agency in making the decision to fund the final site-specific design for the public improvement, to make the final selection of the route or site location, or to acquire or condemn, if necessary, all or a portion of the property or an interest in the property for the public improvement.
- d. The time and place of a public hearing at which an opportunity is provided for public input into the decision to fund the final site-specific design for the public improvement, to make the final selection of the route or site location, or to acquire or condemn, if necessary, all or a portion of the property or an interest in the property for the public improvement.
- e. The name, address, and telephone number of the person designated by the acquiring agency as the person to contact regarding the public improvement.
- f. A statement of rights of individual property owners with respect to the acquisition of their property and the availability of relocation benefits. The attorney general shall adopt by rule pursuant to chapter 17A a statement of rights which may be used in substantial form by any person required to provide the statement of rights as provided in this section.

2. The acquiring agency shall cause a notice to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or city where the agricultural land is located. The notice shall be published at least four but no more than twenty days before the public hearing is held as referred to in subsection 1. The published notice shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

- a. The general nature of the public improvement.
- b. A statement of the possibility that the acquiring agency may acquire part or all of the property or an interest in the property by condemnation for the public improvement.
- c. The process to be followed by the acquiring agency in making the decision to fund the

final site-specific design for the public improvement, to make the final selection of the route or site location, or to acquire or condemn, if necessary, all or a portion of the property or an interest in the property for the public improvement.

d. The time and place of a public hearing at which an opportunity is provided for public input into the decision to fund the final site-specific design for the public improvement, to make the final selection of the route or site location, or to acquire or condemn, if necessary, all or a portion of the property or an interest in the property for the public improvement.

e. The name, address, and telephone number of the contact person regarding the public improvement.

3. If the acquiring agency is a person required to obtain a franchise under chapter 478, compliance with section 478.2 shall satisfy the requirements of this section. If the acquiring agency is a person required to obtain a permit under chapter 479, compliance with section 479.5 shall satisfy the requirements of this section.

4. This section shall not apply to a condemnation of property by the state department of transportation or a county for right-of-way that is contiguous to an existing road right-of-way and necessary for the maintenance, safety improvement, repair, or upgrade of the existing road. Notwithstanding section 6B.2C, a condemnation of property by the state department of transportation pursuant to this subsection shall be approved by the director of the department of transportation. For purposes of this subsection, “*upgrade*” means to bring a road or bridge up to currently acceptable standards, including improved geometrics, passing lanes, turning lanes, climbing lanes, and improved shoulders. “*Upgrade*” does not include expanding a highway from two lanes to four lanes.

5. The time deadlines in this section do not apply during the existence of an emergency requiring the construction or repair of public improvements in situations where failure to immediately construct or repair would result in immediate danger to public health, safety, or welfare. The notices required in this section shall be provided to the owner as soon as practicable.

99 Acts, ch 171, §2, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1178, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §2 – 4, 30; 2002 Acts, ch 1063, §1

Referred to in §6B.2D, 478.2, 478.6, 479.5, 479.7

6B.2B Acquisition negotiation.

The acquiring agency shall make a good faith effort to negotiate with the owner to purchase the private property or property interest before filing an application for condemnation or otherwise proceeding with the condemnation process. An acquiring agency shall not make an offer to purchase the property or property interest that is less than the fair market value the acquiring agency has established for the property or property interest pursuant to the appraisal required in section 6B.45 or less than the value determined under the acquiring agency’s waiver procedure established pursuant to section 6B.54, subsection 2, for acquisition of property with a low fair market value. A purchase offer made by an acquiring agency shall include provisions for payment to the owner of expenses, including relocation expenses, expenses listed in section 6B.54, subsection 10, and other expenses required by law to be paid by an acquiring agency to a condemnee. However, in the alternative, the acquiring agency may make, and the owner may accept, a purchase offer from the acquiring agency that is an amount equal to one hundred thirty percent of the appraisal amount plus payment to the owner of expenses listed in section 6B.54, subsection 10, once those expenses have been determined. If the owner accepts such a purchase offer, the owner is barred from claiming payment from the acquiring agency for any other expenses allowed by law. An acquiring agency need not make an offer in excess of the amounts described in this section in order to satisfy the requirement to negotiate in good faith. The option to make an alternative purchase offer does not apply when property is being acquired for street and highway projects undertaken by the state, a county, or a city.

99 Acts, ch 171, §3, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §5, 6, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §6, 49

Referred to in §6B.54

6B.2C Approval of the public improvement.

The authority to condemn is not conferred, and the condemnation proceedings shall not commence, unless the governing body for the acquiring agency approves the use of condemnation and there is a reasonable expectation the applicant will be able to achieve its public purpose, comply with all applicable standards, and obtain the necessary permits.

2000 Acts, ch 1179, §7, 30

Referred to in §6B.2A

6B.2D Notice of intent to approve acquisition of property by eminent domain.

1. The acquiring agency shall send notice of a proposed resolution, motion, or other document authorizing acquisition of property by eminent domain to each property owner whose property is proposed to be acquired by eminent domain, to any contract purchaser of record of the property, and to any tenant known to be occupying the property at least fourteen days prior to the date of the meeting at which such proposed authorization will be considered for adoption by the acquiring agency. The notice shall include the date, time, and place of the meeting and a statement that the persons receiving the notice have a right to attend the meeting and to voice objection to the proposed acquisition of the property. The notice shall include a copy of the proposed resolution, motion, or other document authorizing acquisition by eminent domain. The notice shall also include the same statement of individual rights that is required by section 6B.2A.

2. This section shall not apply to the following:

- a. Street and highway projects undertaken by the state, a county, or a city.
- b. Projects undertaken by a municipal utility.
- c. Projects undertaken by a city enterprise providing services of sewer systems, storm water drainage systems, sewage treatment, solid waste collection, or solid waste disposal.
- d. Projects undertaken by a county enterprise providing services described in section 331.461, subsection 2, paragraphs “b” and “f”.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §7, 49

6B.3 Application — recording — notice — time for appraisal — new proceedings.

1. The proceedings shall be instituted by a written application filed with the chief judge of the judicial district of the county in which the land sought to be condemned is located. The application shall set forth:

a. A description of all the property in the county affected or sought to be condemned, by its congressional numbers, in tracts not exceeding one-sixteenth of a section, or, if the land consists of lots, by the numbers of the lot and block, and plat designation.

b. A plat showing the location of the right-of-way or other property sought to be condemned with reference to such description.

c. The names of all record owners of the different tracts of land sought to be condemned, or otherwise affected by such proceedings, and of all record holders of liens and encumbrances on such lands; also the place of residence of all such persons so far as known to the applicant.

d. The purpose for which condemnation is sought.

e. A request for the appointment of a commission to appraise the damages.

f. If the damages are to be paid by the state and the land to be condemned is within an agricultural area as provided in chapter 352, a statement disclosing whether any of that land is classified as class I or class II land under the United States department of agriculture natural resources conservation service land capability classification system contained in the agriculture handbook number 210, 1961 edition and, if so classified, stating that the class I or class II land is reasonably necessary for the work of internal improvement for which condemnation is sought.

g. A showing of the minimum amount of land necessary to achieve the public purpose and the amount of land to be acquired by condemnation for the public improvement. Any land to be acquired by condemnation beyond the necessary minimum to complete the project shall be presumed not to be necessary for a public use or public purpose unless the applicant can show that a substantial need exists for the additional property to achieve the public use or

public purpose, or that the land in question constitutes an uneconomical remnant that has little or no value or utility to the owner, or that the owner consents to the condemnation.

h. A statement indicating the efforts made by the applicant to negotiate in good faith with the owner to acquire the private property sought to be condemned.

2. *a.* The applicant shall mail a copy of the application by certified mail to the owner at the owner's last known address, to any contract purchaser of record of the property, to any tenant known to be occupying the property, and to any record lienholder or encumbrancer of the property at the lienholder's or encumbrancer's last known address. The applicant shall also cause the application to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, not less than four nor more than twenty days before the meeting of the compensation commission to assess the damages. Service of the application by publication shall be deemed complete on the day of publication.

b. In lieu of mailing and publishing the application, the applicant may cause the application to be served upon the owner, contract purchaser of record, tenant known to be occupying the property, record lienholders, and record encumbrancers of the property in the manner provided by the Iowa rules of civil procedure for the personal service of original notice. The application shall be mailed and published or served, as above provided, prior to or contemporaneously with the mailing and publication or service of the list of compensation commissioners as provided in section 6B.4.

3. *a.* The applicant shall promptly certify that its application for condemnation has been approved by the chief judge and shall file the original approved application with the county recorder in the manner required under section 6B.37.

b. The county recorder shall file and index the application in the record of deeds and preserve the application as required by sections 6B.38 and 558.55. The filing and indexing constitute constructive notice to all parties that a proceeding to condemn the property is pending and that the applicant has the right to acquire the property from all owners, lienholders, and encumbrancers whose interests are of record at the time of the filing. After filing and indexing, the county recorder shall file a copy of the application with the office of secretary of state.

c. When indexed, the proceeding is considered pending so as to charge all persons not having an interest in the property with notice of its pendency, and while pending no interest can be acquired by the third parties in the property against the rights of the applicant.

d. If the appraisal of damages by the commission pursuant to section 6B.14 is not made within one hundred twenty days of indexing, the proceedings instituted under this section are terminated and all rights and interests of the applicant arising out of the application for condemnation terminate. The applicant may reinstitute a new condemnation proceeding at any time. The reinstated proceedings are entirely new proceedings and not a revival of the terminated proceeding.

[R60, §1230; C73, §1247; C97, §2002; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7824; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.3; 82 Acts, ch 1245, §19]

84 Acts, ch 1065, §1, 2

C93, §6B.3

95 Acts, ch 216, §25; 99 Acts, ch 171, §4, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §8, 9, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §8 – 10, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §6A.24, 6B.56, 6B.56A, 335.27
Manner of service, R.C.P. 1.302 – 1.315

6B.3A Challenge by owner.

An owner of property described in an application for condemnation may bring an action to challenge the exercise of eminent domain authority or the condemnation proceedings in the district court of the county in which the private property is situated as provided in section 6A.24.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §11, 49

6B.4 Commission to assess damages.

Annually the board of supervisors of a county shall appoint not less than twenty-eight residents of the county and the names of such persons shall be placed on a list and they shall be eligible to serve as members of a compensation commission. One-fourth of the persons appointed shall be owner-operators of agricultural property, one-fourth of the persons appointed shall be owners of city property, one-fourth shall be licensed real estate salespersons or real estate brokers, and one-fourth shall be persons having knowledge of property values in the county by reason of their occupation, such as bankers, auctioneers, property managers, property appraisers, and persons responsible for making loans on property.

The chief judge of the judicial district or the chief judge's designee shall select by lot six persons from the list, two persons who are owner-operators of agricultural property when the property to be condemned is agricultural property; two persons who are owners of city property when the property to be condemned is other than agricultural property; and two persons from each of the remaining two representative groups, who shall constitute a compensation commission to assess the damages to all property to be taken by the applicant and located in the county, and shall name a chairperson from the persons selected. The chief judge or the judge's designee may appoint such alternate members and chairpersons to the commission as are deemed necessary and appropriate under the circumstances. A person shall not be selected as a member or alternate member of the compensation commission if the person possesses any interest in the proceeding which would cause the person to render a biased decision. The applicant shall mail a copy of the list of commissioners and alternates appointed by the chief judge by certified mail to the property owner at the owner's last known address. The applicant shall also cause the list of commissioners and alternates to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, not less than four nor more than twenty days before the meeting of the compensation commission to assess the damages. Service of the list of commissioners and alternates by publication shall be deemed complete on the day of publication. In lieu of mailing and publishing the list of commissioners and alternates, the applicant may cause the list to be served upon the owner of the property in the manner provided by the Iowa rules of civil procedure for the personal service of original notice. The list of commissioners and alternates shall be mailed and published or served, as above provided, prior to or contemporaneously with service of the notice of assessment as provided in section 6B.8.

Written instructions for members of compensation commissions shall be prepared under the direction of the chief justice of the supreme court and distributed to the sheriff in each county. The sheriff shall transmit copies of the instructions to each member of a compensation commission, and such instructions shall be read aloud to each commission before it commences its duties.

[R60, §1317, 1318; C73, §1244, 1245; C97, §1999, 2029; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7825; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.4]

C93, §6B.4

99 Acts, ch 171, §5, 6, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1032, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §10, 11, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

Referred to in §6B.3, 306.28, 331.321, 479.46, 479B.30

6B.4A Review of applications by compensation commission. Repealed by 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 48, 49.

6B.5 Challenges to commissioners — filling vacancies on commission.

1. Persons appointed by the chief judge to serve on the compensation commission are excused from the commission if they are removed for cause, stricken by a challenge pursuant to this section, unavailable to serve on the commission, or fail to act in their capacity as commissioners.

2. The applicant may challenge one commissioner without stating cause and the person or persons representing the fee ownership interest in the property may challenge one commissioner without stating cause. A challenge to the appointment of a commissioner

shall be filed, in writing, with the sheriff not less than seven days prior to the meeting of the compensation commission, and shall be mailed to the other party by ordinary mail on the day of filing. An alternate commissioner may not be challenged without cause. A challenge filed less than seven days prior to the meeting of the commission shall have no effect.

3. If a person is excused from the commission, the sheriff shall select and notify, not less than twenty-four hours prior to the meeting, the alternate commissioners appointed for that condemnation proceeding, to complete the membership of the commission. Alternate commissioners selected and notified shall have the same qualifications as the person who is being replaced. If no alternates have been appointed, the chief judge of the judicial district shall appoint another person from the list, possessing the same qualifications as the person who is being replaced to complete the membership of the commission.

4. The sheriff shall notify alternate commissioners in the order directed by the chief judge, and the alternate commissioner first notified who is available to serve as a compensation commissioner shall serve in the place of the commissioner who was unable to serve or who was stricken from the panel.

5. If a person is excused from the commission, the applicant and the property owner may stipulate in writing to the selection and notification of a particular alternate having the same qualifications as the person who is being replaced, to complete the membership of the commission. Such stipulation shall be filed with the sheriff not less than seventy-two hours prior to the meeting of the commission.

[R60, §1319; C73, §1251; C97, §2006; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7826; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.5]

C93, §6B.5

2000 Acts, ch 1179, §12, 30

6B.6 Sheriff to coordinate meeting of commissioners and provide meeting place.

The sheriff of the county in which the property to be condemned is located shall coordinate the meeting of commissioners, shall arrange an appropriate meeting place for commissioners, shall assure that appointed commissioners receive the order of the court appointing them and directing their attendance at the meeting of commissioners, and shall report the unavailability or absence of appointed commissioners to the chief judge, to the applicant, and to the landowner.

2000 Acts, ch 1179, §13, 30

6B.7 Commissioners to qualify.

Before meeting to assess the damages for the taking, all commissioners shall qualify by filing with the sheriff a written oath that they will to the best of their ability faithfully and impartially assess damages and make a written report assessing the damages to the sheriff.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7828; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.7]

C93, §6B.7

99 Acts, ch 171, §8, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §14, 30

6B.8 Notice of assessment.

The applicant, or the owner or any lienholder or encumbrancer of any land described in the application, may, at any time after the appointment of the commissioners, have the damages to the lands of any such owner assessed by giving the other party, if a resident of this state, thirty days' notice, in writing. The notice shall specify the day and the hour when the compensation commission will meet, view the premises, and assess the damages. The notice shall be personally served upon all necessary parties in the same manner provided by the Iowa rules of civil procedure for the personal service of original notice.

[R60, §1318; C73, §1245; C97, §2000; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7829; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.8]

C93, §6B.8

99 Acts, ch 171, §9, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §15, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §12, 49

Referred to in §6A.24, 6B.4, 6B.14

Manner of service, R.C.P. 1.302 - 1.315

6B.9 Form of notice — signature.

1. Said notice shall be in substantially the following form, with such changes therein as will render it applicable to the party giving and receiving the notice, and to the particular case pending, to wit:

To (here name each person whose land is to be taken or affected and each record lienholder or encumbrancer thereof) and all other persons, companies, or corporations having any interest in or owning any of the following described real estate:

(Here describe the land as in the application.)

You are hereby notified that (here enter the name of the applicant) desires the condemnation of the following described land: (Here describe the particular land or portion thereof sought to be condemned, in such manner that it will be clearly identified.)

That such condemnation is sought for the following purpose: (Here clearly specify the purpose.)

That a commission has been appointed as provided by law for the purpose of appraising the damages which will be caused by said condemnation.

That said commissioners will, on the day of (month), (year), at o'clockm., view said premises and proceed to appraise said damages, at which time you may appear before the commissioners if you care to do so.

.....

Applicant.

2. The notice may be signed by the applicant, by the applicant’s attorney, or by any other authorized representative.

[R60, §1320; C73, §1247; C97, §2002; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7830; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.9]

C93, §6B.9

2000 Acts, ch 1058, §56; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

6B.10 Signing of notice. Transferred to § 6B.9; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.11 Filing of notices and return of service.

Notices, immediately after the service thereof, shall, with proper return of service endorsed thereon or attached thereto, be filed with the sheriff. The sheriff shall at once cause the commissioners to be notified of the day and hour when they will be required to proceed with the appraisalment. The notice to the commissioners shall also be published by the sheriff pursuant to section 331.305.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7832; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.11]

C93, §6B.11

99 Acts, ch 171, §10, 42

6B.12 Notice when residence unknown. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1179, § 29, 30.

6B.13 Service outside state. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1179, § 29, 30.

6B.14 Appraisalment — report.

1. The commissioners shall, at the time fixed in the notices required under section 6B.8, view the land sought to be condemned and assess the damages which the owner will sustain by reason of the appropriation. The commission shall file its written report, signed by all commissioners, with the sheriff. At the request of the condemner or the condemnee, the commission shall divide the damages into parts to indicate the value of any dwelling, the

value of the land and improvements other than a dwelling, and the value of any additional damages. The appraisal and return may be in parcels larger than forty acres belonging to one person and lying in one tract, unless the agent or attorney of the applicant, or the commissioners, have actual knowledge that the tract does not belong wholly to the person in whose name it appears of record; and in case of such knowledge, the appraisal shall be made of the different portions as they are known to be owned.

2. Prior to the meeting of the commission, the commission or a commissioner shall not communicate with the applicant, property owner, or tenant, or their agents, regarding the condemnation proceedings. The commissioners shall meet in open session to view the property and to receive evidence, but may deliberate in closed session. When deliberating in closed session, the meeting is closed to all persons who are not commissioners except for personnel from the sheriff's office if such personnel are requested by the commission. After deliberations commence, the commission and each commissioner are prohibited from communicating with any party to the proceeding. However, if the commission is deliberating in closed session, and after deliberations commence the commission requires further information from a party or a witness, the commission shall notify the property owner and the acquiring agency that they are allowed to attend the meeting at which such additional information shall be provided but only for that period of time during which the additional information is being provided. The property owner and the acquiring agency shall be given a reasonable opportunity to attend the meeting. The commission shall keep minutes of all its meetings showing the date, time, and place, the members present, and the action taken at each meeting. The minutes shall show the results of each vote taken and information sufficient to indicate the vote of each member present. The vote of each member present shall be made public at the open session. The minutes shall be public records open to public inspection.

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

4. In assessing the damages the owner or tenant will sustain, the commissioners shall consider and make allowance for personal property which is damaged or destroyed or reduced in value.

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

[C73, §1249; C97, §2004, 2029; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7835; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.14]

C93, §6B.14

99 Acts, ch 171, §12, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §16, 17, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §13, 14, 49; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §1

Referred to in §6B.3, 316.2

6B.15 Guardianship.

In all cases where any interest in lands sought to be condemned is owned by a person who is under legal disability and has no guardian of the person's property, the applicant shall, prior to the filing of the application with the sheriff, apply to the district court for the appointment of a guardian of the property of such person.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7836; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.15]

C93, §6B.15

Referred to in §229.27

6B.16 Power of guardian.

If the owner of any lands is under guardianship, such guardian may, under the direction of the district court, or judge thereof, agree and settle with the applicant for all damages resulting from the taking of such lands, and give valid conveyances thereof.

[R60, §1316; C73, §1246; C97, §2001; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7837; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.16]

C93, §6B.16

6B.17 When appraisalment final.

The appraisalment of damages returned by the commissioners shall be final unless appealed from.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7838; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.17]

C93, §6B.17

6B.18 Notice of appraisalment — appeal of award — notice of appeal.

1. After the appraisalment of damages has been delivered to the sheriff by the compensation commission, the sheriff shall give written notice, by ordinary mail, to the condemner and the condemnee of the date on which the appraisalment of damages was made, the amount of the appraisalment, and that any interested party may, within thirty days from the date of mailing the notice of the appraisalment of damages, appeal to the district court by filing notice of appeal with the district court of the county in which the real estate is located and by giving written notice to the sheriff that the appeal has been taken. The sheriff shall endorse the date of mailing of notice upon the original appraisalment of damages.

2. An appeal of appraisalment of damages is deemed to be perfected upon filing of a notice of appeal with the district court within thirty days from the date of mailing the notice of appraisalment of damages. The notice of appeal shall be served on the adverse party, or the adverse party's agent or attorney, and any lienholder and encumbrancer of the property in the same manner as an original notice within thirty days from the date of filing the notice of appeal unless, for good cause shown, the court grants more than thirty days. If after reasonable diligence, the notice cannot be personally served, the court may prescribe an alternative method of service consistent with due process of law.

3. In case of condemnation proceedings instituted by the state department of transportation, when the owner appeals from the assessment made, such notice of appeal shall be served upon the attorney general, or the department general counsel to the state department of transportation, or the chief highway engineer for the department.

4. When an appeal is taken, the sheriff shall at once file with the clerk of the district court a certified copy of as much of the assessment as applies to the part for which the appeal is taken.

[R60, §1317; C73, §1254; C97, §2009; S13, §2009; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7839; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.18]

C93, §6B.18

2002 Acts, ch 1063, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §1; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

Referred to in §6B.34, 476.27, 589.27

6B.19 Service of notice — highway matters. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1063, §15.

6B.20 Sheriff to file certified copy. Transferred to § 6B.18; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.21 Appeals — how docketed and tried.

The appeal shall be docketed in the name of the person appealing and all other interested parties to the action shall be defendants. In the event the condemner and the condemnee appeal, the appeal shall be docketed in the name of the appellant which filed the application

for condemnation and all other parties to the action shall be defendants. The appeal shall be tried as in an action by ordinary proceedings.

[R60, §1317; C73, §1254; C97, §2009; S13, §2009, 2024-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7841; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.21]

84 Acts, ch 1119, §1

C93, §6B.21

99 Acts, ch 171, §13, 42

Referred to in §476.27

6B.22 Pleadings on appeal.

A written petition shall be filed by the plaintiff within thirty days after perfection of the appeal, stating specifically the items of damage and the amount thereof. The court may for good cause shown grant additional time for the filing of the petition. The defendant shall file a written answer to plaintiff's petition, or such other pleadings as may be proper.

[C31, 35, §7841-c1; C39, §7841.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.22]

C93, §6B.22

2002 Acts, ch 1063, §3

Referred to in §476.27

6B.23 Question determined.

On the trial of the appeal, no judgment shall be rendered except for costs and allocation of interest earned pursuant to section 6B.25, but the amount of damages shall be ascertained and entered of record.

[C73, §1257; C97, §2011; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7842; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.23]

C93, §6B.23

2004 Acts, ch 1121, §1

Referred to in §6B.25, 476.27

6B.24 Reduction of damages — interest on increased award.

If the amount of damages awarded by the commissioners is decreased on appeal, the reduced amount shall be paid to the landowner. If the amount of damages awarded by the commissioners is increased on appeal, interest shall be paid from the date of the condemnation. Interest shall not be paid on any amount which was previously paid. Interest shall be calculated at an annual rate equal to the treasury constant maturity index published by the federal reserve in the H15 Report settled immediately before the date of the award.

[C73, §1259; C97, §2013; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7843; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.24]

C93, §6B.24

95 Acts, ch 135, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1063, §4

6B.25 Right to take possession of lands — title — damages award.

Upon the filing of the commissioners' report with the sheriff, the applicant may deposit with the sheriff the amount assessed in favor of a claimant, and the applicant, except as otherwise provided, may take possession of the land condemned and proceed with the improvement. An appeal from the assessment does not affect the right, except as otherwise provided. Prior to expiration of the time provided for appeal, the property owner may apply to the district court for release of that part of the damages deposited which the court finds proper. If there is not an appeal by any party, the property owner shall be entitled to the whole of the damages awarded. Upon appeal from the commissioners' award of damages, the district court may direct that the part of the amount of damages deposited with the sheriff, as it finds just and proper, be paid to the claimant. If upon trial of the appeal a lesser amount is awarded, the difference between the amount so awarded and the amount paid shall be repaid by the person to whom it was paid and upon failure to make the repayment the party shall have judgment entered against the person who received the excess payment. Title to the property or the interests in property passes to the applicant when damages have been finally determined and paid.

If an award of damages is appealed to district court, the amount deposited with the sheriff, if any, less the amount paid by the sheriff to the claimant, shall be transferred to the clerk of district court where the appeal was filed and the clerk shall deposit the money in an interest-bearing account. The district court in its judgment rendered pursuant to section 6B.23 shall award the interest earned on the account in proportion to the amount of damages ascertained and entered of record.

[R60, §1317; C73, §1244, 1255, 1256, 1272; C97, §1999, 2010, 2025, 2029; S13, §2024-e, -g, -h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7844, 7847, 7848; C46, 50, 54, 58, §472.25, 472.28, 472.29; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.25]

84 Acts, ch 1065, §4

C93, §6B.25

2000 Acts, ch 1179, §18, 30; 2004 Acts, ch 1121, §2

Referred to in §6B.23, 6B.60, 306B.4, 306C.17

6B.26 Dispossession of landowner or injury to property — limitation.

1. A landowner shall not be dispossessed under condemnation proceedings of the landowner's residence, dwelling house, outbuildings if the residence or dwelling house is also acquired, orchard, or garden, until the damages thereto have been finally determined and paid. However, if the property described in this subsection is condemned for highway purposes by the state department of transportation, the condemning authority may take possession of the property either after the damages have been finally determined and paid or one hundred eighty days after the compensation commission has determined and filed its award, in which event all of the appraisement of damages shall be paid to the property owner before the dispossession can take place. This subsection shall not apply to condemnation proceedings for drainage or levee improvements, or for public school purposes. For the purposes of this subsection, "outbuildings" means structures and improvements located in proximity to the landowner's residence.

2. If it appears from the finding of the commissioners that the dwelling house, outhouse, orchard, or garden of the owner of any land taken will be overflowed or otherwise injuriously affected by any dam or reservoir to be constructed as authorized by this chapter, such dam shall not be erected until the question of such overflowing or other injury has been determined in favor of the corporation upon appeal.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7845; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.26]

C93, §6B.26

99 Acts, ch 171, §14, 42; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

6B.27 Erection of dam — limitation. Transferred to § 6B.26; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.28 and 6B.29 Reserved.

6B.30 Additional deposit.

If, on the trial of the appeal, the damages awarded by the commissioners are increased, the condemner shall, if the condemner is already in possession of the property, make such additional deposit with the sheriff, as will, with the deposit already made, equal the entire damages allowed. If the condemner be not already in possession, the condemner shall deposit with the sheriff the entire damages awarded, before entering on, using, or controlling the premises.

[C73, §1258; C97, §2012; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7849; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.30]

C93, §6B.30

6B.31 Payment by public authorities.

When damages, by reason of condemnation, are payable from public funds, the sheriff, or clerk of the district court, as the case may be, shall certify to the officer, board, or commission having power to audit claims for the purchase price of said lands, the amount

legally payable to each claimant, and, separately, a detailed statement of the cost legally payable from such public funds. Said officer, board, or commission shall audit said claims, and the warrant-issuing officer shall issue warrants therefor on any funds appropriated therefor, or otherwise legally available for the payment of the same. Warrants shall be drawn in favor of each claimant to whom damages are payable. The warrant in payment of costs shall be issued in favor of the officer certifying thereto.

[C73, §1272; C97, §2025; S13, §2024-b, -e, -g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7850; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.31]

C93, §6B.31

6B.32 Removal of condemner.

The sheriff, upon being furnished with a copy of the assessment as determined on appeal, certified to by the clerk of the district court, may remove from said premises the condemner and all persons acting for or under the condemner, unless the amount of the assessment is forthwith paid or deposited as hereinbefore provided.

[C73, §1258; C97, §2012; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7851; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.32]

C93, §6B.32

6B.33 Costs and attorney fees.

The acquiring agency shall pay all costs of the assessment made by the commissioners and reasonable attorney fees and costs, including the reasonable cost of one appraisal, incurred by the condemnee as determined by the commissioners if the award of the commissioners exceeds one hundred ten percent of the final offer of the applicant prior to condemnation. The condemnee shall submit an application for fees and costs prior to adjournment of the final meeting of the compensation commission held on the matter. The acquiring agency shall file with the sheriff an affidavit setting forth the most recent offer made to the person whose property is sought to be condemned. Members of such commissions shall receive a per diem of two hundred dollars and actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The acquiring agency shall reimburse the county sheriff for the per diem and expense amounts paid by the sheriff to the members. The acquiring agency shall reimburse the owner for the expenses the owner incurred for recording fees, penalty costs for full or partial prepayment of any preexisting recorded mortgage entered into in good faith encumbering the property, and for similar expenses incidental to conveying the property to the acquiring agency. The acquiring agency shall also pay all costs occasioned by the appeal, including reasonable attorney fees and the reasonable cost incurred by the property owner for one appraisal to be taxed by the court, unless on the trial thereof the same or a lesser amount of damages is awarded than was allowed by the tribunal from which the appeal was taken.

[R60, §1317; C73, §1252; C97, §2007; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7852; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.33]

C93, §6B.33

99 Acts, ch 171, §15, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §19, 30; 2002 Acts, ch 1063, §5; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §15, 49

Referred to in §461A.75

6B.34 Refusal to pay final award.

Should the applicant decline, at any time after an appeal is taken as provided in section 6B.18, to take the property and pay the damages awarded, the applicant shall pay, in addition to the costs and damages actually suffered by the landowner, reasonable attorney fees to be taxed by the court.

[C97, §2011; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7853; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.34]

C93, §6B.34

6B.35 Sheriff to file record.

Thirty days after the date of mailing the notice of appraisal of damages, the sheriff shall file with the county recorder of the county in which the condemned land is situated, the following papers:

1. A certified copy of the application for condemnation.
2. All notices, together with all returns of service endorsed on the returns or attached to the returns.
3. The report of the commissioners.
4. All other papers filed with the sheriff in the proceedings.
5. A written statement by the sheriff of all money received in payment of damages, from whom received, to whom paid, and the amount paid to each claimant and reference to the application for condemnation by document reference or instrument number and the date the application was filed with the county recorder.

[C73, §1253; C97, §2008; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7854; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.35]

84 Acts, ch 1065, §5

C93, §6B.35

2001 Acts, ch 44, §1

Referred to in §6B.38

6B.36 Clerk to file record.

The clerk of the district court, in case an appeal is taken in condemnation proceedings, shall file with the county recorder:

1. A copy of the final judgment entry of the court showing the amount of damages determined on appeal.
2. A written statement by the clerk of all money received by the clerk in payment of damages, from whom received, to whom paid, and the amount paid to each claimant.
3. A copy of the description of the property condemned and the interest acquired in the property.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7855; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.36]

84 Acts, ch 1065, §6

C93, §6B.36

6B.37 Form of record — certificate.

Said papers shall be securely fastened together, arranged in the order named above, and be accompanied by a certificate of the officer filing the papers that the papers are true and correct copies of the original files in the proceedings and that the statements accompanying the papers are true.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7856; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.37]

91 Acts, ch 116, §3

C93, §6B.37

Referred to in §6B.3

6B.38 Record of proceedings — fee — effect.

1. The county recorder shall record the papers, statements, and certificate in the record of deeds and properly index them. The recorder may return the recorded instrument to the sender or dispose of that instrument if the sender does not wish to have the instrument returned. A document filed in the recorder's office before July 1, 1990, may be returned to the sender or disposed of if the sender does not wish to have the document returned and if there is an official copy of that document in the recorder's office.

2. The county recorder shall file a copy of the sheriff's statement required by section 6B.35, subsection 5, with the office of the secretary of state.

3. The sheriff or clerk, as the case may be, shall collect from the condemner such fee as the county recorder would have legal right to demand for making such record, and pay such fee to the recorder upon presenting the papers for record.

4. The said original papers, statements, and certificate, or the record thereof shall be

presumptive evidence of title in the condemner, and shall constitute constructive notice of the right of such condemner to the lands condemned.

[C73, §1253; C97, §2008; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7857; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.38]

90 Acts, ch 1021, §3; 91 Acts, ch 116, §4

C93, §6B.38

99 Acts, ch 171, §16, 42; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

Referred to in §6B.3, 331.602

Recorder fee, see §331.604

6B.39 Fee for recording. Transferred to § 6B.38; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.40 Failure to record — liability.

Any sheriff, or clerk of the district court, as the case may be, who fails to present said papers, statements, and certificate for record, and any recorder who fails to record the same as above provided shall be liable for all damages caused by such failure.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7859; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.40]

C93, §6B.40

6B.41 Presumption. Transferred to § 6B.38; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.42 Eminent domain — payment to displaced persons.

1. a. The acquiring agency shall provide to the person, in addition to any other sums of money in payment of just compensation, the payments and assistance required by law, in accordance with chapter 316, as if the acquiring agency were a displacing agency under that chapter.

b. A person aggrieved by a determination made as to eligibility for relocation assistance, a payment, or the amount of the payment, upon application, may have the matter reviewed by the appropriate acquiring agency.

c. An acquiring agency subject to this section that proposes to displace a person shall inform the person of the person's right to receive relocation assistance and payments, and of an aggrieved person's right to appeal a determination as to assistance and payments.

2. a. A utility or railroad subject to section 327C.2, or chapters 476, 478, 479, 479A, and 479B, authorized by law to acquire property by condemnation, which acquires the property of a person or displaces a person for a program or project which has received or will receive federal financial assistance as defined in section 316.1, shall provide to the person, in addition to any other sums of money in payment of just compensation, the payments and assistance required by law, in accordance with chapter 316.

b. A person aggrieved by a determination made by a utility as to eligibility for relocation assistance, a payment, or the amount of the payment, upon application, may have the matter reviewed by the utilities division of the department of commerce.

c. A person aggrieved by a determination made by a railroad as to eligibility for relocation assistance, a payment, or the amount of the payment, upon application, may have the matter reviewed by the state department of transportation.

d. A utility or railroad subject to this section that proposes to displace a person shall inform the person of the person's right to receive relocation assistance and payments, and of an aggrieved person's right to appeal to the utilities division of the department of commerce or the state department of transportation.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.42; 81 Acts, ch 22, §21, 22]

89 Acts, ch 20, §18

C93, §6B.42

95 Acts, ch 192, §1; 99 Acts, ch 171, §17, 42; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §16, 49

6B.43 Chief justice to prepare instructions. Transferred to § 6B.4; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.44 Taking property for highway — buildings and fences moved.

When real property or an interest therein is purchased or condemned for highway purposes and a fence or building is located on such property, the governmental agency shall be responsible for all costs incurred by the property owner in replacing or moving the fence or moving the building onto property owned by the landowner and abutting the property purchased or condemned for highway purposes, or the governmental agency may replace or move the fence or move the building. Such costs shall not constitute an additional element of damages which would permit unjust enrichment or a duplication of payments to any condemnee.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.44]
C93, §6B.44

6B.45 Mailing copy of appraisal.

When any real property or interest in real property is to be purchased, or in lieu thereof to be condemned, the acquiring agency or its agent shall submit to the person, corporation, or entity whose property or interest in the property is to be taken, by ordinary mail, at least ten days prior to the date upon which the acquiring agency or its agent contacts the property owner to commence negotiations, a copy of the appraisal in its entirety upon such real property or interest in such real property prepared for the acquiring agency or its agent, which shall include, at a minimum, an itemization of the appraised value of the real property or shall in the property, any buildings on the property, all other improvements including fences, severance damages, and loss of access. In determining fair market value of property, the acquiring agency shall not consider only the assessed value assigned to such property for purposes of property taxation. The appraisal sent to the condemnee shall be that appraisal upon which the condemnor will rely to establish an amount which the condemnor believes to be just compensation for the real property. All other appraisals made on the property as a result of the condemnation proceeding shall be made available to the condemnee upon request. In lieu of an appraisal, a utility or person under the jurisdiction of the utilities board of the department of commerce, or any other utility conferred the right by statute to condemn private property, shall provide in writing by certified mail to the owner of record thirty days prior to negotiations, the methods and factors used in arriving at an offered price for voluntary easements including the range of cash amount of each component. An acquiring agency may obtain a signed written waiver from the landowner to allow negotiations to commence prior to the expiration of the applicable waiting period for the commencement of negotiations.

Only the appraisal prepared under this section shall be forwarded to the compensation commission by the acquiring agency.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.45]
C93, §6B.45

99 Acts, ch 171, §18, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §20, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §17, 49
Referred to in §6B.2B, 6B.54, 22.7, 427.2

6B.46 Special proceedings to condemn existing utility.

1. When any city has voted at an election to purchase, establish, erect, maintain and operate heating plants, waterworks, gasworks or electric light or power plants, or when it has voted to contract an indebtedness and issue bonds for such purposes, and in such city there exists any such utility, or incomplete parts thereof or more than one, not publicly owned, and the contract or franchise of the owner of the utility has expired or been surrendered, and the owner and the city cannot agree upon terms of purchase, it may, by resolution, proceed to acquire by condemnation any one or more of the utilities or incomplete parts thereof. When so acquired it may apply the proceeds of the bonds in payment therefor and in making extensions and improvements to such works or plants so acquired, but not more than one utility may be so acquired when the municipality is indebted in excess of the statutory limitation of indebtedness for such purposes for any such acquired property.

2. Upon the passage of the resolution as provided in subsection 1 and the presentation of a certified copy thereof to the supreme court while in session, or to the chief justice of

the supreme court, the court or chief justice shall within five days appoint as a court of condemnation three district court judges from three judicial districts, one of whom shall be from the district in which the city is located, if not a resident of the city, and shall enter an order requiring the judges to attend as such court of condemnation at the county seat of the county in which the city is located within ten days. The district court judges shall attend and constitute a court of condemnation.

3. Said court when it meets to organize or at any time during the proceedings, which may be adjourned from time to time for any purpose, may fix the time for the appearance of any person that any party desires to have joined in the proceedings, and whom the court deems necessary. The time for appearance shall be sufficiently remote to serve notice upon the parties, but if the time for appearance occurs after the proceedings are begun, the proceedings may be reviewed by the court to give all parties a full opportunity to be heard.

4. Persons not voluntarily appearing, but having any right, title, or interest in or to the property which is the subject of condemnation, or any part thereof, including all leaseholders, mortgagees and trustees of bondholders, who are to be made parties to the proceedings shall be served with notice of the proceedings and the time and place of meeting of the court in the same manner and for the same length of time as for the service of original notice, either by personal service, or by service by publication, the time so set being the time at which the parties so served are required to appear, and actual personal service of the notice within or without the state shall supersede the necessity for publication.

5. The court of condemnation shall have power to summon and swear witnesses, take evidence, order the taking of depositions, require the production of any books or papers, and may appoint a shorthand reporter. It shall perform all the duties of commissioners in the condemnation of property. The duties and the method of procedure and condemnation, including provisions for appeal shall be except as otherwise specifically provided, as provided for the taking of private property for works of internal improvement. The clerk of the district court of the county where the city is located shall perform all of the duties required of the sheriff in the condemnation; and in case of a vacancy in the court, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made. When necessary by reason of a vacancy, the court may review any evidence in its record.

6. The costs of the proceedings shall be the same and paid in the same manner as in proceedings in the district court, and the district court judges of the court of condemnation shall receive, while engaged in such service, their actual expenses, which expenses shall be taxed as costs in the case.

[C73, §474; C97, §722; S13, §722; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §6135; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §397.20; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.46]

C93, §6B.46

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49

Time and manner of service, R.C.P. 1.302 - 1.315
Costs generally, chapter 625

6B.47 Court of condemnation. Transferred to § 6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.48 Procedure. Transferred to § 6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.49 Notice — service. Transferred to § 6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.50 Powers of court — duty of clerk — vacancy. Transferred to § 6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.51 Costs — expenses. Transferred to § 6B.46; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.52 Renegotiation of damages.

Whenever property or an interest therein has been taken by condemnation or has been purchased for a public use and a settlement for construction or maintenance damages has been thereafter entered into pursuant to said condemnation or purchase, the owner shall

have five years from the date of said settlement to renegotiate construction or maintenance damages not apparent at the time of said settlement. The condemner or purchaser shall give written notice to the owner of such right of renegotiation at the time said settlement is entered into.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §472.52]

C93, §6B.52

Referred to in §479.45, 479B.29

6B.53 Procedure for homesteading projects. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

6B.54 Acquisition policies for acquiring agencies.

For any public use, public purpose, or public improvement for which condemnation is sought, an acquiring agency shall, at a minimum, satisfy the following policies:

1. Every reasonable and good faith effort shall be made to acquire expeditiously real property by negotiation as provided in section 6B.2B.

2. Real property shall be appraised as required by section 6B.45 before the initiation of negotiations, and the owner or the owner's designated representative shall be given an opportunity to accompany at least one appraiser of the acquiring agency during an inspection of the property, except that an acquiring agency may prescribe a procedure to waive the appraisal in cases involving the acquisition of property with a low fair market value. In lieu of an appraisal, a utility or person under the jurisdiction of the utilities board of the department of commerce, or any other utility conferred the right by statute to condemn private property, shall provide in writing by certified mail to the owner of record thirty days before negotiations, the methods and factors used in arriving at an offered price for voluntary easements including the range of cash amount of each component.

3. Before the initiation of negotiations for real property, the acquiring agency shall establish an amount which it believes to be just compensation for the real property, and shall make a prompt offer to acquire the property for the full amount established by the agency. In no event shall the amount be less than the fair market value the acquiring agency has established for the property or property interest pursuant to the appraisal required in section 6B.45 or less than the value determined under the acquiring agency's waiver procedure established pursuant to subsection 2. A purchase offer made by an acquiring agency shall include provisions for payment to the owner of expenses, including relocation expenses, expenses listed in subsection 10, and other expenses required by law to be paid by an acquiring agency to a condemnee. However, in the alternative, the acquiring agency may make, and the owner may accept, a purchase offer from the acquiring agency that is an amount equal to one hundred thirty percent of the appraisal amount plus payment to the owner of expenses listed in subsection 10, once those expenses have been determined. If the owner accepts such a purchase offer, the owner is barred from claiming payment from the acquiring agency for any other expenses allowed by law. In the case of a utility or person under the jurisdiction of the utilities board of the department of commerce, or any other utility conferred the right by statute to condemn private property, the amount shall not be less than the amount indicated by the methods and factors used in arriving at an offered price for a voluntary easement. The option to make an alternative purchase offer does not apply when property is being acquired for street and highway projects undertaken by the state, a county, or a city.

4. The construction or development of a public improvement shall be so scheduled that, to the greatest extent practicable, no person lawfully occupying real property shall be required to move from a dwelling or to move the person's business or farm operation without at least ninety days' written notice of the date by which the move is required.

5. If after damages have been finally determined and paid, an owner or tenant is permitted to occupy the real property acquired on a rental basis for a short term or for a period subject to termination on short notice, the amount of rent required shall not exceed the fair rental value of the property to a short-term occupier.

6. In no event shall the time of condemnation be advanced, or negotiations or condemnation and the deposit of funds in court for the use of the owner be deferred, or

any other coercive action be taken to compel an agreement on the price to be paid for the property.

7. If an interest in real property is to be acquired by exercise of the power of eminent domain, formal condemnation proceedings shall be instituted. The acquiring agency shall not intentionally make it necessary for an owner to institute legal proceedings to prove the fact of the taking of the owner's real property.

8. If the acquisition of only a portion of property would leave the owner with an uneconomical remnant, the acquiring agency shall offer to acquire that remnant. For the purposes of this chapter, an "*uneconomical remnant*" is a parcel of real property in which the owner is left with an interest after the partial acquisition of the owner's property, where the acquiring agency determines that the parcel has little or no value or utility to the owner.

9. A person whose real property is being acquired in accordance with this chapter, after the person has been fully informed of the person's right to receive just compensation for the property, may donate the property, any part of the property, any interest in the property, or any compensation paid for it as the person may determine.

10. *a.* As soon as practicable after the date of payment of the purchase price or the date of deposit in court of funds to satisfy the award of compensation in a condemnation proceeding to acquire real property, whichever is earlier, the acquiring agency shall reimburse the owner, to the extent the acquiring agency deems fair and reasonable, for expenses the owner necessarily incurred for all of the following:

(1) Recording fees, transfer taxes, and similar expenses incidental to conveying the real property to the acquiring agency.

(2) Penalty costs for full or partial prepayment of any preexisting recorded mortgage entered into in good faith encumbering the real property.

b. Payments and expenditures under this subsection are incident to and arise out of the program or project for which the acquisition activity takes place. Such payments and expenditures may be made from the funds made available for the program or project.

c. A person aggrieved by a determination as to the eligibility for or amount of a reimbursement may apply to have the matter reviewed by the acquiring agency or in accordance with section 316.9 if applicable.

11. An owner shall not be required to surrender possession of real property before the acquiring agency concerned pays the agreed purchase price.

12. After damages have been finally determined and paid, the acquiring agency may offer, and the owner may accept, an amount equal to thirty percent of the amount of damages plus payment to the owner of expenses listed in subsection 10, once those expenses have been determined. If the owner accepts such an offer, the owner is barred from claiming payment from the acquiring agency for any other expenses allowed by law. This subsection does not apply when property is being acquired for street and highway projects undertaken by the state, a county, or a city.

89 Acts, ch 20, §19

CS89, §472.54

C93, §6B.54

99 Acts, ch 171, §19, 20, 42; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §18, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §6B.2B

6B.55 Buildings, structures, and improvements — policies for acquiring agencies.

For any public use, public purpose, or public improvement for which condemnation is sought, an acquiring agency shall at a minimum satisfy the following policies:

1. If an interest in real property is acquired, the acquiring agency shall acquire an equal interest in all buildings, structures, or other improvements located upon the real property which are required to be removed from the real property or which are determined to be adversely affected by the use to which the real property will be put.

2. For the purpose of determining the just compensation to be paid for any building, structure, or other improvement required to be acquired under this section, the building, structure, or other improvement shall be deemed to be a part of the real property to be acquired, notwithstanding the right or obligation of a tenant of the lands, as against the

owner of any other interest in the real property, to remove the building, structure, or improvement at the expiration of the tenant's term. The fair market value which the building, structure, or improvement contributes to the fair market value of the real property to be acquired, or the fair market value of the building, structure, or improvement for removal from the real property, whichever is the greater, shall be paid to the owner of the building, structure, or improvement.

3. Payment for the building, structure, or improvement under this section shall not result in duplication of any payments otherwise authorized by state law. The payment shall not be made unless the owner of the land involved disclaims all interest in the improvements of the tenant. In consideration for any such payment, the tenant shall assign, transfer, and release all the tenant's right, title, and interest in and to the improvements. Nothing with regard to the above-mentioned acquisition of buildings, structures, or other improvements shall be construed to deprive the tenant of any rights to reject payment and to obtain payment for the property interests in accordance with other laws of this state.

89 Acts, ch 20, §20

CS89, §472.55

C93, §6B.55

99 Acts, ch 171, §21, 42; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §19, 49

6B.56 Disposition of condemned property.

1. If real property condemned pursuant to this chapter is not used for the purpose stated in the application filed pursuant to section 6B.3 and the acquiring agency seeks to dispose of the real property, the acquiring agency shall first offer the property for sale to the prior owner of the condemned property as provided in this section. If real property condemned pursuant to this chapter is used for the purpose stated in the application filed pursuant to section 6B.3 and the acquiring agency seeks to dispose of the real property by sale to a private person or entity within five years after acquisition of the property, the acquiring agency shall first offer the property for sale to the prior owner of the condemned property as provided in this section. For purposes of this section, the prior owner of the real property includes the successor in interest of the real property.

2. *a.* Before the real property may be offered for sale to the general public, the acquiring agency shall notify the prior owner of the real property condemned in writing of the acquiring agency's intent to dispose of the real property, of the current appraised value of the real property, and of the prior owner's right to purchase the real property within sixty days from the date the notice is served at a price equal to the current appraised value of the real property or the fair market value of the property at the time it was acquired by the acquiring agency from the prior owner plus cleanup costs incurred by the acquiring agency, whichever is less. However, the current appraised value of the real property shall be the purchase price to be paid by the previous owner if any other amount would result in a loss of federal funding for projects funded in whole or in part with federal funds. The notice sent by the acquiring agency as provided in this subsection shall be filed with the office of the recorder in the county in which the real property is located.

b. For purposes of this subsection, "cleanup costs" means costs incurred to abate a nuisance or a public nuisance as those terms are defined in chapters 657 and 657A and costs incurred to recycle and remediate land pursuant to chapter 455H.

3. If the prior owner elects to purchase the real property at the price established in subsection 2, before the expiration of the sixty-day period, the prior owner shall notify the acquiring agency in writing of this intention and file a copy of this notice with the office of the recorder in the county in which the real property is located.

4. The provisions of this section do not apply to the sale of unused right-of-way property as provided in chapter 306.

97 Acts, ch 149, §1; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §20 – 22, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §6B.56A

6B.56A Disposition of condemned property — five-year time period.

1. When five years have elapsed since property was condemned and the property has not

been used for the purpose stated in the application filed pursuant to section 6B.3, and the acquiring agency has not taken action to dispose of the property pursuant to section 6B.56, the acquiring agency shall, within sixty days, adopt a resolution reaffirming the purpose for which the property will be used or offering the property for sale to the prior owner at a price as provided in section 6B.56. If the resolution adopted approves an offer of sale to the prior owner, the offer shall be made in writing and mailed by certified mail to the prior owner. The prior owner has one hundred eighty days after the offer is mailed to purchase the property from the acquiring agency.

2. If the acquiring agency has not adopted a resolution described in subsection 1 within the sixty-day time period, the prior owner may, in writing, petition the acquiring agency to offer the property for sale to the prior owner at a price as provided in section 6B.56. Within sixty days after receipt of such a petition, the acquiring agency shall adopt a resolution described in subsection 1. If the acquiring agency does not adopt such a resolution within sixty days after receipt of the petition, the acquiring agency is deemed to have offered the property for sale to the prior owner.

3. The acquiring agency shall give written notice to the owner of the right to purchase the property under this section at the time damages are paid to the owner.

4. This section does not apply to property acquired for street and highway projects undertaken by the state, a county, or a city.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §23, 49

6B.57 Procedural compliance.

If an acquiring agency makes a good faith effort to serve, send, or provide the notices or documents required under this chapter to the owner and any contract purchaser of private property that is or may be the subject of condemnation, or to any tenant known to be occupying such property if notices or documents are required to be served, sent, or provided to such a person, but fails to provide the notice or documents to the owner and any contract purchaser, or to any tenant known to be occupying the property if applicable, such failure shall not constitute grounds for invalidation of the condemnation proceeding if the chief judge of the judicial district determines that such failure can be corrected by delaying the condemnation proceedings to allow compliance with the requirement or such failure does not unreasonably prejudice the owner or any contract purchaser.

99 Acts, ch 171, §22, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1179, §21, 30; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §24, 49

6B.58 Acquiring agency — definition. Transferred to § 6B.1; 2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 47, 49.

6B.59 Sale of acquired property — reimbursement to landowner.

If an acquiring agency acquires property by condemnation, or by otherwise exercising the power of eminent domain, and that property is later sold by the acquiring agency for more than the acquisition price paid to the landowner, the acquiring agency shall pay to the landowner from whom the property was acquired the difference between the price at which it was acquired and the price at which it was sold by the acquiring agency less the cost of any improvements made to or benefiting the land by the acquiring agency. This section does not apply to property acquired by the state department of transportation.

99 Acts, ch 171, §24, 42; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §1

6B.60 Rental charges prohibited.

Rent shall not be charged to a person in possession of the property and shall not accrue against the property owner until all or a portion of the compensation commission award has been paid to the condemnee pursuant to section 6B.25.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §26, 49

6B.61 Approval of local elected officials required.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any entity created by or on behalf of one or more political subdivisions and granted, by statute, eminent domain authority to

acquire property shall not exercise such authority outside the jurisdictional limits of the political subdivisions participating in the entity at the time of such exercise of authority without first presenting the proposal to acquire such property by eminent domain to the board of supervisors of each county where the property is located and such proposal receives the approval, by resolution, of each applicable board of supervisors. However, this section does not apply to an entity created by or on behalf of one or more political subdivisions if the entity is authorized by statute to act as a political subdivision and if this section would limit the ability of the entity to comply with requirements or limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code to preserve the tax exemption of interest payable on bonds or obligations of the entity acting as a political subdivision.

This section does not apply to a person issued a certificate of public convenience, use, and necessity under chapter 476A. This section does not apply to property condemned by or on behalf of a multistate entity created to provide drinking water that has received or is receiving federal funds, but only if such property is to be acquired for water transmission and service lines, pump stations, water storage tanks, meter houses and vaults, related appurtenances, or supporting utilities.

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §27, 49

SUBTITLE 4

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

CHAPTER 7

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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7.1 Office — secretary.

The governor shall keep the governor's office at the seat of government, in which shall be transacted the business of the executive department of the state. The governor shall keep a secretary at the office during the governor's absence.

[C73, §55; C97, §60; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §78; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.1]

7.2 Journal.

The governor shall cause a journal to be kept in the executive office, in which a record shall be made of each official act as done, except if in cases of emergency an act is done away from the office, such entry shall be made as soon thereafter as may be. The governor shall cause a like military record to be kept of the acts done as commander in chief.

[C73, §56, 57; C97, §61; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §79; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.2]

7.3 Counsel.

Whenever the governor is satisfied that an action or proceeding has been commenced which may affect the rights or interests of the state, the governor may employ counsel to protect such rights or interests; and when any civil action or proceeding has been or is about to be commenced by the proper officer in behalf of the state, the governor may employ additional counsel to assist in the cause.

[C51, §40; R60, §44; C73, §59; C97, §63; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §80; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.3]

Employment by executive council, §13.7

7.4 Expenses.

The expenses thus incurred, and those caused in executing the laws, may be allowed by the governor and paid from the contingent fund.

[C51, §41; R60, §45; C73, §60; C97, §64; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §81; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.4]

7.5 Highway construction patents.

The governor, whenever the governor deems such action to be in the interest of the public, shall have power to direct the attorney general to appear for and on behalf of any county, city

or other municipality of this state or for and on behalf of any officer thereof or contractor therewith, whenever any such county, city or other municipality or officer or contractor is a party to any action or proceeding in any court wherein is involved the validity of any alleged patent on any matter or thing entering into highway, bridge, or culvert construction, or on any parts thereof, and may employ such legal assistance in addition to the attorney general as the governor may deem necessary and may pay for the same out of any fund in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whenever the attorney general is so directed by the governor it shall be the attorney general's duty to comply therewith.

[S13, §64-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §82; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.5]
Employment by executive council, §13.7

7.6 Reward for arrest.

Whenever the governor is satisfied that a crime has been committed within the state, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of ten years or more, and the person committing the same has not been arrested or has escaped from arrest or custody or the person's whereabouts is unknown, the governor may in the governor's discretion, offer a reward not exceeding five hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery to the proper authorities of such persons, which reward, upon the certificate of the governor that the same has been earned, shall be audited and paid by the state.

The reward shall be paid only upon the conviction of the person, and if appealed, only after a final decision of an appellate court has been rendered which affirms that conviction.

[R60, §57; C73, §58; C97, §62; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §83; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.6]

7.7 Accounting.

All fees paid to the governor shall be turned over to the treasurer of state.

[SS15, §4-e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §84; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.7]

7.8 Salary — governor, lieutenant governor.

The salary of the governor shall be as fixed by the general assembly.

The salary, payment of expenses, and any per diem of the lieutenant governor shall be as fixed by the general assembly.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.8]
90 Acts, ch 1223, §8

7.9 Federal funds accepted.

The governor is authorized to accept for the state, the funds provided by any Act of Congress for the benefit of the state of Iowa, or its political subdivisions, provided there is no agency to accept and administer such funds, and the governor is authorized to administer or designate an agency to administer the funds until such time as an agency of the state is established for that purpose.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.9]

7.10 Emergency highway peace officers.

Whenever the governor is satisfied that a state of emergency exists, or is likely to exist, on the public streets or highways of this state, because of violations of chapter 321, the governor shall designate any employee or employees of this state as peace officers pursuant to section 801.4, subsection 11, paragraph "j", until such time as the governor is satisfied the state of emergency is ended.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.10]
Referred to in §7.12

7.11 Purpose.

Individuals so designated shall have the full duties and rights of peace officers under the Code, for the purpose of enforcing the motor vehicle laws and ordinances of this state, and shall be provided with an identifying badge and card.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.11]

Referred to in §7.12

7.12 Supervisor designated.

The governor, in exercising the power conferred by sections 7.10 and 7.11, may designate one employee or officer of the state to supervise all persons designated as peace officers hereunder, and they shall be fully responsible to that employee or officer for all acts performed pursuant to these sections.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.12]

7.13 Governor-elect expense fund.

There is hereby created as a permanent fund in the office of the treasurer of state a fund to be known as the “*governor-elect expense fund*”. For the purpose of establishing and maintaining said fund, for each biennium, there is hereby appropriated thereto from funds in the general fund not otherwise appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for office space, supplies, postage, and secretarial and clerical salaries after the day of the election and before the day of the inauguration for a first term governor-elect. Any balance in said fund at the end of each biennium shall revert to the general fund. Said fund shall be subject at all times to the warrant of the director of the department of administrative services drawn upon written requisition of the governor-elect. In event of a contested election, no distribution of the fund will be made until such time as the general assembly certifies the results of the election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.13]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

7.14 Disability of governor to act.

1. Whenever it appears that the governor is unable to discharge the duties of office for reason of disability pursuant to Article IV, section 17, Constitution of Iowa, the person next in line of succession to the office of the governor, or the chief justice, may call a conference consisting of the person who is chief justice, the person who is director of mental health, and the person who is the dean of medicine at the state university of Iowa. Provided, if either the director or dean is not a physician duly licensed to practice medicine by this state the director or dean may assign a member of the director’s or dean’s staff so licensed to assist and advise on the conference. The three members of the conference shall within ten days after the conference is called examine the governor. Within seven days after the examination, or if upon attempting to examine the governor the members of the conference are unable to examine the governor because of circumstances beyond their control, they shall conduct a secret ballot and by unanimous vote may find that the governor is temporarily unable to discharge the duties of the office.

2. The finding of or failure to find a disability shall be immediately made public, and if the governor is found to be unable to discharge the duties of the office, the person next in line of succession to the office of governor shall be immediately notified. After receiving the notification that person may, under Article IV, sections 17 and 19, Constitution of the State of Iowa, become governor until the disability is removed.

3. Whenever a governor who is unable to discharge the duties of the office believes the disability to be removed, the governor may call a conference consisting of the three persons referred to as members of such a conference in subsection 1. The three members of the conference shall within ten days examine the governor. Within seven days after the examination they shall conduct a secret ballot and by unanimous vote may find the disability removed.

4. The finding of or failure to find the disability removed shall be immediately made public.
[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.14]
91 Acts, ch 97, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §2

7.15 Federal funds for highway safety.

The governor, in addition to other duties and responsibilities conferred by the Constitution and laws of this state, is hereby empowered to contract for the benefits available to this state under any Act of Congress for highway safety, law enforcement, or other related programs, and in so doing, to cooperate with federal and state agencies, private and public organizations, and with individuals, to effectuate the purposes of these enactments. The governor shall be responsible for and is hereby empowered to administer, either through the governor's office or through one or more state departments or agencies designated by the governor or any combination of the foregoing the highway safety, law enforcement and related programs of this state and those of its political subdivisions, all in accordance with said Acts and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, in implementation thereof.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.15]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §4

Department of public safety designated as state highway safety agency to receive federal funds; Executive Order No. 23, June 9, 1986

7.16 Vacancies filled at less than statutory salary.

The governor or other appointing authority may, when appointing or employing any person for which a salary is specifically provided by the appropriation bill, appoint a person to fill the vacancy at a lesser salary than that provided by the appropriation bill.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7.16]

7.17 Office of administrative rules coordinator.

The governor shall establish the office of the administrative rules coordinator, and appoint its staff, which shall be a part of the governor's office. The administrative rules coordinator shall receive all notices and rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A and provide the governor with an opportunity to review and object to any rule as provided in chapter 17A.

[C79, 81, §7.17]

90 Acts, ch 1266, §28; 91 Acts, ch 258, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1011, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §51

7.18 Model community projects.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise suggests, "*community*" means a city, county, or any combination of cities and counties.

2. During any project, pilot project, or similar initiative undertaken by the governor or the executive branch which includes the designation of a model community in the state, the approval of all of the following entities must be obtained by a simple majority vote prior to the granting of an official model community designation and prior to any state financial support being disbursed to any person under the project, pilot project, or similar initiative:

- a. The city council of any city included in a proposed model community.
- b. The county board of supervisors of a county included in a proposed model community.
- c. Each school board of a school district serving students in a proposed model community.

2001 Acts, ch 40, §1

7.19 Reserved.

7.20 Executive order — use of vacant school property.

The governor shall issue an executive order requiring all state agencies to consider the leasing of a vacant facility or building which is appropriately located and which is owned by a public school corporation before a state agency leases, purchases, or constructs a facility or building. The state agency may lease a facility or building owned by a public school corporation with an option to purchase the facility or building in compliance with section 297.22. The lease shall provide that the public school corporation may terminate the lease if the corporation needs to use the facility or building for school purposes. The public school

corporation shall notify the state agency at least thirty days before the termination of the lease.

[82 Acts, ch 1148, §1]

97 Acts, ch 184, §1

7.21 Reserved.

7.22 Exchange of offenders under treaty — consent by governor.

If a treaty in effect between the United States and a foreign country provides for the transfer or exchange of convicted offenders to the country of which the offenders are citizens or nationals, the governor or the governor's designee, on behalf of the state and subject to the terms of the treaty, may authorize the transfer or exchange of offenders.

83 Acts, ch 203, §13

CHAPTER 7A

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Referred to in §8A.301, 8A.342, 86.9, 455A.4, 524.216, 533.114

7A.1	Official reports — preparation.	7A.11	Documents filed with the general assembly.
7A.2	Made to governor.	7A.11A	Reports to the general assembly.
7A.2A	Annual reports — financial information.	7A.12	Delay.
7A.3	Biennial reports — time covered and date of filing.	7A.13	Governor may grant extension.
7A.4	Annual reports — time covered and date of filing.	7A.14	Number of copies — style.
7A.5	Governor.	7A.15	through 7A.22 Reserved.
7A.6	Attorney general.	7A.23	Price of departmental reports.
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7A.8	Superintendent of banking.	7A.27	Other necessary publications — when necessary to sell.
7A.9	State department of transportation.	7A.28	Governor may fix filing date.
7A.10	Utilities board.	7A.29	Title pages — complimentary insertions.
		7A.30	Inventory of state property.

7A.1 Official reports — preparation.

State officials, boards, commissions, and heads of departments shall prepare and file written official reports, in simple language and in the most concise form consistent with clearness and comprehensiveness of matter, required by law or by the governor.

Before filing any report its author shall carefully edit the same and strike therefrom all minutes of proceedings, and all correspondence, petitions, orders, and other matter which can be briefly stated, or which is not important information concerning public affairs, and consolidate so far as practicable all statistical tables.

Any report failing to comply substantially with this section shall be returned to its author for correction, and until made so to comply shall not be printed.

This section shall not be construed as depriving the director of the department of administrative services of the right to edit and revise said report.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §244; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.1]

C93, §7A.1

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §106

Referred to in §476.16

7A.2 Made to governor.

All official reports shall be made to the governor unless otherwise provided.

Reports after being filed with the governor and considered by the governor shall be delivered to the director of the department of administrative services.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §245; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.2]
C93, §7A.2

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §107
Departmental annual reports to governor and legislature, §7E.3(4)

7A.2A Annual reports — financial information.

An annual report issued by a state official, board, commission, department, or independent agency that is required by law to be submitted to the general assembly shall include a financial information section pertaining to the topic of the report. The financial information shall include but is not limited to budget and actual revenue and expenditure information for the fiscal year covered by the annual report and for the previous fiscal year and may include budget information for future fiscal years. In addition to any narrative, the financial information shall be provided in graphic form utilizing a columnar format.

2003 Acts, ch 57, §1

7A.3 Biennial reports — time covered and date of filing.

1. Reports of the following officials and departments shall cover the biennial period ending June 30 in each even-numbered year, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after the end of the reporting period:

- a. Treasurer of state as to the condition of the treasury.
- b. Director of the department of education.
- c. Director of the department of human services.
- d. Board of regents.
- e. State historical society board of trustees.
- f. State librarian.
- g. Commission of libraries.
- h. Department of administrative services.
- i. Director of department of natural resources.
- j. Adjutant general.

2. The officials and departments required by this section to file biennial reports shall, in addition thereto, in each odd-numbered year, file summary reports relating to their operations for the preceding fiscal year. Such reports shall be filed as soon as practicable after June 30 of each odd-numbered year and shall be as detailed as may be required by the governor, or in case the reports are to be filed with the general assembly, the presiding officers of the two houses of the general assembly.

3. The officials and departments required by this section to file reports shall submit the reports on standardized forms furnished by the director of the department of management. All officials and agencies submitting reports shall consult with the director of the department of management and shall devise standardized report forms for submission to the governor and members of the general assembly.

[C73, §125; C97, §122; S13, §122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §246; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.3]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 85 Acts, ch 212, §21; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §904; 91 Acts, ch 258, §16
C93, §7A.3

93 Acts, ch 48, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2001 Acts, ch 129, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §108 – 110; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §2

Referred to in §455B.105, 455E.11

7A.4 Annual reports — time covered and date of filing.

Reports of the following officials and departments shall cover the year ending December 31 of each year, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after said date:

1. Commissioner of insurance.
2. State geologist.
3. Fire marshal.

4. College student aid commission.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §247; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.4]
88 Acts, ch 1134, §13; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §122
C93, §7A.4
98 Acts, ch 1119, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1082, §1

7A.5 Governor.

The biennial report of the governor to the general assembly on reprieves, commutations, pardons, and remission of fines and forfeitures shall cover the two years ending with December 31 immediately preceding the convening of the general assembly in regular session, in odd-numbered years, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after said date.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §248; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.5]
C93, §7A.5

7A.6 Attorney general.

The biennial report of the attorney general shall cover the two-year period ending with December 31 in even-numbered years and shall be filed as soon as practicable after the expiration of said period but not later than March 1.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §249; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.6]
C93, §7A.6

7A.7 Reserved.

7A.8 Superintendent of banking.

The annual report of the superintendent of banking shall cover the year ending June 30 of each year, and shall be filed as soon as practicable after said date and not later than December 31.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §251; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.8]
91 Acts, ch 220, §1
C93, §7A.8
Annual report, §524.216

7A.9 State department of transportation.

The annual report of the state department of transportation shall cover the year ending June 30 and shall be filed not later than September 1 of each year.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §252; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.9]
84 Acts, ch 1102, §1
C93, §7A.9

7A.10 Utilities board.

The annual report of the utilities board shall, as to all statistical data, cover the year ending December 31 preceding the filing of the report, and the proceedings of the board to date of filing the report each year. The report shall be filed on or before December 1. The board shall determine the manner in which the annual report shall be published.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §253; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.10]
88 Acts, ch 1134, §14
C93, §7A.10
Referred to in §476.16

7A.11 Documents filed with the general assembly.

1. It is the intent of the general assembly that a department or official may notify the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate of the availability of documents and materials other than those covered by subsection 2.

2. A department or official required to file a document with the general assembly shall only be required to send one copy of the document to each of the following:

- a. The chief clerk of the house of representatives.
- b. The secretary of the senate.

c. Each caucus or research staff director of the general assembly.

3. The chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate shall transmit a list of the documents received, and a list of the documents and materials available to the general assembly to the legislative services agency, which shall maintain the lists, as well as a list of addresses where copies of the documents may be ordered. The legislative services agency shall periodically distribute copies of these lists to members of the general assembly. The chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate may transmit the actual documents received to the legislative services agency for temporary storage.

91 Acts, ch 47, §1

CS91, §17.11

C93, §7A.11

96 Acts, ch 1099, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

7A.11A Reports to the general assembly.

All reports required to be filed with the general assembly by a state department or agency shall be filed by delivering one copy in electronic format as prescribed by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house.

93 Acts, ch 178, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §24

Referred to in §266.39F

7A.12 Delay.

Should the governor deem the delay in filing a report to be unreasonable the governor shall take such steps as will correct the delinquency.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §255; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.12]

C93, §7A.12

7A.13 Governor may grant extension.

The governor shall have authority to grant an extension of time for the completion of any report or any portion thereof, but in the case of any delay deemed by the governor to be unnecessary or unreasonable the governor shall take whatever steps may be necessary to have the delayed report prepared for filing.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §256; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.13]

C93, §7A.13

7A.14 Number of copies — style.

The annual and biennial reports shall be published, printed, and bound in such number as the director of the department of administrative services may order. The officials and heads of departments shall furnish the director with information necessary to determine the number of copies to be printed.

They shall be printed on good paper, in legible type with pages substantially six inches by nine inches in size. They may be divided for binding where one portion should receive larger distribution than another, or be issued in parts or sections for greater convenience.

[C73, §130; C97, §125; S13, §125; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §257; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.14]

C93, §7A.14

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §111

7A.15 through 7A.22 Reserved.

7A.23 Price of departmental reports.

The director of the department of administrative services shall establish and fix a selling price for all state departmental reports and any other state publications the director may designate, which price per volume shall be the amount charged any person, other than public officials, who purchases the publication. The price shall cover the cost of printing and

distribution. The director may distribute gratis to state or local public officials or offices, as the director deems necessary, copies of departmental annual reports.

[C35, §265-e1; C39, §265.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.23]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §5

C93, §7A.23

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §112

7A.24 through 7A.26 Reserved.

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

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

When such publications, paid for by public funds furnished by the state, contain reprints of statutes or rules, or both, they shall be sold and distributed at cost by the department ordering the publication if the cost per publication is one dollar or more, unless a central library or depository is established. Such publications shall be obtained from the director of the department of administrative services on requisition by the department ordering the publication, and the selling price, if any, shall be determined by the director of the department of administrative services by dividing the total cost of printing, paper, distribution, and binding by the number printed. The price shall be set at the nearest multiple of ten to the quotient thus obtained. Distribution of such publications shall be made by the director gratis to public officers, purchasers of licenses from state departments required by statute, and departments. Funds from the sale of such publications shall be deposited monthly in the general fund of the state, except the cost of distribution shall be deposited in the printing revolving fund established in section 8A.345. This section does not apply to the printed versions of the official legal publications listed in section 2A.5.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §269; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.27]

C93, §7A.27

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §113; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §8

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

Publication of director of institutions bulletins, §218.46

Additional geological reports, §456.9

7A.28 Governor may fix filing date.

The governor shall have the right to fix a date for the completion of or filing of any copy or manuscript for any miscellaneous document or other publication, or for any portion of the manuscript, and to compel compliance with such orders the same as in the case of the official reports. The director of the department of administrative services shall report to the governor any failure to furnish manuscript or other delay affecting any publication.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §270; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.28]

C93, §7A.28

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §114

7A.29 Title pages — complimentary insertions.

The director of the department of administrative services shall provide the necessary printer's copy for a suitable title page for each publication requiring such title which shall contain the name of the author, but such title shall not have written or printed thereon or attached thereto the words "Compliments of" followed by the name of the author, nor any other words of similar import.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §271; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.29]

C93, §7A.29

98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §115

7A.30 Inventory of state property.

Each state board, commission, department, and division of state government and each institution under the control of the department of human services, the Iowa department of corrections and the state board of regents and each division of the state department of transportation are responsible for keeping a written, detailed, up-to-date inventory of all real and personal property belonging to the state and under their charge, control, and management. The inventories shall be in the form prescribed by the director of the department of administrative services.

Inventories maintained in the files of each such agency of state government shall be open to public inspection and available for the information of the executive council and director of the department of administrative services.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, §17.30 – 17.32; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §17.30]
 83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 85 Acts, ch 195, §4
 C93, §7A.30
 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CHAPTER 7B

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, §18

CHAPTER 7C

PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND ALLOCATION ACT

7C.1	Short title.	7C.10	Resubmission of expired allocations.
7C.2	Declaration of intent.	7C.11	Priority allocations.
7C.3	Definitions.	7C.12	Authority and duties of the governor and governor’s designee.
7C.4	Maximum amount of bonds.	7C.13	Qualified student loan bond issuer — open records and meetings — oversight.
7C.4A	Allocation of state ceiling.		
7C.5	Formula for allocation.		
7C.6	Application for allocation.		
7C.7	Certification of allocation.		
7C.8	State ceiling carryforwards.		
7C.9	Nonbusiness days.		

7C.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Private Activity Bond Allocation Act*”.
 85 Acts, ch 225, §3
 Referred to in §7C.12

7C.2 Declaration of intent.

It is the intention of the general assembly in enacting this chapter to:

1. Implement section 146 of the Internal Revenue Code by providing a different formula for allocating the state ceiling among the various governmental units which are authorized to issue private activity bonds under the laws of this state.
2. Maximize the availability of the state ceiling to the issuers of private activity bonds within the state and thereby maximize the economic benefit to the citizens of the state from the issuance of private activity bonds.

85 Acts, ch 225, §4; 87 Acts, ch 171, §1
 Referred to in §7C.12

7C.3 Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. “Qualified mortgage bond” means a qualified mortgage bond as defined in section 143(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

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

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

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

85 Acts, ch 225, §5; 87 Acts, ch 171, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 30, §1

Referred to in §7C.12

7C.4 Maximum amount of bonds.

The aggregate principal amount of bonds which are subject to section 146 of the Internal Revenue Code which may be issued by all political subdivisions during a calendar year shall not exceed the state ceiling for that calendar year, except as provided in section 7C.8.

85 Acts, ch 225, §6; 87 Acts, ch 171, §3

Referred to in §7C.12

7C.4A Allocation of state ceiling.

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

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

(1) Issuing qualified mortgage bonds.

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

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

(4) Issuing qualified residential rental project bonds.

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

2. Twelve percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to bonds issued to carry out programs established under chapters 260C, 260E, and 260F. However, at any time during the calendar year the director of the economic development authority may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated and on that date this lesser amount shall be the amount allocated for those programs and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

3. Sixteen percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to qualified student loan bonds. However, at any time during the calendar year the governor’s designee, with the approval

of the Iowa student loan liquidity corporation, may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated to qualified student loan bonds and on that date the lesser amount shall be the amount allocated for those bonds and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

4. Twenty-one percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to qualified small issue bonds issued for first-time farmers under chapter 175. However, at any time during the calendar year the governor's designee, with the approval of the Iowa finance authority, may determine that a lesser amount need be allocated to qualified small issue bonds for first-time farmers and on that date this lesser amount shall be the amount allocated for those bonds and the excess shall be allocated under subsection 7.

5. Eighteen percent of the state ceiling shall be allocated to bonds issued by political subdivisions to finance a qualified industry or industries for the manufacturing, processing, or assembly of agricultural or manufactured products even though the processed products may require further treatment before delivery to the ultimate consumer. A single project allocated a portion of the state ceiling pursuant to this subsection shall not receive an allocation in excess of ten million dollars in any calendar year.

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

7. a. The amount of the state ceiling which is not otherwise allocated under subsections 1 through 5, and after June 30, the amount of the state ceiling reserved under subsection 6 and not allocated, shall be allocated to all bonds requiring an allocation under section 146 of the Internal Revenue Code without priority for any type of bond over another, except as otherwise provided in sections 7C.5 and 7C.11. A single project allocated a portion of the state ceiling pursuant to this subsection shall not receive an allocation in excess of ten million dollars in any calendar year.

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

87 Acts, ch 171, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1011, §1; 91 Acts, ch 25, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1165, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 30, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1024, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §§5, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 100, §18, 27

Referred to in §7C.5, 7C.6, 7C.12, 7C.13
Subsection 4 amended

7C.5 Formula for allocation.

Except as provided in section 7C.4A, subsections 1 through 5, the state ceiling shall be allocated among all political subdivisions on a statewide basis on the basis of the chronological orders of receipt by the governor's designee of the applications described in section 7C.6 with respect to a definitive issue of bonds, as determined by the day, hour, and minute time-stamped on the application immediately upon receipt by the governor's designee. However, for the period January 1 through June 30 of each year, allocations to bonds for which an amount of the state ceiling has been reserved pursuant to section 7C.4A, subsection 6, shall be made to the political subdivisions submitting the applications first from the reserved amount until the reserved amount has been fully allocated and then from the amount specified in section 7C.4A, subsection 7.

85 Acts, ch 225, §7; 87 Acts, ch 171, §5; 98 Acts, ch 1165, §2
Referred to in §7C.4A, 7C.12

7C.6 Application for allocation.

A political subdivision which proposes to issue bonds for a particular project or purpose for which an allocation of the state ceiling is required and has not already been made under section 7C.4A, subsections 1 through 5, must make an application for allocation before issuance of the bonds. The application may be made by the political subdivision or its representative, the beneficiary of the project or purpose, or by a person acting on behalf of the beneficiary. The application shall be submitted to the governor's designee, in the form prescribed by the governor's designee. The application shall contain, where appropriate, the following information:

1. Name and mailing address of the political subdivision.

2. Name of the chief elected or appointed executive officer of the political subdivision.
 3. If the project to be financed by the bonds is not to be owned by the political subdivision, the name or description and location by mailing address or other definitive description of the project for which the allocation is requested.
 4. Name and mailing address of both the initial owner, beneficiary, or operator of the project and an appropriate person from whom information regarding the project or purpose can be obtained.
 5. Date of adoption by the governing body of the political subdivision of any initial governmental act with respect to the bonds.
 6. Amount of the state ceiling which the political subdivision is requesting be allocated to the bonds.
 7. Other information which the governor's designee deems reasonably required to carry out the purposes of this chapter.
- 85 Acts, ch 225, §8; 87 Acts, ch 171, §6; 98 Acts, ch 1165, §3
 Referred to in §7C.5, 7C.7, 7C.12

7C.7 Certification of allocation.

Upon the receipt of a completed application pursuant to section 7C.6, the governor's designee shall promptly certify to the political subdivision the amount of the state ceiling allocated to the bonds for the purpose or project with respect to which the application was submitted. The allocation shall remain valid for one hundred twenty days from the date the allocation was certified, subject to the following conditions:

1. If the bonds are issued and delivered for the purpose or project within the one-hundred-twenty-day period or the thirty-day extension period provided in subsection 2, the political subdivision or its representative shall within ten days following the issuance and delivery of the bonds or not later than June 30 of that year, if the bonds were issued and delivered on or before that date, file with the governor's designee, in the form or manner the governor's designee may prescribe, a notification of the date of issuance and the delivery of the bonds, and the actual principal amount of bonds issued and delivered. The filing of the notification shall be done by actual delivery or by posting in a United States post office depository with correct first class postage paid. If the actual principal amount of bonds issued and delivered is less than the amount of the allocation, the amount of the allocation is automatically reduced to the actual principal amount of the bonds issued and delivered.
2. If the political subdivision does not reasonably expect to issue and deliver the bonds within the one-hundred-twenty-day period and evidence of an executed, valid and binding agreement to purchase the bonds is obtained from an entity with the legal ability to purchase and this agreement is filed with the governor's designee, the one-hundred-twenty-day allocation period is automatically extended for an additional thirty days. The allocation period shall not be extended beyond that additional thirty days.
3. The allocation is no longer valid unless the bonds are issued and delivered prior to December 24 or in the case of bonds described in section 7C.11 are issued and delivered prior to December 31 of the calendar year in which the allocation is certified, except as provided in section 7C.8.

85 Acts, ch 225, §9; 87 Acts, ch 171, §7; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1165, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1024, §3
 Referred to in §7C.9, 7C.10, 7C.12

7C.8 State ceiling carryforwards.

It is the intention of the general assembly that the maximum use be made of all carryforward provisions in the Internal Revenue Code. Therefore, if the aggregate principal amount of bonds, subject to section 146 of the Internal Revenue Code, issued by all political subdivisions in a calendar year is less than the state ceiling for that calendar year, a political subdivision may apply to the governor's designee for an allocation of a specified portion of the excess state ceiling to be applied to a specified carryforward project. The governor's designee shall determine the time and manner in which applications for an allocation of excess state ceiling shall be made for this purpose and may, in the designee's discretion,

refuse any requests. However, the procedures for applications, the method of identifying, and the types permitted of carryforward projects shall comply with the carryforward provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and regulations promulgated under those provisions.

85 Acts, ch 225, §10; 87 Acts, ch 171, §8

Referred to in §7C.3, 7C.4, 7C.7, 7C.12

7C.9 Nonbusiness days.

If the expiration date of either the one-hundred-twenty-day period or the thirty-day extension period described in subsection 1 or 2 of section 7C.7 is a Saturday, Sunday, or any day on which the offices of the state or banking institutions in the state are authorized or required to close, the expiration date is extended to the first day thereafter which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or other previously described day.

85 Acts, ch 225, §11; 87 Acts, ch 171, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1024, §4; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §29

Referred to in §7C.12

7C.10 Resubmission of expired allocations.

If an allocation becomes no longer valid as provided in section 7C.7, the political subdivision may resubmit its application for the same project or purpose. The resubmitted application shall be treated as a new application and preference, priority, or prejudice shall not be given to the application or the political subdivision as a result of the prior application.

85 Acts, ch 225, §12; 87 Acts, ch 171, §10

Referred to in §7C.12

7C.11 Priority allocations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the governor's designee shall give priority in allocation of the state ceiling not yet allocated to bonds which must be issued and delivered on or prior to December 31 of the calendar year in order for the interest on the bonds to be exempt from federal income taxation. Applications for an allocation with respect to these bonds shall be accompanied by an opinion of a nationally recognized bond counsel to the effect that the bonds must be issued and delivered on or prior to December 31 in that calendar year in order for the interest on the bonds to be exempt from federal income taxation.

85 Acts, ch 225, §13; 87 Acts, ch 171, §11

Referred to in §7C.4A, 7C.7, 7C.12

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

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

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

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

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

c. Shall report quarterly any reallocation of the amount of the state ceiling by the governor's designee in accordance with this chapter to the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight and the auditor of state. The report shall contain, at a minimum, the amount of each reallocation, the date of each reallocation, the name of the political subdivision and a description of all bonds issued pursuant to a reallocation, a

brief explanation of the reason for the reallocation, and such other information as may be required by a standing committee on government oversight.

85 Acts, ch 225, §14; 87 Acts, ch 171, §12; 2008 Acts, ch 1132, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 86, §2

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

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

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

3. *Open meetings for consideration of tax-exempt issuance.* The deliberations or meetings of the board of directors of the qualified student loan bond issuer that relate to the issuance of bonds in accordance with this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 21.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *State superintendent of banking — review.*

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

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

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

2008 Acts, ch 1132, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §3

CHAPTER 7D

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

7D.1	Membership.	7D.15	Public policy research foundation.
7D.2	Secretary.	7D.16	Alcoholic beverages in state capitol or on complex grounds.
7D.3	Records kept.	7D.17	through 7D.28 Reserved.
7D.4	and 7D.5 Reserved.	7D.29	Performance of duty — expense.
7D.6	Report — official register.	7D.30	Necessary record.
7D.7	Reserved.	7D.31	Additional compensation and expenses.
7D.8	Anticipation of revenues.	7D.32	Reserved.
7D.9	Compromise of claims.	7D.33	State employee suggestion system. Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 145, §291.
7D.10	Court costs.	7D.34	Energy conservation lease-purchase.
7D.10A	Payment to livestock remediation fund.	7D.35	Dispute resolution.
7D.11	Report of unexpended balances.		
7D.12	Notice to transfer balance.		
7D.13	Order of transfer.		
7D.14	Duty to transfer.		

7D.1 Membership.

1. The executive council shall consist of the:
 - a. Governor.
 - b. Secretary of state.
 - c. Auditor of state.
 - d. Treasurer of state.
 - e. Secretary of agriculture.
2. A majority shall constitute a quorum. No deputy shall act on the council for the deputy's principal.

[R60, §993; C73, §111; C97, §155; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §276; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.1]

C93, §7D.1

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

7D.2 Secretary.

The executive council shall choose a secretary who shall hold office during its pleasure, and perform such duties as may be required by law or by the executive council.

[R60, §999; C73, §119, 120; C97, §156, 157; S13, §156, 157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §277; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.2]

C93, §7D.2

7D.3 Records kept.

The secretary shall keep a complete record of the proceedings of the executive council.

[C73, §119; C97, §156, 157; S13, §157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §278; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.3]

C93, §7D.3

7D.4 and 7D.5 Reserved.

7D.6 Report — official register.

1. The secretary shall, as soon as practicable after January 1 of each odd-numbered year, prepare a report of the proceedings of the executive council for the two preceding calendar years. The report shall include a statement of:
 - a. The official canvass of the votes cast at the last general election.
 - b. Other acts of the council that are of general interest.

2. The report may be published in the Iowa official register as provided in section 2A.5. [C73, §120; C97, §157; S13, §157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §284; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.6]
 C93, §7D.6
 2003 Acts, ch 35, §21, 48, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

7D.7 Reserved.

7D.8 Anticipation of revenues.

The executive council may anticipate the revenues for any year, when the current revenues for that year are insufficient to pay all warrants issued in that year, by causing state warrants, in an amount not exceeding the estimated state revenues for that year, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A, to be issued, advertised, and sold on sealed bids, and to the bidder offering the lowest interest rate. All bids and all records pertaining thereto shall be kept on file. The treasurer of state shall comply with the provisions of chapter 74.

[S13, §170-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §287; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.8]
 C93, §7D.8
 Referred to in §74.1

7D.9 Compromise of claims.

The executive council, on a written report to it by the attorney general together with the attorney general's opinion as to the legal effect of the facts, may determine by resolution to be duly entered in its official records, the terms on which claims of doubtful equity or collectibility, and in favor of the state, may be compromised and settled with all or any of the parties thereto. Such terms may be withdrawn prior to acceptance, or in case the debtor fails to comply therewith within a reasonable time. The attorney general shall have full authority to execute all papers necessary to effect any such settlement.

[S13, §170-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §288; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.9]
 C93, §7D.9
 Referred to in §123.37, 421.5

7D.10 Court costs.

If sufficient funds for court costs have not been appropriated to a state department, or if sufficient funds are not otherwise available for such purposes within the budget of a state department, upon authorization by the executive council there is appropriated from moneys in the general fund of the state not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient to pay expenses incurred, or costs taxed to the state, in any proceeding brought by or against any of the state departments or in which the state is a party or is interested. This section shall not be construed to authorize the payment of travel or other personal expenses of state officers or employees.

[S13, §170-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §289; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.10]
 C93, §7D.10
 2011 Acts, ch 131, §10, 158

7D.10A Payment to livestock remediation fund.

If moneys are not sufficient to support the livestock remediation fund as provided in chapter 459, subchapter V, the executive council may authorize as an expense paid from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29 the payment of an amount to the livestock remediation fund as provided under section 459.501, subsection 5. However, not more than a total of one million dollars shall be paid pursuant to this section to the livestock remediation fund at any time.

98 Acts, ch 1209, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 81, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §11, 158
 Referred to in §459.501

7D.11 Report of unexpended balances.

All commissions, boards, officers, or persons placed in charge, by statute, of special work for which a specific appropriation of state funds has been made, shall, biennially, report to the executive council the progress of such special work, the balance on hand in such fund, a list of all unpaid bills, and the amount of each, then outstanding, with such other information as the council shall from time to time require.

[SS15, §170-q; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §290; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.11]
C93, §7D.11
Referred to in §8.33

7D.12 Notice to transfer balance.

When said council is satisfied that the work for which such special fund was created has been completed or abandoned, it shall fix a day for hearing on the question whether the unexpended balance then on hand should be transferred to the general revenue fund of the state, and shall cause a ten days' notice of such hearing to be given such commission, board, officer, or person, at which hearing showing may be made why such unexpended balance should not be so transferred.

[SS15, §170-q; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §291; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.12]
C93, §7D.12
Referred to in §8.33

7D.13 Order of transfer.

If after such hearing the council shall find that said special work has been completed or abandoned, and that there is no good reason why such transfer should not then be made, such findings shall be made a matter of record in the minutes of its proceedings, and the secretary of the council shall at once file a copy of such proceedings with the director of the department of administrative services.

[SS15, §170-q; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §292; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.13]
C93, §7D.13
2003 Acts, ch 145, §286
Referred to in §8.33

7D.14 Duty to transfer.

The director of the department of administrative services shall, on receipt from the secretary of the council of a copy of such record, make such transfer.

[SS15, §170-q; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §293; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.14]
C93, §7D.14
2003 Acts, ch 145, §286
Referred to in §8.33

7D.15 Public policy research foundation.

1. The public policy research foundation is created for the purpose of conducting studies and making recommendations on critical and long-term issues needing the attention of state government. The foundation is authorized to establish an endowment fund to assist in the financing of its activities. The foundation may exercise any power authorized by chapter 504 and this section.

2. The executive council shall cause a public policy research foundation to be created under chapter 504 and this section. The foundation shall be created so that donations and bequests to it qualify as tax deductible under the federal and state income tax laws. The foundation is not a state agency and shall not exercise any sovereign power of the state. The state is not liable for any debts of the foundation.

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

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

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

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

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

86 Acts, ch 1154, §1

C87, §19.15

C93, §7D.15

96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 179, §101

7D.17 through 7D.28 Reserved.

7D.29 Performance of duty — expense.

1. The executive council shall not employ others, or authorize any expense, for the purpose of performing any duty imposed upon the council when the duty may, without neglect of their usual duties, be performed by the members, or by their regular employees, but, subject to this limitation, the council may authorize the necessary expense to perform or cause to be performed any legal duty imposed on the council. The expenses authorized by the executive council in accordance with this section and the expenses authorized by the executive council in accordance with other statutory provisions referencing the appropriations addressed in this section shall be paid as follows:

a. From the appropriation made from the Iowa economic emergency fund in section 8.55 for purposes of paying such expenses.

b. To the extent the appropriation from the Iowa economic emergency fund described in paragraph "a" is insufficient to pay such expenses, there is appropriated from moneys in the general fund of the state not otherwise appropriated the amount necessary to fund that deficiency.

2. At least two weeks prior to the executive council's approval of a payment authorization under this section, the secretary of the executive council shall notify the legislative services agency that the authorization request will be considered by the executive council and shall provide background information justifying the request.

3. The executive council shall receive requests from the Iowa department of public health relative to the purchase, storing, and distribution of vaccines and medication for prevention, prophylaxis, or treatment. Upon review and after compliance with subsection 2, the executive council may approve the request and may authorize payment of the necessary expense. The expense authorized by the executive council under this subsection shall be paid from the appropriations referred to in subsection 1.

[S13, §170-l, -n, -p; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §306; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.29]

88 Acts, ch 1275, §30; 89 Acts, ch 315, §25

C93, §7D.29

2006 Acts, ch 1171, §7, 9; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §54, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §12, 158

Referred to in §7D.10A, 7D.30, 8.55, 8A.321, 11.32, 15E.71, 29C.8, 29C.20, 96.13, 97C.13A, 135.143, 135.144, 163.3A, 163.15, 459.501, 468.43, 602.10133

7D.30 Necessary record.

Before authorizing any expense in accordance with section 7D.29, the executive council shall, in each case, by resolution, entered upon its records, set forth the necessity for authorizing such expense, the special fitness of the one employed to perform such work, the definite rate of compensation or salary allowed, and the total amount of money that may be expended. Compensation or salary for personal services in such cases must be determined by unanimous vote of all members of the council.

[S13, §170-m, -n; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §307; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.30]

C93, §7D.30

2011 Acts, ch 131, §13, 158

7D.31 Additional compensation and expenses.

Members of the executive council and its regular employees shall be paid no additional salary or compensation for special service, but shall receive their necessary traveling expenses, including subsistence, when absent from the seat of government on official business.

[S13, §170-o; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §308; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §19.31]
C93, §7D.31

7D.32 Reserved.

7D.33 State employee suggestion system. Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 145, § 291. See § 8A.110.

7D.34 Energy conservation lease-purchase.

1. As used in this section:

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

b. "*State agency*" means a board, department, commission or authority of or acting on behalf of the state having the power to enter into contracts with or without the approval of the executive council to acquire property in its own name or in the name of the state. "*State agency*" does not mean the general assembly, the courts, the governor or a political subdivision of the state.

2. a. A state agency may, with the approval of the executive council, lease as lessee real and personal properties and facilities for use as or in connection with any energy conservation measure for which it may so acquire real and personal properties and facilities, upon the terms, conditions and considerations the official or officials having the authority

with or without the approval of the executive council to commit the state agency to acquire real and personal property and facilities deem in the best interests of the state agency. A lease may include provisions for ultimate ownership by the state or by the state agency and may obligate the state agency to pay costs of maintenance, operation, insurance and taxes. The state agency shall pay the rentals and the additional costs from the annual appropriations for the state agency by the general assembly or from other funds legally available. The lessor of the properties or facilities may retain a security interest in them until title passes to the state or state agency. The security interest may be assigned or pledged by the lessor. In connection with the lease, the state agency may contract for a letter of credit, insurance or other security enhancement obligation with respect to its rental and other obligations and pay the cost from annual appropriations for such state agency by the general assembly or from other funds legally available. The security enhancement arrangement may contain customary terms and provisions, including reimbursement and acceleration if appropriate. This section is a complete and independent authorization and procedure for a state agency, with the approval of the executive council, to enter into a lease and related security enhancement arrangements and this section is not a qualification of any other powers which a state agency may possess, including those under chapter 262, and the authorization and powers granted under this section are not subject to the terms or requirements of any other provision of the Code.

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

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

85 Acts, ch 55, §1

CS85, §19.34

C93, §7D.34

2009 Acts, ch 108, §1, 41; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §50, 89

Referred to in §12.28, 28J.9, 470.3, 470.7

7D.35 Dispute resolution.

The executive council shall resolve any disputes transmitted to it by the economic development authority, the state building code commissioner, or both, arising under section 470.7.

89 Acts, ch 315, §26

CS89, §19.35

C93, §7D.35

2009 Acts, ch 108, §2, 41; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §50, 89

CHAPTER 7E

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Referred to in §8E.103

7E.1	Policy — purposes.	7E.5	Principal departments and primary responsibilities.
7E.2	Offices, departments and independent agencies.	7E.5A	Buildings and infrastructure — funding.
7E.3	Heads of departments and independent agencies — powers and duties.	7E.6	Compensation of members of boards, committees, commissions, and councils.
7E.4	Definitions and terminology for executive branch organization.	7E.7	Organizational structure.

7E.1 Policy — purposes.

1. *Declaration of policy: three branches of government.* The separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of the government is a traditional American concept. The legislative branch has the broad objective of determining policies and programs and review of program performance for programs previously authorized, the executive branch carries out the programs and policies, and the judicial branch has the responsibility for adjudicating any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws.

2. *Goals of executive branch organization.*

a. The governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, should be provided with the facilities and the authority to carry out the functions of the governor's office efficiently and effectively within the policy limits established by the legislature.

b. The administrative agencies which comprise the executive branch should be consolidated into a reasonable number of departments, consistent with executive capacity to administer effectively at all levels.

c. The executive branch shall be organized on a functional basis, so that programs can be coordinated.

d. Each agency in the executive branch should be assigned a name commensurate with the scope of its responsibilities, and should be integrated into one of the departments of the executive branch as closely as the goals of administrative integration and responsiveness to the legislature and citizenry permit.

3. *Goals of continuing reorganization.* Structural reorganization should be a continuing process through careful executive and legislative appraisal of the placement of proposed new programs and the coordination of existing programs in response to changing emphasis or public needs, and should be consistent with the following goals:

a. The organization of state government should assure its responsiveness to popular control. It is the goal of reorganization to improve legislative policymaking capability and to improve the administrative capability of the executive to carry out the policies.

b. The organization of state government should facilitate communication between citizens and government. It is the goal of reorganization, through coordination of related programs in function-oriented departments, to improve public understanding of government programs and policies and to improve the relationships between citizens and administrative agencies.

c. The organization of state government should assure efficient and effective administration of the policies established by the legislature. It is the goal of reorganization to promote efficiency by improving the management and coordination of state services and by eliminating overlapping activities.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1

7E.2 Offices, departments and independent agencies.

The constitutional and statutory offices, administrative departments, and independent agencies which comprise the executive branch of state government are structured as follows:

1. *Separate constitutional offices.* The elective constitutional and statutory officers who

do not head operating departments each head a staff to be termed the “office” of the respective elective officer, but the office of the governor shall be known as the “executive office”.

2. *Principal administrative units.* The principal administrative unit of the executive branch is a “department” and there may be one or more “independent agencies”.

3. *Internal structure.*

a. The director of each department, subject to applicable statute, approval by the governor, and the provisions of subsection 4 of this section, may establish the internal structure within the office of the director so as to best suit the purposes of the department.

b. For field operations, departments may establish district or area offices which may cut across divisional lines of responsibility.

c. For their internal structure, all departments shall adhere to the following standard terms unless otherwise specified by law, and independent agencies are encouraged to review their internal structure and to adhere as much as possible to the following standard terms:

(1) The principal subunit of the department is the “division”. Each division shall be headed by an “administrator”.

(2) The principal subunit of the division is the “bureau”. Each bureau shall be headed by a “chief”.

(3) If further subdivision is necessary, bureaus may be divided into subunits which shall be known as “sections” and which shall be headed by “supervisors” and sections may be divided into subunits which shall be known as “units” and which shall be headed by “unit managers”.

4. *Internal organization and allocation of functions.* Subject to applicable law, the head of each department or independent agency shall, subject to the approval of the governor, establish the internal organization of the department or independent agency and allocate and reallocate duties and functions not assigned by law to an officer or any subunit of the department or independent agency to promote economic and efficient administration and operation of the department or independent agency.

5. *Attachment for limited purposes.* Any commission, board, or other unit attached under this section to a department or independent agency, or a specified division of one, shall be a distinct unit of that department, independent agency, or specified division. Any commission, board, or other unit so attached shall exercise its powers, duties, and functions as may be prescribed by law, including rulemaking, licensing and regulation, and operational planning within the area of program responsibility of the commission, board, or other unit independently of the head of the department or independent agency, but budgeting, program coordination, and related management functions shall be performed under the direction and supervision of the head of the department or independent agency, unless otherwise provided by law.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2

Referred to in §8A.512A

7E.3 Heads of departments and independent agencies — powers and duties.

Each head of a department or independent agency shall, except as otherwise provided by law:

1. *Supervision.* Plan, direct, coordinate, and execute the functions vested in the department or independent agency.

2. *Budget.* Annually compile a comprehensive program budget which reflects all fiscal matters related to the operation of the department or independent agency and each program, subprogram, and activity in the department or agency.

3. *Advisory bodies.* In addition to any councils specifically created by law, create by rule and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of the department or independent agency requires. Members of councils and committees created under this general authority shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their expenses.

4. *Annual report.* Unless otherwise provided by law, submit a report in November of each year to the governor and the legislature on the operation of the department or independent agency during the fiscal year concluded on the preceding June 30, and projecting the goals and objectives of the department or independent agency as developed in the program budget

report for the fiscal year under way. Any department or independent agency may issue such additional reports on its findings and recommendations as its operations require.

5. *Adults not lawfully present.* Unless expressly authorized by federal or state law, ensure that the public benefits administered by the department or independent agency are not provided to persons who are not lawfully present in the United States.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §3, 5

Referred to in §8A.111, 135.11

See also §7A.3 – 7A.11A

7E.4 Definitions and terminology for executive branch organization.

In statutory references and administrative usage, the following terminology and definitions shall be used as guidelines for the terminology applicable to state governmental structure and organization to the extent practicable:

1. “*Authority*” means a body with independent power to issue and sell bonds.
2. a. “*Board*” means a policymaking or rulemaking body that has the power to hear contested cases.
 - b. “*Board*” includes a professional licensing board which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession or occupation under its supervision, which may prepare and grade the examinations of prospective new practitioners when authorized by law, which may issue licenses when authorized by law, which investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct, and which performs other functions assigned to it by law.
3. “*Commission*” means a policymaking body that has rulemaking powers.
4. “*Committee*” means a part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment.
5. “*Council*” means an advisory body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government.
6. “*Department*” means a principal administrative agency within the executive branch of state government, but does not include independent agencies.
7. “*Division*”, “*bureau*”, “*section*”, and “*unit*” mean the subunits of a department, whether specifically created by law or created by the head of the department for the more economic and efficient administration and operation of the programs assigned to the department.
8. “*Head of the department*” means the elective officer, director, commissioner, or other official in charge of a department.
9. “*Independent agency*” is an administrative unit which, because of its unique operations, does not fit into the general pattern of operating departments.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §4; 88 Acts, ch 1278, §21; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §2, 3

Referred to in §8A.101, 8F2, 68B.2, 68B.6, 68B.35

7E.5 Principal departments and primary responsibilities.

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

- a. The department of management, created in section 8.4, which has primary responsibility for coordination of state policy planning, management of interagency programs, economic reports, and program development.
- b. The department of administrative services, created in section 8A.102, which has primary responsibility for the management and coordination of the major resources of state government.
- c. The department of revenue, created in section 421.2, which has primary responsibility for revenue collection and revenue law compliance.
- d. The department of inspections and appeals, created in section 10A.102, which has primary responsibility for coordinating the conducting of various inspections, investigations, appeals, hearings, and audits.
- e. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, created in section 159.2, which has primary responsibility for encouraging, promoting, and advancing the interests

of agriculture and allied industries. The secretary of agriculture is the director of the department of agriculture and land stewardship.

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

g. The economic development authority, created in section 15.105, which has responsibility for ensuring that the economic development policies of the state are effectively and efficiently carried out.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

w. The department of homeland security and emergency management, created in section 29C.5, which has primary responsibility for the administration of emergency planning matters, including emergency resource planning in this state, homeland security activities,

and coordination of available services and resources in the event of a disaster to include those services and resources of the federal government and private entities.

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

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

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

86 Acts, ch 1245, §5; 88 Acts, ch 1277, §20, 21; 89 Acts, ch 83, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1180, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §19; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §1, 2; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §1; 93 Acts, ch 48, §2; 93 Acts, ch 75, §1; 93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1017, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1141, §11, 19; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §116 – 119; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §96, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §1, 40; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §37; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §3, 41; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §54, 85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §1, 2

Referred to in §8A.101, 8E.103, 8F.2, 199.1, 200.22, 206.34

Subsection 1, paragraph p amended

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph w

7E.5A Buildings and infrastructure — funding.

1. For each new vertical infrastructure project, the department in control of the vertical infrastructure shall identify and recommend to the general assembly funding sufficient to meet the projected maintenance, repair, and replacement needs of the vertical infrastructure.

2. A department shall, within its five-year capital budget request, identify specific instances where the failure to address deferred maintenance has had a negative impact on the department's ability to implement its mission and the proposed costs for annual routine and preventive maintenance based on an industry standard of one percent of the estimated replacement cost of the department's facilities. This subsection shall not apply to the state department of transportation.

3. A department requesting state moneys for a vertical infrastructure project shall actively pursue any federal funds for which the proposed project may be eligible and shall demonstrate such pursuit prior to receiving state moneys for the project. The department shall report the receipt of any such federal funds to the department of management and the legislative services agency in the manner described in section 8.23.

4. As used in this section, "*vertical infrastructure*" means the same as defined in section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph "c".

97 Acts, ch 215, §28; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §32; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §124

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

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

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

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

2. Any position of membership on any board, committee, commission, or council in the state government which has a compensation level limited to expenses only is eligible to receive, in addition to such actual expense reimbursement, an additional expense allowance

of fifty dollars per day if the holder of any such position applies for such additional expense allowance and the holder of the position has an income level of one hundred fifty percent or less of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

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

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

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

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

7. It is the intent of the general assembly that this section shall be the governing provision on the subject of the compensation of any position of membership on any board, committee, commission, or council in the state government and that the provisions of this section shall govern over any conflicting provision of law except provisions enacted subsequent to July 1, 1986, notwithstanding the provisions of section 4.7.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2055; 88 Acts, ch 1277, §22; 89 Acts, ch 296, §2, 3; 89 Acts, ch 303, §15, 16; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §22, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §97, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §119

Referred to in §8A.375, 8B.8, 15.105, 15F.105, 16.2, 16.2A, 20.5, 29A.57, 35A.2, 42.5, 67.12, 68B.32, 80B.8, 80E.2, 84A.1A, 97B.8A, 97B.8B, 99G.8, 100B.1, 103.3, 103A.14, 105.3, 123.6, 124.555, 135.11, 135.22A, 135.62, 135B.11, 136.9, 142A.3, 147.24, 159A.13, 161A.4, 169.5, 170.2, 173.8, 175.3, 177.5, 179.2, 183A.10, 185.14, 185C.14, 190C.2, 203.11B, 203D.4, 206.23A, 216.4, 216A.12, 216A.53, 216A.74, 216A.92A, 216A.113, 216A.132, 216A.133A, 216A.139, 216A.142, 216A.152, 216A.162, 216B.2, 217.4, 217.19, 225C.5, 231.13, 237.16, 249A.4B, 256.5, 256.5A, 256.15, 256.29, 256.35A, 256.52, 256A.2, 256I.3, 257.30, 257C.5, 261.4, 262.9, 266.39, 267A.3, 272.5, 272C.3, 272C.7, 303.3C, 303.6, 303.86, 307.6, 333A.3, 368.9, 384.14, 411.36, 418.6, 421.1, 455A.5, 455A.6, 455A.17, 455B.150, 455G.4, 455J.6, 461A.80, 463B.2, 465C.4, 466A.3, 466B.48, 514I.5, 524.205, 533.107, 542.4, 542B.8, 543B.12, 543D.4, 544A.12, 544B.7, 544C.4, 602.1513, 602.10106, 679B.7, 904.106, 904.803

For future repeal, effective July 1, 2018, of 2005 amendments to subsection 5 and subsequent amendments relating to the property assessment appeal board, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134; 2013 Acts, ch 123, §62, 64, 68

Section not amended; footnote revised

7E.7 Organizational structure.

For organizational purposes only, the following apply:

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

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

86 Acts, ch 1245, §850; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §122; 2003 Acts, ch 137, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §77, 78; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §6, 58; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §5

Iowa higher education loan authority, see chapter 261A

Iowa advance funding authority, see chapter 257C

CHAPTER 7F

OFFICE FOR STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

7F.1 Office for state-federal relations.

7F.1 Office for state-federal relations.

1. *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to establish, as an independent agency, an office for state-federal relations which will develop a nonpartisan state-federal relations program accessible to all three branches of state government.

2. *Definition.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “office” means the office for state-federal relations established pursuant to this section.

3. *Office established.* A state-federal relations office is established as an independent

agency. The office shall be located in Washington, D.C., and shall be administered by the director of the office who is appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and who serves at the pleasure of the governor. The office and its personnel are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. *Office duties.* The office shall:

a. Coordinate the development of Iowa’s state-federal relations efforts which shall include an annual state-federal program to be presented to Iowa’s congressional delegation, the sponsorship of training sessions for state government officials, and the maintenance of a management information system.

b. Provide state government officials with greater access to current information on federal legislative and executive actions affecting state government.

c. Advocate federal policies and positions which benefit the state or are important to state government.

d. Monitor federal budget policies and assistance programs and assess their impact on the state.

e. Strengthen the working relationships between state government officials and Iowa’s congressional delegation.

f. Improve the state’s ability to establish key contacts with federal officials, officials from other states, organizations, business groups, and professional associations in order to share information and form cooperative agreements.

87 Acts, ch 233, §126; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §120

Confirmation; see §2.32

CHAPTERS 7G to 7I

RESERVED

CHAPTER 7J

CHARTER AGENCIES

Repealed pursuant to terms of former §7J.3;
2003 Acts, ch 178, §34, 36

CHAPTER 7K

INSTITUTE FOR TOMORROW’S WORKFORCE

Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 177, §46

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL ACT

Referred to in §20.5, 80B.14, 84A.1A, 84A.4, 99D.17, 99G.10, 123.11, 173.22A, 215A.9, 216A.2, 216A.3, 307.8, 313.4, 313.5, 324A.6, 476.10, 905.5

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IOWA SKILLED WORKER AND JOB CREATION FUND

8.75 Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Budget and Financial Control Act*”. [C35, §84-e1; C39, §84.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.1]

8.2 Definitions.

When used in this chapter:

1. “*Block grant*” means funds from the federal government awarded in broad program areas within which the state is given considerable latitude in determining how funds are used and for which the state develops its own plan for spending according to general federal guidelines. “*Block grant*” does not include education research grants.

2. “*Budget*” means the budget document required by this chapter to be transmitted to the legislature.

3. “*Categorical grant*” means federal funds applied for and received by the state which are in the form of entitlements, formula grants, discretionary grants, open-ended entitlements or another form that may be used only for specific narrowly defined activities except funds for student aid and assistance; grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for research and training for which no appropriated matching funds are required; and reimbursements for services rendered.

4. “*Code*” or “*the Code*” means the Code of Iowa.

5. The terms “*department and establishment*” and “*department*” or “*establishment*”, mean any executive department, commission, board, institution, bureau, office, or other agency of the state government, including the state department of transportation, except for funds which are required to match federal aid allotted to the state by the federal government for highway special purposes, and except the courts, by whatever name called, other than the legislature, that uses, expends or receives any state funds.

6. “*Government*” means the government of the state of Iowa.

7. “*Private trust funds*” means any and all endowment funds and any and all moneys received by a department or establishment from private persons to be held in trust and expended as directed by the donor.

8. “*Repayment receipts*” means those moneys collected by a department or establishment that supplement an appropriation made by the legislature.

9. “*Special fund*” means any and all government fees and other revenue receipts earmarked to finance a governmental agency to which no general fund appropriation is made by the state.

10. “*State funds*” means any and all moneys appropriated by the legislature, or money collected by or for the state, or an agency thereof, pursuant to authority granted by any of its laws.

11. “*Unencumbered balance*” means the unobligated balance of an appropriation after charging thereto all unpaid liabilities for goods and services and all contracts or agreements payable from an appropriation or a special fund.

[C35, §84-e2; C39, §84.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.2; 81 Acts, ch 17, §1]

Referred to in §8.9, 8A.125, 8A.502, 8B.15, 10A.107, 10A.801, 22.3A, 29C.8, 35D.7, 35D.18, 84A.5, 99D.22, 103.7, 105.9, 124.553, 135.11A, 135.105A, 135C.7, 136C.10, 147.82, 155A.40, 162.2B, 203.9, 203C.2, 222.92, 226.9B, 252B.4, 252B.5, 252B.23, 262.9, 272C.6, 321.491, 325A.5, 421.17, 475A.6, 477C.7, 505.7, 523A.501, 523A.502, 524.207, 533.111, 543D.22, 546.10

8.3 Governor.

The governor of the state shall have:

1. Direct and effective financial supervision over all departments and establishments, and

every state agency by whatever name now or hereafter called, including the same power and supervision over such private corporations, persons and organizations that may receive, pursuant to statute, any funds, either appropriated by, or collected for, the state, or any of its departments, boards, commissions, institutions, divisions and agencies.

2. The efficient and economical administration of all departments and establishments of the government.

3. The initiation and preparation of a balanced budget of any and all revenues and expenditures for each regular session of the legislature.

[C35, §84-e3; C39, §84.03; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.3]

8.3A Capital project planning and budgeting — governor’s duties.

1. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section:

a. “*Capital project*” does not include highway and right-of-way projects or airport capital projects undertaken by the state department of transportation and financed from dedicated funds or capital projects funded by nonstate grants, gifts, or contracts obtained at or through state universities, if the projects do not require a commitment of additional state resources for maintenance, operations, or staffing.

b. “*Facility*” means a distinct parcel of land or a building used by the state or a state agency for a specific purpose.

c. “*State agency*” means any executive, judicial, or legislative department, commission, board, institution, division, bureau, office, agency, or other entity of state government.

2. *Duties.* The governor shall:

a. Develop criteria for the evaluation of proposed capital projects which shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (1) Fiscal impacts on costs and revenues.
- (2) Health and safety effects.
- (3) Community economic effects.
- (4) Environmental, aesthetic, and social effects.
- (5) Amount of disruption and inconvenience caused by the capital project.
- (6) Distributional effects.
- (7) Feasibility, including public support and project readiness.
- (8) Implications of deferring the project.
- (9) Amount of uncertainty and risk.
- (10) Effects on interjurisdictional relationships.
- (11) Advantages accruing from relationships to other capital project proposals.
- (12) Private sector contracting for construction, operation, or maintenance.

b. Make recommendations to the general assembly and the legislative capital projects committee regarding the funding and priorities of proposed capital projects.

c. Develop maintenance standards and guidelines for capital projects.

d. Review financing alternatives available to fund capital projects, including the evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of bonding for all types of capital projects undertaken by all state agencies.

e. Monitor the debt of the state or a state agency.

3. *Division of project restricted.* A capital project shall not be divided into smaller projects in such a manner as to thwart the intent of this section to provide for the evaluation of a capital project whose cost cumulatively equals or exceeds two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

89 Acts, ch 298, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §74

Referred to in §2.47A, 8.6

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

8.4 Department of management.

The department of management is created, which is directly attached to the office of the governor and under the general direction, supervision, and control of the governor. The office is in immediate charge of an officer to be known as “the director”, who shall be

appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and shall hold office at the governor's pleasure and shall receive a salary as set by the governor. Before entering upon the discharge of duties, the director shall take the constitutional oath of office and give a surety bond in the penalty fixed by the governor, payable to the state, which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the director's duties. The premium on the bond shall be paid out of the state treasury.

[C24, §309, 311 – 316; C27, §309, 311, 313 – 316; C31, §309, 311, 314 – 316, 1063; C35, §84-e4; C39, §84.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.4]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §103

Referred to in §7E.5

Confirmation, §2.32

8.5 General powers and duties.

The director of the department of management shall have the power and authority to:

1. *Assistants.* Employ, with the approval of the governor, two assistants and such clerical assistants as the director may find necessary.

2. *Compensation of employees.* Fix the compensation, with the approval of the governor, of any person employed by the director, provided that the total amount paid in salaries shall not exceed the appropriation made for that purpose.

3. *Discharge of employees.* Discharge any employee of the department of management.

4. *Miscellaneous duties.* Exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.

[C51, §50 – 58; R60, §71 – 79, 1967; C73, §66 – 74; C97, §89 – 97, 162; S13, §89, 162, 163-a, 170-e, -f; SS15, §170-r, -s, -t, -u; C24, §102 – 109, 391 – 407; C27, §102 – 109, 130-a1, 391 – 407; C31, §102 – 109, 130-a1, 391 – 397, 397-d1, 398 – 407; C35, §84-e5; C39, §84.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.5]

Merit system, chapter 8A, subchapter IV

8.6 Specific powers and duties.

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

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

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

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

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

taxation shall equal the amount to be received from property taxes, and such amount shall be shown on the proposed budget estimate.

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

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

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

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

5. Reserved.

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

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

8. *Rules.* To make such rules, subject to the approval of the governor, as may be necessary for effectively carrying on the work of the department of management. The director may, with the approval of the executive council, require any state official, agency, department, or commission, to require any applicant, registrant, filer, permit holder, or license holder, whether individual, partnership, trust, or corporation, to submit to said official, agency, department, or commission, the social security number or the tax number or both so assigned to said individual, partnership, trust, or corporation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. Statements showing:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. *Budget and tax rate databases.* To develop and make available to the public a searchable budget database and internet site as required under chapter 8G, subchapter I, and to develop and make available to the public a searchable tax rate database and internet site as required under chapter 8G, subchapter II.

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

12. *Targeted small businesses.* To assist the director of the economic development authority as requested in the establishment and implementation of the Iowa targeted small business procurement Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. *Designation of services — funding — customer council.*

a. To establish a process by which the department, in consultation with the department of administrative services, shall determine which services provided by the department of administrative services shall be funded by an appropriation and which services shall be funded by the governmental entity receiving the service.

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

c. To establish, by rule, a customer council responsible for overseeing the services

provided solely by the department of administrative services. The rules adopted shall provide for all of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[C51, §50; R60, §71, 1967; C73, §66; C97, §89; S13, §89, 161-a; C24, 27, 31, §102, 130, 329; C35, §84-e6; C39, §84.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.6]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §3; 85 Acts, ch 212, §21; 86 Acts, ch 1244, §3; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §104, 105, 2014; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §121; 86 Acts, ch 1016, §1; 89 Acts, ch 284, §1; 89 Acts, ch 298, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §3, 4; 90 Acts, ch 1266, §29; 91 Acts, ch 268, §602, 603; 99 Acts, ch 204, §21, 22; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §2, 3, 13; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §90; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §29; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §39; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §49, 158; 2013 Acts, ch 13, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §1

Referred to in §2.47A

Subsections 8 and 12 amended

8.7 Reporting of gifts and bequests received.

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

2005 Acts, ch 173, §27; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §25; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 79, §1

Referred to in §22.7, 68B.22, 68B.32, 68B.32A, 68B.32B, 68B.32C, 68B.32D

8.8 Special olympics fund — appropriation.

A special olympics fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the department of management. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the special olympics fund one hundred thousand dollars for distribution to one

or more organizations which administer special olympics programs benefiting the citizens of Iowa with disabilities.

94 Acts, ch 1199, §1; 99 Acts, ch 208, §15; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §7
Section amended

8.9 Grants enterprise management office.

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 99, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §26; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §1

8.10 Facilitator's duties.

The specific duties of the facilitator of the office of grants enterprise management may include the following:

1. Establish a grants network representing all state agencies to assist the grants enterprise management office in an advisory capacity. Each state agency shall designate an employee on the management or senior staff level to serve as the agency's federal funds coordinator and represent the agency on the grants network. An agency may not create a staff position for a federal funds coordinator. The coordinator's duties shall be in addition to the duties of the employee of the agency.

2. Develop a plan for increased state access to funding sources other than the general fund of the state.

3. Develop procedures to formally notify appropriate state and local agencies of the availability of discretionary federal funds and, when necessary, coordinate the application process.

4. Establish an automated information system database for grants applied for and received and to track congressional activity.

5. Provide information and counseling to state agencies and political subdivisions of the state concerning the availability and means of obtaining state, federal, and private grants.

6. Provide grant application writing assistance and training to state agencies and political subdivisions of the state, directly or through interagency contracts, cooperative agreements, or contracts with third-party providers.

7. Monitor the federal register and other federal or state publications to identify funding opportunities, with special emphasis on discretionary grants or other funding opportunities available to the state.

8. Periodically review the funding strategies and methods of those states that rank significantly above the national average in the per capita receipt of federal funds to determine whether those strategies and methods could be successfully employed by this state.

2003 Acts, ch 99, §2

8.11 Grant applications — minority impact statements.

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

- a. Any disproportionate or unique impact of proposed policies or programs on minority persons in this state.
 - b. A rationale for the existence of programs or policies having an impact on minority persons in this state.
 - c. Evidence of consultation of representatives of minority persons in cases where a policy or program has an identifiable impact on minority persons in this state.
2. For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - a. “Disability” means the same as provided in section 15.102, subsection 10, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1).
 - b. “Minority persons” includes individuals who are women, persons with a disability, African Americans, Latinos, Asians or Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaskan Native Americans.
 - c. “State agency” means a department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency or authority of the state of Iowa.
 3. The office of grants enterprise management shall create and distribute a minority impact statement form for state agencies and ensure its inclusion with applications for grants.
 4. The directives of this section shall be carried out to the extent consistent with federal law.
 5. The minority impact statement shall be used for informational purposes.

2008 Acts, ch 1095, §3, 4; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §6

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

8.12 through 8.20 Reserved.

THE BUDGET

See §8.6(9)

8.21 Budget transmitted.

Not later than February 1 of each legislative session, the governor shall transmit to the legislature a document to be known as a budget, setting forth the governor’s financial program for the ensuing fiscal year and having the character and scope set forth in sections 8.22 through 8.29.

If the governor is required to use a lesser amount in the budget process because of a later meeting of the state revenue estimating conference under section 8.22A, subsection 3, the governor shall transmit recommendations for a budget in conformance with that requirement within fourteen days of the later meeting of the state revenue estimating conference.

[SS15, §191-b; C24, 27, 31, §334; C35, §84-e14; C39, §84.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.21]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2015; 92 Acts, ch 1227, §1; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §4, 13

Referred to in §8.27, 8.54, 257.8

8.22 Nature and contents of budget.

The budget shall consist of four parts, the nature and contents of which shall be as follows:

1. *Part I — Governor’s budget message.*
 - a. Part I shall consist of the governor’s budget message, in which the governor shall set forth:
 - (1) (a) The governor’s program for meeting all the expenditure needs of the government for the fiscal year, indicating the classes of funds, general or special, from which appropriations are to be made and the means through which the expenditures shall be financed.
 - (b) The governor’s program shall include a single budget request for all capital projects proposed by the governor. The request shall include but is not limited to the following:
 - (i) The purpose and need for each capital project.
 - (ii) A priority listing of capital projects.

(iii) The costs of acquisition, lease, construction, renovation, or demolition of each capital project.

(iv) The identification of the means and source of funding each capital project.

(v) The estimated operating costs of each capital project after completion.

(vi) The estimated maintenance costs of each capital project after completion.

(vii) The consequences of delaying or abandoning each capital project.

(viii) Alternative approaches to meeting the purpose or need for each capital project.

(ix) Alternative financing mechanisms.

(x) A cost-benefit analysis or economic impact of each capital project.

b. (1) Financial statements giving in summary form:

(a) The condition of the treasury at the end of the last completed fiscal year, the estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the year in progress, and the estimated condition of the treasury at the end of the following fiscal year if the governor's budget proposals are put into effect.

(b) Statements showing the bonded indebtedness of the government, debt authorized and unissued, debt redemption and interest requirements, and condition of the sinking funds, if any.

(c) A summary of appropriations recommended for the following fiscal year for each department and establishment and for the government as a whole, in comparison with the actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year and the estimated expenditures for the year in progress.

(d) A summary of the revenue, estimated to be received by the government during the following fiscal year, classified according to sources, in comparison with the actual revenue received by the government during the last completed fiscal year and estimated income during the year in progress.

(e) A statement of federal funds received in the form of block or categorical grants which were not included in the governor's budget for the previous fiscal year and a statement of anticipated block grants and categorical grants. The budget shall indicate how the federal funds will be used and the programs to which they will be allocated. The amount of state funds required to implement the programs to which the federal funds will apply shall also be indicated. The departments shall provide information to the director on the anticipated federal block grants and categorical grants to be received on or before November 1 of each year. The director shall use this information to develop an annual update of the statement of federal funds received which shall be provided to the general assembly.

(f) Other financial statements, data, and comments as in the governor's opinion are necessary or desirable in order to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition and operation of the government and the effect that the budget as proposed by the governor will have on the financial condition and operation.

(2) If the estimated revenues of the government for the ensuing fiscal year as set forth in the budget on the basis of existing laws, plus the estimated amounts in the treasury at the close of the year in progress, available for expenditure in the ensuing fiscal year are less than the aggregate recommended for the ensuing fiscal year as contained in the budget, the governor shall make recommendations to the legislature in respect to the manner in which the deficit shall be met, whether by an increase in the state tax or the imposition of new taxes, increased rates on existing taxes, or otherwise, and if the aggregate of the estimated revenues, plus estimated balances in the treasury, is greater than the recommended appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, the governor shall make recommendations in reference to the application of the surplus to the reduction of debt or otherwise, to the reduction in taxation, or to such other action as in the governor's opinion is in the interest of the public welfare.

2. *Part II — Recommended appropriations.*

a. Part II shall present in detail for the ensuing fiscal year the governor's recommendations for appropriations to meet the expenditure needs of the government from each general class of funds, in comparison with actual expenditures for each of the purposes during the last completed fiscal year and estimated expenditures for the year in progress, classified by departments and establishments and indicating for each the appropriations recommended for:

(1) Meeting the cost of administration, operation, and maintenance of the departments and establishments.

(2) Appropriations for meeting the cost of land, public improvements, and other capital outlays in connection with the departments and establishments.

b. Each item of expenditure, actual or estimated, and appropriations recommended for administration, operation, and maintenance of each department or establishment shall be supported by detailed statements showing the actual and estimated expenditures and appropriations classified by objects according to a standard scheme of classification to be prescribed by the director.

3. *Part III — Appropriation bills.* Part III shall include a draft or drafts of appropriation bills having for their purpose to give legal sanction to the appropriations recommended to be made in parts I and II. The appropriation bills shall indicate the funds, general or special, from which the appropriations shall be paid, but the appropriations need not be in greater detail than to indicate the total appropriation to be made for:

a. Administration, operation, and maintenance of each department and establishment for the fiscal year.

b. The cost of land, public improvements, and other capital outlays for each department and establishment, itemized by specific projects or classes of projects of the same general character.

4. *Part IV — Strategic plan.* Part IV shall include an explanation that correlates the budget with the enterprise strategic plan adopted pursuant to section 8E.204. The budget shall provide an explanation of appropriations recommended for the administration and maintenance of an agency as defined in section 8E.103 with the general evaluation of the agency in meeting enterprise strategic goals, including identifying goals that require legislation.

[SS15, §191-b; C24, 27, 31, §332, 333, 335; C35, §84-e15; C39, §84.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.22; 81 Acts, ch 17, §2]

84 Acts, ch 1231, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2016; 89 Acts, ch 298, §6; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 169, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §2.48, 8.6, 8.21, 8.22A, 8.25, 8.27, 8.41, 8.54

8.22A Revenue estimating conference.

1. The state revenue estimating conference is created consisting of the governor or the governor's designee, the director of the legislative services agency or the director's designee, and a third member agreed to by the other two.

2. The conference shall meet as often as deemed necessary, but shall meet at least three times per year. The conference may use sources of information deemed appropriate. At each meeting, the conference shall agree to estimates for the current fiscal year and the following fiscal year for the general fund of the state, lottery revenues to be available for disbursement, and from gambling revenues and from interest earned on the cash reserve fund and the economic emergency fund to be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund. Only an estimate for the following fiscal year agreed to by the conference pursuant to subsection 3, 4, or 5, shall be used for purposes of calculating the state general fund expenditure limitation under section 8.54, and any other estimate agreed to shall be considered a preliminary estimate that shall not be used for purposes of calculating the state general fund expenditure limitation.

3. By December 15 of each fiscal year the conference shall agree to a revenue estimate for the fiscal year beginning the following July 1. That estimate shall be used by the governor in the preparation of the budget message under section 8.22 and by the general assembly in the budget process. If the conference agrees to a different estimate at a later meeting which projects a greater amount of revenue than the initial estimate amount agreed to by December 15, the governor and the general assembly shall continue to use the initial estimate amount in the budget process for that fiscal year. However, if the conference agrees to a different estimate at a later meeting which projects a lesser amount of revenue than the initial estimate amount, the governor and the general assembly shall use the lesser amount in the budget process for that fiscal year. As used in this subsection, "later meeting" means only those later

meetings which are held prior to the conclusion of the regular session of the general assembly and, if the general assembly holds an extraordinary session prior to the commencement of the fiscal year to which the estimate applies, those later meetings which are held before or during the extraordinary session.

4. At the meeting in which the conference agrees to the revenue estimate for the following fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of subsection 3, the conference shall agree to an estimate for tax refunds payable from that estimated revenue. The estimates required by this subsection shall be used in determining the adjusted revenue estimate under section 8.54.

5. At the meeting in which the conference agrees to the revenue estimate for the succeeding fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of subsection 3, the conference shall also agree to the following estimates which shall be used by the governor in preparation of the budget message under section 8.22 and the general assembly in the budget process for the succeeding fiscal year:

a. The amount of lottery revenues for the following fiscal year to be available for disbursement following the deductions made pursuant to section 99G.39, subsection 1.

b. The amount of revenue for the following fiscal year from gambling revenues and from interest earned on the cash reserve fund and the economic emergency fund to be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund under section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “e”.

c. The amount of accruals of those revenues collected by or due from entities other than the state on or before June 30 of the fiscal year but not remitted to the state until after June 30.

d. The amount of accrued lottery revenues collected on or before June 30 of the fiscal year but not transferred to the general fund of the state until after June 30.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2045; 92 Acts, ch 1227, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §4; 95 Acts, ch 214, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1218, §24; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §5, 13; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §23, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §98, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §214, 287; 2011 Acts, ch 117, §1, 4; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §125

Referred to in §8.21, 8.54, 602.1304

8.23 Annual departmental estimates.

1. On or before October 1, prior to each legislative session, all departments and establishments of the government shall transmit to the director, on blanks to be furnished by the director, estimates of their expenditure requirements, including every proposed expenditure, for the ensuing fiscal year, classified so as to distinguish between expenditures estimated for administration, operation, and maintenance, and the cost of each project involving the purchase of land or the making of a public improvement or capital outlay of a permanent character, together with supporting data and explanations as called for by the director.

a. The estimates of expenditure requirements shall be based upon seventy-five percent of the funding provided for the current fiscal year accounted for by program reduced by the historical employee vacancy factor in form specified by the director and the remainder of the estimate of expenditure requirements prioritized by program. The estimates shall be accompanied with performance measures for evaluating the effectiveness of the program.

b. The budget estimates for an agency as defined in section 8E.103 shall be based on achieving goals contained in the enterprise strategic plan and the agency’s strategic plan as provided for in chapter 8E. The estimates shall be accompanied by a description of the measurable and other results to be achieved by the agency. Performance measures shall be based on the goals developed pursuant to sections 8E.205, 8E.206, and 8E.208. The estimates shall be accompanied by an explanation of the manner in which appropriations requested for the administration and maintenance of the agency meet goals contained in the enterprise strategic plan and the agency’s strategic plan, including identifying goals that require legislation.

c. If a department or establishment fails to submit estimates within the time specified, the legislative services agency shall use the amounts of the appropriations to the department or establishment for the fiscal year in process at the time the estimates are required to be submitted as the amounts for the department’s or establishment’s request in the documents

submitted to the general assembly for the ensuing fiscal year and the governor shall cause estimates to be prepared for that department or establishment as in the governor's opinion are reasonable and proper.

d. The director shall furnish standard budget request forms to each department or agency of state government.

2. On or before November 15 all departments and establishments of government and the judicial branch shall transmit to the department of management and the legislative services agency estimates of their receipts and expenditure requirements from federal or other nonstate grants, receipts, and funds for the ensuing fiscal year. The transmittal shall include the names of the grantor and the grant or the source of the funds, the estimated amount of the funds, and the planned expenditures and use of the funds. The format of the transmittal shall be specified by the legislative services agency.

[S13, §163-a; SS15, §191-a; C24, 27, 31, §327, 328; C35, §84-e16; C39, §84.16; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.23]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2017; 90 Acts, ch 1252, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1263, §53; 91 Acts, ch 263, §31; 95 Acts, ch 214, § 20; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 169, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §88, 159

Referred to in §7E.5A, 8.21, 8.25, 35A.10, 97B.4, 218.58, 225C.7, 225C.7A, 237.14, 421.17, 455A.4, 602.1301

8.24 Repealed by 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, § 12, 13.

8.25 Tentative budget.

Upon the receipt of the estimates of expenditure requirements called for by section 8.23 and not later than the following December 1, the director of the department of management shall cause to be prepared a tentative budget conforming as to scope, contents, and character to the requirements of section 8.22 and containing the estimates of expenditures as called for by section 8.23, which tentative budget shall be transmitted to the governor.

[C24, 27, 31, §332; C35, §84-e18; C39, §84.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.25]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §6, 13

Referred to in §8.21, 8.26

8.26 Hearings.

Immediately upon the receipt of the tentative budget provided for by section 8.25 the governor shall make provision for public hearings thereon, at which the governor may require the attendance of the heads and other officers of all departments, establishments and other persons receiving or requesting the grant of state funds and the giving by them of such explanations and suggestions as they may be called upon to give or as they may desire to offer in respect to items of requested appropriations in which they are interested. The governor shall also extend invitations to the governor-elect and the director of the department of management to be present at such hearings and to participate in the hearings through the asking of questions or the expression of opinion in regard to the items of the tentative budget.

[C24, 27, 31, §331; C35, §84-e19; C39, §84.19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.26]

Referred to in §2A.4, 8.21

8.27 Preparation of budget.

Following the inauguration, the governor shall proceed to the formulation of the budget provided for by sections 8.21 and 8.22.

[C35, §84-e20; C39, §84.20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.27]

Referred to in §8.21

8.28 Supplemental estimates.

The governor shall transmit to the legislature supplemental estimates for such appropriations as in the governor's judgment may be necessary on account of laws enacted after transmission of the budget, or as the governor deems otherwise in the public interest.

The governor shall accompany such estimates with a statement of the reasons therefor, including the reasons for their omission from the budget. Whenever such supplemental estimates amount to an aggregate which, if they had been contained in the budget, would have required the governor to make a recommendation for the raising of additional revenue, the governor shall make such recommendation.

[C35, §84-e21; C39, §84.21; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.28]
Referred to in §8.21

8.29 Regents universities — uniform accounting system.

The state board of regents, with the approval of the director of the department of management, shall establish a uniform budgeting and accounting system for the institutions of higher education under its control, and shall require each of the institutions of higher education to begin operating under the uniform system not later than June 30, 1994.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.29]

92 Acts, ch 1246, §23; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §7, 13

Referred to in §8.21

EXECUTION OF THE BUDGET

8.30 Availability of appropriations.

The appropriations made are not available for expenditure until allotted as provided for in section 8.31. All appropriations are declared to be maximum and proportionate appropriations, the purpose being to make the appropriations payable in full in the amounts named if the estimated budget resources during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made, are sufficient to pay all of the appropriations in full. The governor shall restrict allotments only to prevent an overdraft or deficit in any fiscal year for which appropriations are made.

[C35, §84-e23; C39, §84.23; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.30]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2019

8.31 Allotments of appropriations — exceptions — modifications.

1. *a.* Before an appropriation of any department or establishment becomes available, the department or establishment shall submit to the director of the department of management a requisition for allotment of the appropriation according to dates identified in the requisition during the fiscal year by which portions of the appropriation will be needed. The department or establishment shall submit the requisition by June 1, prior to the start of a fiscal year or by another date identified by the director. The requisition shall contain details of proposed expenditures as may be required by the director subject to review by the governor.

b. The director of the department of management shall approve the allotments subject to review by the governor, unless it is found that the estimated budget resources during the fiscal year are insufficient to pay all appropriations in full, in which event such allotments may be modified to the extent the governor may deem necessary in order that there shall be no overdraft or deficit in the several funds of the state at the end of the fiscal year, and the director shall submit copies of the allotments thus approved or modified to the head of the department or establishment concerned, who shall set up such allotments on the books and be governed accordingly in the control of expenditures.

2. Allotments made in accordance with subsection 1 may be subsequently modified by the director of the department of management at the direction of the governor either upon the written request of the head of the department or establishment concerned, or in the event the governor finds that the estimated budget resources during the fiscal year are insufficient to pay all appropriations in full, upon the governor's own initiative to the extent the governor may deem necessary in order that there shall be no overdraft or deficit in the several funds of the state at the end of the fiscal year; and the head of the department or establishment shall be given notice of a modification in the same way as in the case of original allotments.

3. The allotment requests of all departments and establishments collecting governmental

fees and other revenue which supplement a state appropriation shall attach to the summary of requests a statement showing how much of the proposed allotments are to be financed from state appropriations, stores, and repayment receipts.

4. The procedure to be employed in controlling the expenditures and receipts of the state fair board and the institutions under the state board of regents, whose collections are not deposited in the state treasury, is that outlined in section 8A.502, subsection 9.

5. If the governor determines that the estimated budget resources during the fiscal year are insufficient to pay all appropriations in full, the reductions shall be uniform and prorated between all departments, agencies, and establishments upon the basis of their respective appropriations.

6. Allotments from appropriations for the foreign trade offices of the economic development authority, if the appropriations are described by line item in the authority's appropriation Act or another Act, may be made as is necessary to take advantage of the most favorable foreign currency exchange rates.

[C35, §84-e24; C39, §84.24; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.31; 81 Acts, ch 18, §1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1972; 87 Acts, ch 115, §4; 89 Acts, ch 309, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1063, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §89, 159; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §8.30, 8.32, 8.55, 8.57, 97B.7, 257.16, 260C.18D, 284.3A, 284.15, 441.21A

8.32 Conditional availability of appropriations.

1. All appropriations made to any department or establishment of the government as receive or collect moneys available for expenditure by them under present laws, are declared to be in addition to such repayment receipts, and such appropriations are to be available as and to the extent that such receipts are insufficient to meet the costs of administration, operation, and maintenance, or public improvements of such departments:

a. Provided, that such receipts or collections shall be deposited in the state treasury as part of the general fund or special funds in all cases, except those collections made by the state fair board, the institutions under the state board of regents, and the natural resource commission.

b. Provided further, that no repayment receipts shall be available for expenditures until allotted as provided in section 8.31; and

c. Provided further, that the collection of repayment receipts by the state fair board and the institutions under the state board of regents shall be deposited in a bank or banks duly designated and qualified as state depositories, in the name of the state of Iowa, for the use of such boards and institutions, and such funds shall be available only on the check of such boards or institutions depositing them, which are hereby authorized to withdraw such funds, but only after allotment by the governor as provided in section 8.31; and

d. Provided further, that this chapter shall not apply to endowment or private trust funds or to gifts to institutions owned or controlled by the state or to the income from such endowment or private trust funds, or to private funds belonging to students or inmates of state institutions.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to prohibit the state fair board from creating an emergency or sinking fund out of the receipts of the state fair and state appropriation for the purpose of taking care of any emergency that might arise beyond the control of the board of not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars. Neither shall this chapter be construed to prohibit the state fair board from retaining an additional sum of not to exceed three hundred fifty thousand dollars to be used in carrying out the provisions of chapter 173.

[C35, §84-e25; C39, §84.25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.32]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §2

Referred to in §8.57
Section amended

8.33 Time limit on obligations — reversion.

No obligation of any kind shall be incurred or created subsequent to the last day of the fiscal year for which an appropriation is made, except when specific provision otherwise is

made in the Act making the appropriation. On August 31, or as otherwise provided in an appropriation Act, following the close of each fiscal year, all unencumbered or unobligated balances of appropriations made for that fiscal term revert to the state treasury and to the credit of the funds from which the appropriations were made, except that capital expenditures for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings or new construction continue in force until the attainment of the object or the completion of the work for which the appropriations were made unless the Act making an appropriation for the capital expenditure contains a specific provision relating to a time limit for incurring an obligation or reversion of funds. This section does not repeal sections 7D.11 through 7D.14.

No payment of an obligation for goods and services shall be charged to an appropriation subsequent to the last day of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made unless the goods or services are received on or before the last day of the fiscal year, except that repair projects, purchase of specialized equipment and furnishings, and other contracts for services and capital expenditures for the purchase of land or the erection of buildings or new construction or remodeling, which were committed and in progress prior to the end of the fiscal year are excluded from this provision.

[C35, §84-e26; C39, §84.26; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.33]

83 Acts, ch 172, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1091, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1305, §17; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2020; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §770; 89 Acts, ch 284, §2

Referred to in §8.41A, 8.55, 8.56, 8.57, 8.57E, 8.57F, 8.62, 8.75, 8A.123, 8A.321, 8A.328, 8A.431, 8A.432, 8A.434, 8A.435, 8A.436, 8A.437, 8A.438, 8A.457, 8A.502, 8B.13, 8B.33, 8D.14, 11.6, 12.72, 12.79, 12.82, 12.88, 12.88A, 12.89, 12.91, 12A.6, 15.106A, 15.293, 15.313, 15.335B, 15.343, 15.412, 15E.311, 15E.363, 15E.204, 15E.205, 16.5, 16.40, 16.41, 16.100, 16.134, 16.141, 16.181, 16.182, 16.183, 16.184, 16.185, 25.2, 34A.7A, 35A.5, 35A.16, 35D.18, 80.42, 80.43, 80.44, 80A.14, 80B.16, 89.8, 89A.19, 90A.10, 91C.9, 96.7A, 99B.10D, 99D.13, 99F.20, 100B.4, 100B.12, 100B.13, 100C.9, 100D.7, 103.7, 105.9, 123.183, 124.557, 135.25, 135.39A, 135.175, 135A.8, 136C.10, 142C.15, 144.13A, 144.46A, 147.82, 159.21, 159A.7, 159A.16, 161A.80, 161D.2, 161D.12, 161G.2, 162.2C, 165B.2, 169.5, 169A.13A, 170.3C, 173.22, 216B.3, 222.92, 225C.41, 226.9C, 231.23, 231E.4, 232.188, 234.45, 235A.2, 249A.33, 249A.50, 249L.4, 249M.4, 256.36, 256.39, 256.40, 256.42, 256.44, 256.52, 256.87, 256I.11, 257.16A, 260C.18A, 260H.2, 260I.2, 261.17A, 261.19, 261.22, 261.23, 261.38, 261.72, 261.73, 261.86, 261.87, 261.110, 261.111, 261.112, 261.113, 261.114, 261E.13, 272.10, 284.13, 284.14, 303.3, 303.3D, 303.9, 303A.4, 303A.7, 307.20, 307.46, 312.2, 312A.2, 314.28, 321.34, 321G.7, 321I.8, 324A.6A, 327G.29, 327H.20A, 327J.2, 331.604, 418.10, 421.46, 426B.1, 426C.2, 452A.79A, 453A.2, 453A.35A, 455A.18, 455A.19, 455B.112A, 455B.133B, 455B.183A, 455B.196, 455B.265A, 455C.17, 455D.11C, 455D.15, 455E.11, 455G.3, 455G.21, 455H.401, 456A.17, 456A.21, 459.401, 459.501, 460.303, 461.31, 463B.3, 466.9, 466A.2, 466B.45, 473.19A, 476.10A, 476.46, 483A.3B, 502.601, 514I.11, 533C.902, 537.6203, 541A.7, 546.12, 553.19, 602.1302, 602.1304, 691.6, 692.2A, 692A.119, 714.16A, 714.16C, 717F.9, 724.11, 904.117, 904.118A, 904.303A, 904.311, 904.311A, 904.703, 904.706, 915.94

8.34 Charging off unexpended appropriations.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the director of the department of administrative services shall transfer to the fund from which an appropriation was made, any unexpended or unencumbered balance of that appropriation remaining at the expiration of two months after the close of the fiscal term for which the appropriation was made. At the time the transfer is made on the books of the department of administrative services, the director shall certify that fact to the treasurer of state, who shall make corresponding entries on the books of the treasurer's office.

[C27, 31, §130-a1; C35, §84-a1; C39, §84.27; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.34]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §3; 89 Acts, ch 284, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

8.35 General supervisory control.

The governor and the director of the department of management and any officer of the department of management, hereinabove provided for, when authorized by the governor, are hereby authorized to make such inquiries regarding the receipts, custody and application of state funds, existing organization, activities and methods of business of the departments and establishments, assignments of particular activities to particular services and regrouping of such services, as in the opinion of the governor, will enable the governor to make recommendations to the legislature, and, within the scope of the powers possessed by the governor, to order action to be taken, having for their purpose to bring about increased economy and efficiency in the conduct of the affairs of government.

[C35, §84-e27; C39, §84.28; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.35]

8.35A Information to be given to legislative services agency.

1. By July 1, the director of the department of management, in conjunction with the director of the department of administrative services, shall provide a projected expenditure

breakdown of each appropriation for the beginning fiscal year to the legislative services agency in the form and level of detail requested by the legislative services agency. By the fifteenth of each month, the director, in conjunction with the director of the department of administrative services, shall transmit to the legislative services agency a record for each appropriation of actual expenditures for the prior month of the fiscal year and the fiscal year to date in the form and level of detail as requested by the legislative services agency. By October 1, the director, in conjunction with the director of the department of administrative services, shall transmit the total record of an appropriation, including reversions and transfers for the prior fiscal year ending June 30, to the legislative services agency.

2. Commencing October 1, the director shall provide weekly budget tapes in the form and level of detail requested by the legislative services agency reflecting finalized agency budget requests for the following fiscal year as submitted to the governor. The director shall transmit all agency requests in final form to the legislative services agency by November 15. Final budget records containing the governor's recommendation and final agency requests shall be transmitted to the legislative services agency by January 1 or no later than the date the governor's budget document is delivered to the printer. The governor's recommendation included on this record shall be considered confidential by the legislative services agency until it is made public by the governor. The legislative services agency shall use this data in the preparation of information for the legislative appropriation process.

3. The director shall communicate any changes or anticipated changes to the budgeting system or the accounting system in writing to the legislative services agency prior to implementation.

4. A government agency which receives state funds directly from the state or indirectly through a political subdivision as directed by statute and which is not a city, county, or school district is subject to this subsection. A government agency which is subject to this subsection shall submit a copy of its budget to the legislative services agency, identifying it as being submitted under this subsection, when the budget of that government agency has received approval from the governing head or body of that agency. The copy of the budget submitted to the legislative services agency shall be on the budget forms provided by the department of management to state agencies under this chapter. The government agency shall also submit a statement identifying any funds available to the agency which are not included in the budget.

5. The department shall transmit the enterprise strategic plan and related information and an agency shall transmit its agency strategic plan, performance report, and related information as required by chapter 8E to the legislative services agency.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2013; 89 Acts, ch 284, §4; 95 Acts, ch 214, §21; 2001 Acts, ch 169, §4; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §8, 13; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §602.1301

8.36 Fiscal year.

The fiscal year of the government shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June. This fiscal year shall be used for purposes of making appropriations and of financial reporting and shall be uniformly adopted by all departments and establishments of the government.

However, the department of workforce development may use the federal fiscal year instead of the fiscal year commencing on July 1.

[C35, §84-e28; C39, §84.29; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.36; 81 Acts, ch 19, §1]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

Referred to in §455A.19, 904.706

8.36A Full-time equivalent positions.

1. For purposes of making appropriations and financial reports and as used in appropriations statutes, "full-time equivalent position" means a budgeting and monitoring unit that equates the aggregate of full-time positions, part-time positions, a vacancy and turnover factor, and other adjustments. One full-time equivalent position represents two thousand eighty working hours, which is the regular number of hours one full-time person

works in one fiscal year. The number of full-time equivalent positions shall be calculated by totaling the regular number of hours that could be annually worked by persons in all authorized positions, reducing those hours by a vacancy and turnover factor and dividing that amount by two thousand eighty hours. In order to achieve the full-time equivalent position level, the number of filled positions may exceed the number of full-time equivalent positions during parts of the fiscal year to compensate for time periods when the number of filled positions is below the authorized number of full-time equivalent positions.

2. a. If a department or establishment has reached or anticipates reaching the full-time equivalent position level authorized for the department but determines that conversion of a contract position to a full-time equivalent position would result in cost savings while providing comparable or better services, the department or establishment may request the director of the department of management to approve the conversion and addition of the full-time equivalent position. The request shall be accompanied by evidence demonstrating how the cost savings and service quality will be achieved through the conversion. If approved by the director of the department of management, the department's or establishment's authorized full-time equivalent position level shall be increased accordingly and the revised level shall be reported to the fiscal committee of the legislative council and the legislative services agency.

b. A department or establishment shall not convert a full-time equivalent position authorized for the department or establishment to a contract position and shall not use appropriated moneys for such a contract position unless the department or establishment receives approval from the director of the department of management to convert the full-time equivalent position to a contract position. The director of the department of management shall not approve the conversion unless the department or establishment submits sufficient evidence that the conversion would result in cost savings while providing comparable or better services.

90 Acts, ch 1247, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §122; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §59

Referred to in §16.221, 455B.183C

8.37 Repealed by 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §12, 13.

8.38 Misuse of appropriations.

No state department, institution, or agency, or any board member, commissioner, director, manager, or other person connected with any such department, institution, or agency, shall expend funds or approve claims in excess of the appropriations made thereto, nor expend funds for any purpose other than that for which the money was appropriated, except as otherwise provided by law. A violation of the foregoing provision shall make any person violating same, or consenting to the violation of same liable to the state for such sum so expended together with interest and costs, which shall be recoverable in an action to be instituted by the attorney general for the use of the state, which action may be brought in any county of the state.

[C35, §84-e29; C39, §84.31; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.38]

8.39 Use of appropriations — transfer.

1. Except as otherwise provided by law, an appropriation or any part of it shall not be used for any other purpose than that for which it was made. However, with the prior written consent and approval of the governor and the director of the department of management, the governing board or head of any state department, institution, or agency may, at any time during the fiscal year, make a whole or partial intradepartmental transfer of its unexpended appropriations for purposes within the scope of such department, institution, or agency. Such transfer shall be to an appropriation made from the same funding source and within the same fiscal year. The amount of a transfer made from an appropriation under this subsection shall be limited to not more than one-tenth of one percent of the total of all appropriations made from the funding source of the transferred appropriation for the fiscal year in which the transfer is made.

2. If the appropriation of a department, institution, or agency is insufficient to properly

meet the legitimate expenses of the department, institution, or agency, the director, with the approval of the governor, may make an interdepartmental transfer from any other department, institution, or agency of the state having an appropriation in excess of its needs, of sufficient funds to meet that deficiency. Such transfer shall be to an appropriation made from the same funding source and within the same fiscal year. The amount of a transfer made from an appropriation under this subsection shall be limited to not more than one-tenth of one percent of the total of all appropriations made from the funding source of the transferred appropriation for the fiscal year in which the transfer is made. An interdepartmental transfer to an appropriation which is not an entitlement appropriation is not authorized when the general assembly is in regular session and, in addition, the sum of interdepartmental transfers in a fiscal year to an appropriation which is not an entitlement appropriation shall not exceed fifty percent of the amount of the appropriation as enacted by the general assembly. For the purposes of this subsection, an entitlement appropriation is a line item appropriation to the state public defender for indigent defense or to the department of human services for foster care, state supplementary assistance, or medical assistance, or for the family investment program.

3. The aggregate amount of intradepartmental and interdepartmental transfers made from all appropriations for a fiscal year pursuant to this section is limited to not more than five-tenths of one percent of the total amount of the appropriations made from the general fund of the state for the fiscal year. The aggregate amount of the intradepartmental and interdepartmental transfers made from an appropriation for a fiscal year is limited to fifty percent of the appropriation.

4. Prior to any transfer of funds pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 of this section or a transfer of an allocation from a subunit of a department which statutorily has independent budgeting authority, the director shall notify the chairpersons of the standing committees on budget of the senate and the house of representatives and the chairpersons of subcommittees of such committees of the proposed transfer. The notice from the director shall include information concerning the amount of the proposed transfer, the departments, institutions or agencies affected by the proposed transfer and the reasons for the proposed transfer. Chairpersons notified shall be given at least two weeks to review and comment on the proposed transfer before the transfer of funds is made.

5. Any transfer made under the provisions of this section shall be reported to the legislative fiscal committee on a monthly basis. The report shall cover each calendar month and shall be due the tenth day of the following month. The report shall contain the following: The amount of each transfer; the date of each transfer; the departments and funds affected; a brief explanation of the reason for the transfer; and such other information as may be required by the committee. A summary of all transfers made under the provisions of this section shall be included in the annual report of the legislative fiscal committee.

[C97, §187; SS15, §170-q; C24, 27, 31, §345; C35, §84-a3; C39, §84.32; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.39]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2022; 87 Acts, ch 115, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1199, §44; 2011 Acts, ch 117, §2 – 4

Referred to in §8.62, 24.24, 80.42, 125.44, 218.6, 249A.26, 261E.13, 284.13, 307.46, 313.5

8.39A Repealed by 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §12, 13.

8.40 Penalty — removal — impeachment.

A refusal to perform any of the requirements of this chapter, or a refusal to perform a rule or requirement or request of the governor or the director of the department of management made pursuant to this chapter, by a board member, commissioner, director, manager, building committee, other officer or person connected with any institution, or other state department or establishment, subjects the offender to a penalty of two hundred fifty dollars, to be recovered in an action instituted in the district court of Polk county by the attorney general for the use of the state. If the offender is not an officer elected by vote of the people, the offense is sufficient cause for removal from office or dismissal from employment by the governor upon thirty days' notice in writing to the offender; and if the offender is an

officer elected by vote of the people, the offense is sufficient cause to subject the offender to impeachment.

[S13, §163-a; C24, 27, 31, §330; C35, §84-e30; C39, §84.33; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.40]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. The state agency shall send copies of the proposed block grant plan to the legislative

fiscal committee and to the appropriate appropriations subcommittee chairpersons and ranking members of the general assembly. The plan and any program changes contained within the plan shall be adopted as rules in accordance with chapter 17A.

[81 Acts, ch 17, §3]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §4; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2023; 96 Acts, ch 1105, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §15.108, 256.10A, 256I.11

8.41A Federal recovery and reinvestment fund.

1. A federal recovery and reinvestment fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of management consisting of moneys received from the federal government for state and local government fiscal relief under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, and other moneys received for state and local government fiscal relief under any other federal legislation. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the fund that remain unexpended or unobligated at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund.

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 183, §68, 74

8.42 Repealed by 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §12, 13.

8.43 Salary adjustment fund.

A "salary adjustment fund" is created, to be used to segregate funds appropriated by the general assembly for distribution to various state departments to fund salary increases for designated state employees. Moneys distributed from the salary adjustment fund are subject to the approval of the governor and director of the department of management.

[C77, 79, 81, §8.43]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §6

Referred to in §35D.18, 222.92

8.44 Reporting additional funds received.

Upon receiving federal funds or any other funds from any public or private sources except gifts or donations made to institutions for the personal use or for the benefit of members, patients, or inmates and receipts from the gift shop of merchandise manufactured by members, patients, or inmates, the state departments, agencies, boards, and institutions receiving such funds shall submit a written report within thirty days after receipt of the funds to the director of the department of management. The report shall state the source of the funds that supplement or replace state appropriations for institutional operations, the amount received, and the terms under which the funds are received.

All departments and establishments of government and the judicial branch shall notify the department of management and the legislative services agency of any change in the receipt of federal or other nonstate grants, receipts, and funds from the funding levels on which appropriations for the current or ensuing fiscal year were or are based. Changes which must be reported include, but are not limited to, any request, approval, award, or loss changes affecting federal or other nonstate grants, receipts, or funds. The notifications shall be made

on a quarterly basis. The format of the notifications shall be specified by the legislative services agency.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.44]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §7; 90 Acts, ch 1263, §54; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49
Referred to in §§7, 8.9

8.45 Purchase of real estate by state departments.

Purchases of real estate as provided by law may be made by a state department on written contracts providing for payment over a period of years but the obligations thereon shall not constitute a debt or charge against the state of Iowa nor against the funds of the department for which said purchases are made. Purchase payments shall be made from only capital funds appropriated for that purpose. All state-appropriated capital funds used for any one purchase contract shall be taken entirely from a single capital appropriation and shall be set aside for that purpose. In event of default, the only remedy of the seller shall be against the property itself in rem, pursuant to chapter 654. In no event shall a deficiency judgment be entered or enforced against the state or the department making the purchase. The provisions of chapter 656 prescribing how a real estate contract may be forfeited shall, in no event, be applicable. In a foreclosure proceeding pursuant to this section and chapter 654, the department making the purchase and the attorney general shall be the only defendants who need be named and such department and the attorney general may be served personally or by restricted certified mail. The department and the attorney general shall have thirty days from the date of completed service in which to appear.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §8.45]

8.46 Lease-purchase — reporting.

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

a. “*Installment acquisition*” includes, but is not limited to, an arrangement in which title of ownership passes when the first installment payment is made.

b. “*Lease-purchase arrangement*” includes, but is not limited to, an arrangement in which title of ownership passes when the final installment payment is made.

c. “*State agency*” means any executive, judicial, or legislative department, commission, board, institution, division, bureau, office, agency, or other entity of state government.

2. At least thirty days prior to entering into a contract involving a lease-purchase or installment acquisition arrangement in which any part or the total amount of the contract is at least fifty thousand dollars, a state agency shall notify the legislative services agency concerning the contract. The legislative services agency shall compile the notifications for submission to the legislative fiscal committee of the legislative council. The notification is required regardless of the source of payment for the lease-purchase or installment acquisition arrangement. The notification shall include all of the following information:

a. A description of the object of the lease-purchase or installment acquisition arrangement.

b. The proposed terms of the contract.

c. The cost of the contract, including principal and interest costs. If the actual cost of a contract is not known at least thirty days prior to entering into the contract, the state agency shall estimate the principal and interest costs for the contract.

d. An identification of the means and source of payment of the contract.

e. An analysis of consequences of delaying or abandoning the commencement of the contract.

3. The legislative fiscal committee shall report to the legislative council concerning the notifications it receives pursuant to this section.

91 Acts, ch 268, §606; 95 Acts, ch 214, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49

Referred to in §12.28

8.47 Service contracts.

1. The department of administrative services, in cooperation with the office of attorney general and the department of management, shall adopt uniform terms and conditions

for service contracts executed by a department or establishment benefiting from service contracts. The terms and conditions shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. The amount or basis for paying consideration to the party based on the party's performance under the service contract.

b. Methods to effectively oversee the party's compliance with the service contract by the department or establishment receiving the services during performance, including the delivery of invoices itemizing work performed under the service contract prior to payment.

c. Methods to effectively review performance of a service contract, including but not limited to performance measurements developed pursuant to chapter 8E.

2. Departments or establishments, with the approval of the department of management acting in cooperation with the office of attorney general and the department of administrative services, may adopt special terms and conditions for use by the departments or establishments in their service contracts.

3. The state board of regents shall establish terms and conditions for service contracts executed by institutions governed by the state board of regents.

4. This section does not apply to service contracts or other agreements for services by the department of public defense that are funded with at least seventy-five percent federal moneys. The department of public defense shall establish terms and conditions for service contracts and other agreements for services that comply with this section to the greatest extent possible.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §1, 23; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §123, 124

Government accountability and service contracts, see chapter 8F

8.48 through 8.50 Reserved.

8.51 Political subdivisions — fiscal year — unexpended funds.

1. The fiscal year of cities, counties, and other political subdivisions of the state shall begin July 1 and end the following June 30. For the purpose of this section, the term "*political subdivision*" includes school districts.

2. Each department that provides state funding to a political subdivision of the state shall annually review the statutory and regulatory requirements applicable to the political subdivision's receipt of the funding. The purpose of the review is to identify any barrier in statute or departmental rule or policy that would prevent recovery of any such state funding provided to a political subdivision that remains unencumbered or unobligated and the political subdivision no longer complies with requirements to receive the state funding. If an identified barrier exists in state law, the department shall propose legislation to the governor and general assembly to remove the barrier. If an identified barrier is in departmental rule or policy, the department shall amend the rule or policy to remove the barrier.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §8.51]

2011 Acts, ch 122, §37, 38

8.52 Planning responsibility.

The department of management shall:

1. Provide coordination of state planning, performance measurement, and management of interagency programs of the state, and recommend policies to the governor and the general assembly.

2. Maintain and make available demographic and other information useful for state and local planning.

3. Prepare and submit economic reports appraising the economic condition, growth, and development of the state.

4. Analyze the quality and quantity of services required for the orderly growth of the state, taking into consideration the relationship of activities, capabilities, and future plans of private enterprise, the local, state, and federal governments, and regional units established under state or federal legislation, and shall make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly for the establishment and improvement of such services.

5. Inquire into methods of planning, performance measurement, and program

development and the conduct of affairs of state government; prescribe adequate systems of records for planning, performance measurement, and programming; establish standards for effective planning, performance measurement, and programming in consultation with affected state agencies; and exercise all other powers necessary in discharging the powers and duties of this chapter.

6. Administer the accountable government Act as provided in chapter 8E.
86 Acts, ch 1245, §106; 2001 Acts, ch 169, §6, 7

8.53 GAAP deficit — GAAP implementation.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996, and each succeeding fiscal year, the governor shall recommend in the governor's budget and the general assembly shall provide funds to eliminate the GAAP deficit of the general fund of the state, as reported in the state's comprehensive annual financial report issued during the prior fiscal year, either through the appropriation of specific funds to correct a GAAP adjustment or by setting funds aside in a special account in an amount equal to the GAAP deficit.

- 92 Acts, ch 1227, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §7; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §9, 13
Referred to in §8.55, 8.56, 8.57, 8.57A, 8.57B, 8.57C, 8.57E, 8.57F, 8.75, 16.188, 426B.1, 453A.35A

8.54 General fund expenditure limitation.

1. For the purposes of section 8.22A, this section, and sections 8.55 through 8.57:

- a. "*Adjusted revenue estimate*" means the appropriate revenue estimate for the general fund for the following fiscal year as determined by the revenue estimating conference under section 8.22A, subsection 3, adjusted by subtracting estimated tax refunds payable from that estimated revenue and as determined by the conference, adding any new revenues which may be considered to be eligible for deposit in the general fund.

- b. "*New revenues*" means moneys which are received by the state due to increased tax rates and fees or newly created taxes and fees over and above those moneys which are received due to state taxes and fees which are in effect as of January 1 following the December state revenue estimating conference. "*New revenues*" also includes moneys received by the general fund of the state due to new transfers over and above those moneys received by the general fund of the state due to transfers which are in effect as of January 1 following the December state revenue estimating conference. The department of management shall obtain concurrence from the revenue estimating conference on the eligibility of transfers to the general fund of the state which are to be considered as new revenue in determining the state general fund expenditure limitation.

2. There is created a state general fund expenditure limitation for each fiscal year calculated as provided in this section. An expenditure limitation shall be used for the portion of the budget process commencing on the date the revenue estimating conference agrees to a revenue estimate for the following fiscal year in accordance with section 8.22A, subsection 3, and ending with the governor's final approval or disapproval of the appropriations bills applicable to that fiscal year that were passed prior to July 1 of that fiscal year in a regular or extraordinary legislative session.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the state general fund expenditure limitation for a fiscal year shall be ninety-nine percent of the adjusted revenue estimate.

4. The state general fund expenditure limitation amount provided for in this section shall be used by the governor in the preparation of the budget under section 8.22 and approval of the budget and by the general assembly in the budget process. If a source for new revenues is proposed, the budget revenue projection used for that new revenue source for the period beginning on the effective date of the new revenue source and ending in the fiscal year in which the source is included in the revenue base shall be an amount determined by subtracting estimated tax refunds payable from the projected revenue from that new revenue source, multiplied by ninety-five percent. If a new revenue source is established and implemented, the original state general fund expenditure limitation amount provided for in subsection 3 shall be readjusted to include ninety-five percent of the estimated revenue from the new revenue source.

5. For fiscal years in which it is anticipated that the distribution of moneys from the Iowa

economic emergency fund in accordance with section 8.55, subsection 2, will result in moneys being transferred to the general fund, the original state general fund expenditure limitation amount provided for in subsection 3 shall be readjusted to include the amount of moneys anticipated to be so transferred.

6. The scope of the expenditure limitation under subsection 3 shall not encompass federal funds, donations, constitutionally dedicated moneys, and moneys in expenditures from state retirement system moneys.

7. The governor shall transmit to the general assembly, in accordance with section 8.21, a budget which does not exceed the state general fund expenditure limitation. The general assembly shall pass a budget which does not exceed the state general fund expenditure limitation. The governor shall not transmit a budget with recommended appropriations in excess of the state general fund expenditure limitation and the general assembly shall not pass a budget with appropriations in excess of the state general fund expenditure limitation. The governor shall not approve or disapprove appropriation bills or items of appropriation bills passed by the general assembly in a manner that would cause the final budget approved by the governor to exceed the state general fund expenditure limitation. In complying with the requirements of this subsection, the governor and the general assembly shall not rely on any anticipated reversion of appropriations in order to meet the state general fund expenditure limitation.

92 Acts, ch 1227, §4; 92 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §228; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §1, 5; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 2, §10, 11, 13; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §215, 287; 2011 Acts, ch 123, §28, 32

Referred to in §8.22A, 80.43, 99F.20, 422.11E, 546.12

2011 amendment to subsection 5 applies to moneys attributed to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2011; 2011 Acts, ch 123, §32

ECONOMIC EMERGENCY FUND,
CASH RESERVE FUND,
REBUILD IOWA INFRASTRUCTURE FUND,
ENVIRONMENT FIRST FUND,
VERTICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND,
TECHNOLOGY REINVESTMENT FUND,
TAXPAYERS TRUST FUND, AND
STATE BOND REPAYMENT FUND

8.55 Iowa economic emergency fund.

1. The Iowa economic emergency fund is created. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. The moneys credited to the fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section.

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

a. The first sixty million dollars of the difference between the actual net revenue for the general fund of the state for the fiscal year and the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year shall be transferred to the taxpayers trust fund.

b. The remainder of the excess, if any, shall be transferred to the general fund of the state.

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

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

c. There is appropriated from the Iowa economic emergency fund to the general fund of

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

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

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

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

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

d. There is appropriated from the Iowa economic emergency fund to the executive council an amount sufficient to pay the expenses authorized by the executive council, as addressed in section 7D.29.

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

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

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

84 Acts, ch 1305, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1227, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §8; 95 Acts, ch 214, §13; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 6, §27, 28, 37; 2002 Acts, ch 1169, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §73; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §25, 26, 33, 52; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §29, 30, 40; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §216; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §24, 25; 2006 Acts, ch 1173, §1, 3; 2011 Acts, ch 123, §29, 32; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §14, 15, 158; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §1

Referred to in §7D.29, 8.54, 8.58

2011 amendment to subsection 2 applies to moneys attributed to fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2011; 2011 Acts, ch 123, §32

8.56 Cash reserve fund.

1. A cash reserve fund is created in the state treasury. The cash reserve fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state except in determining the cash position of the state as provided in subsection 3. The moneys in the cash reserve fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the cash reserve fund shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund created in section 8.57. Moneys in the cash reserve fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the cash reserve fund by the end of that fiscal year.

2. The maximum balance of the cash reserve fund is the amount equal to the cash reserve goal percentage, as defined in section 8.57, multiplied by the adjusted revenue estimate for the general fund of the state for the current fiscal year.

3. The moneys in the cash reserve fund shall only be used pursuant to an appropriation made by the general assembly. An appropriation shall be made in accordance with subsection 4 only for the fiscal year in which the appropriation is made. The moneys shall only be appropriated by the general assembly for nonrecurring emergency expenditures and shall not be appropriated for payment of any collective bargaining agreement or arbitrator's decision negotiated or awarded under chapter 20. Except as provided in section 8.58, the cash reserve fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53 in determining the cash position of the general fund of the state for the payment of state obligations.

4. a. Except as provided in subsection 1, an appropriation shall not be made from the cash reserve fund unless the appropriation is in accordance with all of the following:

(1) The appropriation is contained in a bill or joint resolution in which the appropriation is the only subject matter of the bill or joint resolution.

(2) The bill or joint resolution states the reasons the appropriation is necessary.

b. In addition to the requirements of paragraph "a", an appropriation shall not be made from the cash reserve fund which would cause the fund's balance to be less than three and three-fourths percent of the adjusted revenue estimate for the year for which the appropriation is made unless the bill or joint resolution is approved by vote of at least three-fifths of the members of both chambers of the general assembly and is signed by the governor.

92 Acts, ch 1227, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §9; 95 Acts, ch 214, §14; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 6, §29 – 31; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §27, 33; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §40

Referred to in §8.54, 8.62

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

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

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

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

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

b. The surplus existing in the general fund of the state at the conclusion of the fiscal year is appropriated for distribution in the succeeding fiscal year as provided in subsections 2 and 3. Moneys credited to the cash reserve fund from the appropriation made in this paragraph shall not exceed the amount necessary for the cash reserve fund to reach the cash reserve goal percentage for the succeeding fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, "surplus" means the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses for the general fund of the state in a fiscal year.

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

2. Moneys appropriated under subsection 1 shall be first credited to the cash reserve fund. To the extent that moneys appropriated under subsection 1 would make the moneys in the cash reserve fund exceed the cash reserve goal percentage of the adjusted revenue estimate for the fiscal year, the moneys are appropriated to the department of management

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

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

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

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

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

c. Moneys in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund in a fiscal year shall be used as directed by the general assembly for public vertical infrastructure projects. For the purposes of this subsection, "vertical infrastructure" includes only land acquisition and construction; major renovation and major repair of buildings; all appurtenant structures; utilities; site development; recreational trails; and debt service payments on academic revenue bonds issued in accordance with chapter 262A for capital projects at board of regents institutions. "Vertical infrastructure" does not include routine, recurring maintenance or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

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

e. (1) (a) (i) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, not more than a total of sixty-six million dollars shall be deposited in the general fund of the state in any fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11.

(ii) However, in lieu of the deposit in subparagraph subdivision (i), for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and for each fiscal year thereafter through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, as determined by the treasurer of state, the first fifty-five million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund created in section 12.89, and the next three million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund created in section 12.89A, and the next one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

(b) The next fifteen million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state in a fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 shall be deposited in the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012.

(c) The next five million dollars of the moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state in a fiscal year pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 shall be deposited in the school infrastructure fund created in section 12.82 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2000, and for each fiscal year thereafter through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012.

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

(ii) (A) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph part (B), in lieu of the deposit in subparagraph subdivision (i), for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2010, and July 1, 2011, sixty-four million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars of the excess moneys directed to be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund under subparagraph subdivision (i) shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

(B) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and ending June 30, 2013, thirty-eight million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and the next twenty million dollars shall be deposited in the technology reinvestment fund.

(2) If the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 in any fiscal year through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund and the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund in the fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from moneys deposited in the beer and liquor control fund created in section 123.53 in the manner provided in section 123.53, subsection 3.

(3) After the deposit of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state, the revenue bonds debt service fund, and the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund, as provided in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), if the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the general fund of the state under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 in any fiscal year through the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the vision Iowa fund and the school infrastructure fund in the fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from lottery revenues in the manner provided in section 99G.39, subsection 3.

f. (1) (a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the principal and interest on all bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87 are paid, as determined by the treasurer of state, of the wagering tax receipts received pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, the first fifty-five million dollars shall be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund created in section 12.89, and the next three million seven hundred fifty thousand dollars shall be deposited in the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund created in section 12.89A.

(b) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year through the fiscal

year beginning July 1, 2019, of the wagering tax receipts received pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, the next fifteen million dollars shall be deposited in the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72.

(c) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter until the principal and interest on all bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.81 are paid, as determined by the treasurer of state, of the wagering tax receipts received pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, the next five million dollars shall be deposited in the school infrastructure fund created in section 12.82.

(d) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter, of the wagering tax receipts received pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, the next sixty-six million dollars shall be deposited in the Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund created in section 8.75.

(e) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the total moneys in excess of the moneys deposited under this paragraph “f” in the revenue bonds debt service fund, the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund, the vision Iowa fund, the school infrastructure fund, and the Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund and shall be used as provided in this section, notwithstanding section 8.60.

(2) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter, if the total amount of the wagering tax receipts received pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, and to be deposited pursuant to subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund and the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund in the fiscal year pursuant to subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), the difference shall be paid from moneys deposited in the beer and liquor control fund created in section 123.53 in the manner provided in section 123.53, subsection 3.

(3) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter, after the deposit of moneys directed to be deposited in the revenue bonds debt service fund and the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund, as provided in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), if the total amount of the wagering tax receipts received pursuant to sections 99D.17 and 99F.11, and to be deposited pursuant to subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (b) and (c), is less than the total amount of moneys directed to be deposited in the vision Iowa fund and the school infrastructure fund in the fiscal year pursuant to subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (b) and (c), the difference shall be paid from lottery revenues in the manner provided in section 99G.39, subsection 3.

g. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the secure an advanced vision for education fund created in section 423F.2, for each fiscal year of the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2010, the amount of the moneys in excess of the first forty-seven million dollars credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund during the fiscal year, not to exceed ten million dollars.

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

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

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

expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

92 Acts, ch 1227, §7; 92 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §229, 230; 94 Acts, ch 1181, §10, 11; 95 Acts, ch 209, §11, 12; 95 Acts, ch 214, §15, 16; 96 Acts, ch 1218, §25, 26, 71; 2000 Acts, ch 1225, §30, 38, 39; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §33, 49; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §28, 29, 33, 52; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §99, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §31, 40, 90, 142, 159; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §91, 209; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §100, 102; 2004 Acts, ch 1170, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §321; 2006 Acts, ch 1173, §2, 3; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §33; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §114, 116; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §27; 2008 Acts, ch 1134, §37; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §37; 2009 Acts, ch 173, §26, 36; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §29; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §100; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §29; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §75, 76; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §18, 19, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §2; 2012 Acts, ch 1140, §21; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §29, 30

Referred to in §7E.5A, 8.22A, 8.54, 8.56, 8.57A, 8.57C, 8.58, 8A.123, 8B.13, 12.87, 12.89, 12.89A, 12E.12, 16.193, 99D.17, 99F.4A, 99F.10, 99F.11, 99G.39, 123.53, 260G.6, 324A.6A, 473.19A

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

Subsection 5, paragraph e amended

Subsection 5, NEW paragraph f and former paragraphs f – i redesignated as g – j

8.57A Environment first fund.

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

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

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for the protection, conservation, enhancement, or improvement of natural resources or the environment.

4. a. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the sum of forty-two million dollars to the environment first fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

b. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund each fiscal year for the period beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2012, the sum of thirty-three million dollars to the environment first fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

c. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, and ending June 30, 2013, the sum of thirty-five million dollars to the environment first fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

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

2000 Acts, ch 1225, §22; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §34; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §8; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §28; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §38; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §77; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §20, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §126

Referred to in §8.57

8.57B Vertical infrastructure fund.

1. A vertical infrastructure fund is created under the authority of the department of management. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and transfers of interest, earnings, and moneys from other funds as provided by law. The fund shall

be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §322; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §10; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §35; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §29; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §39

Referred to in §8.57

8.57C Technology reinvestment fund.

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

2. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for the acquisition of computer hardware and software, software development, telecommunications equipment, and maintenance and lease agreements associated with technology components and for the purchase of equipment intended to provide an uninterruptible power supply.

3. a. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, and for each subsequent fiscal year thereafter, the sum of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars to the technology reinvestment fund.

b. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2009, the sum of seventeen million five hundred thousand dollars, and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, the sum of fourteen million five hundred twenty-five thousand dollars to the technology reinvestment fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

c. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2011, the sum of ten million dollars to the technology reinvestment fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

d. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, and ending June 30, 2012, the sum of fifteen million five hundred forty-one thousand dollars to the technology reinvestment fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

e. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and ending June 30, 2014, the sum of fourteen million three hundred ten thousand dollars to the technology reinvestment fund, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

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

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §30; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §40; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §30; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §78; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §21, 22, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §127; 2012 Acts, ch 1140, §22; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §31

Subsection 3 amended

8.57D Vertical infrastructure restricted capitals fund. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1184, § 95.

8.57E Taxpayers trust fund.

1. A taxpayers trust fund is created. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. The moneys credited to the fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section.

2. Moneys in the taxpayers trust fund shall only be used pursuant to appropriations or transfers made by the general assembly for tax relief. During each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2014, in which the balance of the taxpayers trust fund equals or exceeds thirty million dollars, there is transferred from the taxpayers trust fund to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit fund created in section 422.11E, the entire balance of the taxpayers trust fund to be used for the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit in accordance with section 422.11E, subsection 5.

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

b. Except as provided in section 8.58, the taxpayers trust fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53 in determining the cash position of the general fund of the state for the payment of state obligations.

4. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the taxpayers trust fund shall be credited to the fund.

2011 Acts, ch 123, §30; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §50, 158; 2013 Acts, ch 123, §41, 45, 46

Referred to in §422.11E

2013 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect June 12, 2013, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2013, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 123, §45, 46

Transfer from taxpayers trust fund to Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit fund for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013; 2013 Acts, ch 123, §40, 45, 46

Subsection 2 amended

8.57F State bond repayment fund.

1. a. The state bond repayment fund is created. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. The moneys credited to the fund are not subject to section 8.33 and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered except as provided in this section.

b. Moneys in the fund shall only be used for the defeasance or redemption of outstanding obligations issued by the state or an authority of the state that have debt service paid by a dedicated revenue source and for payment of costs relating to the defeasance or redemption.

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

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

2. The moneys credited to the fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, are appropriated to the treasurer of state to defease or redeem the following bonds and to pay the costs relating to the defeasance or redemption, to the extent the bonds can be defeased or redeemed and costs paid within the amount appropriated. The bonds shall be defeased or redeemed in the following order of priority:

a. In conjunction with the honey creek premier destination park authority, the premier destination park bonds issued pursuant to section 463C.12.

b. In conjunction with the Iowa finance authority, the prison infrastructure revenue bonds issued pursuant to section 16.177.

c. The Iowa jobs program bonds issued pursuant to section 12.87, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), on which the interest is subject to federal income tax.

d. The school infrastructure program bonds issued pursuant to sections 12.81 through 12.86.

3. Any bonds listed in subsection 2 that are not defeased or redeemed in accordance with this section shall continue to be payable from their original payment source.

2013 Acts, ch 143, §2, 4

NEW section

8.58 Exemption from automatic application.

1. To the extent that moneys appropriated under section 8.57 do not result in moneys being credited to the general fund under section 8.55, subsection 2, moneys appropriated under section 8.57 and moneys contained in the cash reserve fund, rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund, environment first fund, Iowa economic emergency fund, taxpayers trust fund, and state bond repayment fund shall not be considered in the application of any formula, index, or other statutory triggering mechanism which would affect appropriations, payments, or taxation rates, contrary provisions of the Code notwithstanding.

2. To the extent that moneys appropriated under section 8.57 do not result in moneys being credited to the general fund under section 8.55, subsection 2, moneys appropriated under section 8.57 and moneys contained in the cash reserve fund, rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund, environment first fund, Iowa economic emergency fund, taxpayers trust fund, and state bond repayment fund shall not be considered by an arbitrator or in negotiations under chapter 20.

92 Acts, ch 1227, §8; 95 Acts, ch 214, §17; 2000 Acts, ch 1225, §23; 2011 Acts, ch 123, §31; 2013 Acts, ch 143, §3, 4

Referred to in §8.55, 8.56, 8.57E, 8.57F

Section amended

APPROPRIATIONS FREEZE — USE OF DESIGNATED MONEYS

8.59 Appropriations freeze.

Notwithstanding contrary provisions of the Code, the amounts appropriated under the applicable sections of the Code for fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 1993, are limited to those amounts expended under those sections for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992. If an applicable section appropriates moneys to be distributed to different recipients and the operation of this section reduces the total amount to be distributed under

the applicable section, the moneys shall be prorated among the recipients. As used in this section, “*applicable sections*” means sections 53.50, 229.35, 230.8, 230.11, and 663.44.

92 Acts, ch 1227, §9; 93 Acts, ch 180, §1; 97 Acts, ch 206, §5; 99 Acts, ch 135, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §5; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §42

8.60 Use of designated moneys.

Moneys credited to or deposited in the general fund of the state on or after July 1, 1993, which under law were previously collected to be used for specific purposes, or to be credited to, or be deposited to a particular account or fund shall only be used for the purposes for which the moneys were collected, including but not limited to moneys collected in accordance with any of the following provisions:

1. Pari-mutuel regulation fund created in section 99D.17, Code Supplement 1993.
2. Excursion boat gambling special account pursuant to section 99F.4, subsection 2, Code Supplement 1993.
3. Milk fund created in section 192.111, Code Supplement 1993.
4. Commercial feed fund created in section 198.9, Code Supplement 1993.
5. Fertilizer fund created in section 200.9, Code Supplement 1993, and moneys collected for the administration of chapter 201A relating to the regulation of limestone products which were deposited in the fertilizer fund pursuant to section 201.13, Code 1993 and Code 1995.
6. Pesticide fund created in section 206.12, Code Supplement 1993.
7. Motor vehicle fraud account pursuant to section 312.2, subsection 13, Code Supplement 1993.
8. Public transit assistance fund pursuant to section 312.2, subsection 15, Code Supplement 1993, and section 324A.6, Code Supplement 1993.
9. Salvage vehicle fee paid to the Iowa law enforcement academy pursuant to section 321.52, Code Supplement 1993.
10. Railroad assistance fund created in section 327H.18, Code Supplement 1993.
11. Special railroad facility fund created in section 327I.23, Code Supplement 1993.
12. State aviation fund created in section 328.36, Code Supplement 1993.
13. Marine fuel tax fund created in section 452A.79, Code Supplement 1993.
14. Public outdoor recreation and resources fund pursuant to section 461A.79, Code Supplement 1993.
15. Utilities trust fund created in section 476.10, Code Supplement 1993.
16. Banking revolving fund created in section 524.207, Code Supplement 1993.
17. Credit union revolving fund created in section 533.67, Code Supplement 1993.
18. Professional licensing revolving fund created in section 546.10, Code Supplement 1993.

93 Acts, ch 131, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §32; 94 Acts, ch 1199, §64; 96 Acts, ch 1096, §1, 15; 96 Acts, ch 1219, §34; 2000 Acts, ch 1224, §22, 32; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §1, 33

Referred to in §8.57, 8.61, 99D.14, 99D.17, 99F.4, 99F.10, 192.111, 198.9, 200.9, 201A.11, 206.12, 321.52, 461A.79, 546.10, 556.18

8.61 Trust fund information.

The department of administrative services in cooperation with each appropriate agency shall track receipts to the general fund of the state which under law were previously collected to be used for specific purposes, or to be credited to, or be deposited to a particular account or fund, as provided in section 8.60.

The department of administrative services and each appropriate agency shall prepare reports detailing revenue from receipts previously deposited into each of the funds. A report shall be submitted to the legislative services agency at least once for each three-month period as designated by the legislative services agency.

96 Acts, ch 1214, §29; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

USE OF REVERSIONS —
INNOVATIONS FUND**8.62 Use of reversions.**

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

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8.33 or any other provision of law to the contrary, if on June 30 of a fiscal year, a balance of an operational appropriation remains unexpended or unencumbered, not more than fifty percent of the balance may be encumbered by the agency to which the appropriation was made and used as provided in this section and the remaining balance shall be deposited in the cash reserve fund created in section 8.56. Moneys encumbered under this section shall only be used by the agency during the succeeding fiscal year for internet-based employee training, technology enhancement, or purchases of goods and services from Iowa prison industries. Unused moneys encumbered under this section shall be deposited in the cash reserve fund on June 30 of the succeeding fiscal year.

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

94 Acts, ch 1181, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1219, §1; 99 Acts, ch 182, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §60

Use of FY 2009 and 2010 balances; reversion to general fund under §8.62; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §52, 53, 55

8.63 Innovations fund. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 170, § 48, 50.

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INNOVATION
COMMISSION AND FUND AND CENTER
FOR GOVERNING EXCELLENCE**8.64 through 8.68** Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 170, § 46, 50.

Transfer of unencumbered and unobligated balances in local government innovation fund, created by former §8.67, at the end of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, as well as moneys to be credited in succeeding fiscal years, to the general fund of the state; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §49

8.69 Tim Shields center for governing excellence in Iowa. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 170, § 48, 50.

LEAN ENTERPRISE OFFICE

8.70 Lean enterprise office.

1. For purposes of this section, “*lean*” means a business-oriented system for organizing and managing product development, operations, suppliers, and customer relations to create precise customer value, expressed as providing goods and services with higher quality and fewer defects and errors, with less human effort, less space, less capital, and less time than more traditional systems.

2. The office of lean enterprise is established in the department of management. The function of the office is to ensure implementation of lean tools and enterprises as a component of a performance management system for all executive branch agencies. Staffing for the

office of lean enterprise shall be provided by an administrator appointed by the director of the department of management.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Lead the development of alliances and partnerships with the business community, associations, consultants, and other stakeholders to enhance external support and advance the implementation of lean tools and enterprises in state government.

h. Lead relations with the general assembly and staff to build support for and understanding of lean work in state government.

2009 Acts, ch 13, §1

IOWA SKILLED WORKER AND JOB CREATION FUND

8.75 Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund.

1. An Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund, moneys transferred to the fund, and moneys deposited in the fund as provided by law.

2. The Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the Iowa skilled worker and job creation fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles. Moneys in the fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the fund by the end of that fiscal year. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the fund for expenditure in subsequent fiscal years.

2013 Acts, ch 141, §31

Referred to in §8.57

NEW section

CHAPTER 8A

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Referred to in §476.10B

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SUBCHAPTER I
ADMINISTRATION

PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

8A.101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and chapter 8B, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Agency” or “state agency” means a unit of state government, which is an authority, board, commission, committee, council, department, or independent agency as defined in section 7E.4, including but not limited to each principal central department enumerated in section 7E.5. However, “agency” or “state agency” does not mean any of the following:

- a. The office of the governor or the office of an elective constitutional or statutory officer.
- b. The general assembly, or any office or unit under its administrative authority.
- c. The judicial branch, as provided in section 602.1102.
- d. A political subdivision of the state or its offices or units, including but not limited to a county, city, or community college.

2. “Department” means the department of administrative services.

3. “Director” means the director of the department of administrative services or the director’s designee.

4. “Governmental entity” means any unit of government in the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of government; an agency or political subdivision; any unit of another state government, including its political subdivisions; any unit of the United States government; or any association or other organization whose membership consists primarily of one or more of any of the foregoing.

5. “Governmental subdivision” means a county, city, school district, or combination thereof.

6. “Public records” means the same as defined in section 22.1.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §8; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §1

Referred to in §185.34, 262.9B

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

8A.102 Department created — director appointed.

1. The department of administrative services is created. The director of the department shall be appointed by the governor to serve at the pleasure of the governor and is subject to confirmation by the senate. If the office becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the original appointment.

2. The person appointed as director shall be professionally qualified by education and have no less than five years’ experience in the field of management, public or private sector personnel administration including the application of merit principles in employment, financial management, and policy development and implementation. The appointment shall

be made without regard for political affiliation. The director shall not be a member of any local, state, or national committee of a political party, an officer or member of a committee in any partisan political club or organization, or hold or be a candidate for a paid elective public office. The director is subject to the restrictions on political activity provided in section 8A.416. The governor shall set the salary of the director within pay grade nine.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §2

Referred to in §7E.5

Confirmation, see §2.32

8A.103 Department — purpose — mission.

The department is created for the purpose of managing and coordinating the major resources of state government including the human, financial, and physical resources of state government.

The mission of the department is to implement a world-class, customer-focused organization that provides a complement of valued products and services to the internal customers of state government.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §2

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

8A.104 Powers and duties of the director.

The director shall do all of the following:

1. Coordinate the internal operations of the department and develop and implement policies and procedures designed to ensure the efficient administration of the department.
2. Appoint all personnel deemed necessary for the administration of the department's functions as provided in this chapter.
3. Prepare an annual budget for the department.
4. Develop and recommend legislative proposals deemed necessary for the continued efficiency of the department's functions, and review legislative proposals generated outside the department which are related to matters within the department's purview.
5. Adopt rules deemed necessary for the administration of this chapter in accordance with chapter 17A.
6. Develop and maintain support systems within the department to provide appropriate administrative support and sufficient data for the effective and efficient operation of state government.
7. Provide accounting and fiscal services and such additional assistance and administrative support services to the office of the chief information officer, created in section 8B.2, as the department and the office determines maximizes the efficiency and effectiveness of both the department and office.
8. Enter into contracts for the receipt and provision of services as deemed necessary. The director and the governor may obtain and accept grants and receipts to or for the state to be used for the administration of the department's functions as provided in this chapter.
9. Establish the internal organization of the department and allocate and reallocate duties and functions not assigned by law to an officer or any subunit of the department to promote economic and efficient administration and operation of the department.
10. Install a records system for the keeping of records which are necessary for a proper audit and effective operation of the department.
11. Determine which risk exposures shall be self-insured or assumed by the state with respect to loss and loss exposures of state government.
12. Keep in the director's office a complete record containing an itemized account of all state property, including furniture and equipment, under the director's care and control, and plans and surveys of the public grounds, buildings, and underground constructions at the seat of government and of the state laboratories facility in Ankeny.
13. Examine and develop best practices for the efficient operation of government and encourage state agencies to adopt and implement these practices.
14. Exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be prescribed by law.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §1, 77; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §3

NEW subsection 7 and former subsections 7 - 13 renumbered as 8 - 14

8A.105 Prohibited interests — penalty.

The director shall not have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplies furnished to the state, or in any business enterprise involving any expenditure by the state. A violation of the provisions of this section shall be a serious misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the director shall be removed from office in addition to any other penalty.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §5

8A.106 Public records.

1. The records of the department, except personal information in an employee's file if the publication of such information would serve no proper public purpose, shall be public records and shall be open to public inspection, subject to reasonable rules as to the time and manner of inspection which may be prescribed by the director. However, the department shall not be required to release financial information, business, or product plans which if released would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose, relating to commercial operations conducted or intended to be conducted by the department.

2. The state agency that is the lawful custodian of a public record shall be responsible for determining whether a record is required by federal or state statute to be confidential. The transmission of a record by a state agency by use of electronic means established, maintained, or managed by the department shall not constitute a transfer of the legal custody of the record from the individual state agency to the department or to any other person or entity.

3. The department shall not have authority to determine whether an individual state agency should automate records of which the individual state agency is the lawful custodian. However, the department may encourage state agencies to implement electronic access to public records.

4. A state agency shall not limit access to a record by requiring a citizen to receive the record electronically as the only means of providing the record. A person shall have the right to examine and copy a printed form of a public record as provided in section 22.2, unless the public record is confidential.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §6

Referred to in §159.34

8A.107 Oaths and subpoenas.

The director may administer oaths, subpoena witnesses, and compel the production of books and papers pertinent to any investigation or hearing authorized by this chapter. A person who fails to appear in response to a subpoena or produce books or papers pertinent to the investigation or hearing or who knowingly gives false testimony is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §7

8A.108 Acceptance of funds — solicitations for capitol complex projects.

1. The department may receive and accept donations, grants, gifts, and contributions in the form of moneys, services, materials, or otherwise, from the United States or any of its agencies, from this state or any of its agencies, or from any other person, and may use or expend such moneys, services, materials, or other contributions, or issue grants, in carrying out the operations of the department. All federal grants to and the federal receipts of the department are hereby appropriated for the purpose set forth in such federal grants or receipts. The department shall report annually to the general assembly on or before September 1 the donations, grants, gifts, and contributions with a monetary value of one thousand dollars or more that were received during the most recently concluded fiscal year.

2. *a.* The department may solicit donations, grants, gifts, and contributions in the form of moneys, services, materials, real property, or otherwise from any person for specific projects and improvements on or near the capitol complex. However, no less than twenty days prior to commencing any such solicitation, the department shall notify the executive council, the department of management, and the legislative council of the project for which the solicitation is proposed. The department is only required to provide one notification for each project for which a solicitation is proposed.

b. The department shall not accept any donation, grant, gift, or contribution in any form that includes any condition other than a condition to use the donation, grant, gift, or contribution for the project for which it was solicited. The department shall not confer any benefit upon or establish any permanent acknowledgement of the donor of the donation, grant, gift, or contribution unless specifically authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor or unless otherwise specifically authorized by law.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §8; 2006 Acts, ch 1182, §55

8A.109 Federal funds.

1. Neither the provisions of this chapter nor rules adopted pursuant to this chapter shall apply in any situation where such provision or rule is in conflict with a governing federal regulation or where the provision or rule would jeopardize the receipt of federal funds.

2. If it is determined by the attorney general that any provision of this chapter would cause denial of funds or services from the United States government which would otherwise be available to an agency of this state, such provision shall be suspended as to such agency, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of such funds or services.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §9

8A.110 State employee suggestion system.

1. There is created a state employee suggestion system for the purpose of encouraging state employees to develop and submit ideas which will reduce costs and increase efficiency in state government and which will make monetary and other awards to state employees whose cost reduction ideas are adopted under the system.

2. The department shall provide necessary personnel for the efficient operation of the system. The department shall adopt rules as necessary for the administration of the system and to establish the award policy under which the system will operate. The rules shall include:

a. Eligibility standards and restrictions for both the state employee submitting the suggestion and the suggestion being submitted. The rules shall provide that suggestions relating to academic affairs, including teaching, research, and patient care programs at a university teaching hospital, are ineligible.

b. Procedures for submitting and evaluating suggestions, including the responsibilities of each person involved in the system and providing that the final decision to implement shall be made by the director of the applicable state agency.

c. The method of presentation of awards to employees.

d. The method of promoting the suggestion program in the broadest possible manner to state employees.

e. Any other policies necessary to properly administer the system.

3. a. When a suggestion is implemented and results in a direct cost reduction within state government, the suggester shall be awarded ten percent of the first year's net savings, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and a certificate. A cash award shall not be awarded for a suggestion which saves less than one hundred dollars during the first year of implementation. The state agency head shall approve all awards and determine the amount to be awarded. Appeals of award amounts shall be submitted to the director whose decision is final.

b. Certificates shall be awarded to suggesters of implemented suggestions that result in a direct cost reduction of less than one hundred dollars. The state agency head shall make the determination as to who will receive certificates. That decision is final.

4. An award made pursuant to this section shall be paid for out of the appropriated funds of the state agency realizing the cost savings, but the payment for awards shall not violate any state or federal contract, law, or regulation, or impair any agency contractual obligation.

5. a. A state agency shall keep records of each suggestion implemented and the cost savings resulting from the suggestion for a period of one year from the date of implementation of the suggestion.

b. The director shall file a report with the governor and the general assembly for each fiscal year, relating to the administration and implementation of the suggestion system and the benefits for the state, the state departments, and state employees.

6. The ability of employees to patent ideas submitted under this section is subject to all other agency rules and Code requirements pertaining to patents.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §10

Referred to in §15.108

8A.111 Reports required.

The department shall provide all of the following reports:

1. An annual report of the department as required under section 7E.3, subsection 4.
2. Internal service fund service business plans and financial reports as required under section 8A.123, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, and an annual internal service fund expenditure report as required under section 8A.123, subsection 5, paragraph “b”.
3. An annual report on the status of capital projects as required under section 8A.321, subsection 11.
4. An annual salary report as required under section 8A.341, subsection 2.
5. An annual average fuel economy standards compliance report as required under section 8A.362, subsection 4, paragraph “c”.
6. An annual report of the capitol planning commission as required under section 8A.373.
7. A comprehensive annual financial report as required under section 8A.502, subsection 8.
8. An annual report regarding the Iowa targeted small business procurement Act activities of the department as required under section 15.108, subsection 7, paragraph “c”, and quarterly reports regarding the total dollar amount of certified purchases for certified targeted small businesses during the previous quarter as required in section 73.16, subsection 2. The department shall keep any vendor identification information received from the department of inspections and appeals as provided in section 10A.104, subsection 8, and necessary for the quarterly reports, confidential to the same extent as the department of inspection and appeals is required to keep such information. Confidential information received by the department from the department of inspections and appeals shall not be disclosed except pursuant to court order or with the approval of the department of inspections and appeals.
9. An annual report on the condition of affirmative action, diversity, and multicultural programs as provided under section 19B.5, subsection 2.
10. An unpaid warrants report as required under section 25.2, subsection 3, paragraph “b”.
11. A report on educational leave as provided under section 70A.25.
12. A monthly report regarding the revitalize Iowa’s sound economy fund as required under section 315.7.

2008 Acts, ch 1184, §30; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §2, 3; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §32, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §4

Referred to in §10A.104

See also §7A.3

Subsection 3 stricken and subsections 4 – 13 renumbered as 3 – 12

8A.112 through 8A.120 Reserved.

PART 2

SERVICES — PROVISION AND FUNDING

8A.121 Financing department services — customer councils. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1184, § 36. See § 8.6(17).

8A.122 Services to governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

1. The director shall enter into agreements with state agencies, and may enter into agreements with any other governmental entity or a nonprofit organization, to furnish

services and facilities of the department to the applicable governmental entity or nonprofit organization. The agreement shall provide for the reimbursement to the department of the reasonable cost of the services and facilities furnished. All governmental entities of this state may enter into such agreements. For purposes of this subsection, “*nonprofit organization*” means a nonprofit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and which is funded in whole or in part by public funds.

2. This chapter does not affect any city civil service programs established under chapter 400.

3. The state board of regents shall not be required to obtain any service for the state board of regents or any institution under the control of the state board of regents that is provided by the department pursuant to this chapter without the consent of the state board of regents.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §12; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §3

8A.123 Department internal service funds.

1. Activities of the department shall be accounted for within the general fund of the state, except that the director may establish and maintain internal service funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as defined in section 8.57, subsection 4, for activities of the department which are primarily funded from billings to governmental entities for services rendered by the department. The establishment of an internal service fund is subject to the approval of the director of the department of management and the concurrence of the auditor of state. At least ninety days prior to the establishment of an internal service fund pursuant to this section, the director shall notify in writing the general assembly, including the legislative council, legislative fiscal committee, and the legislative services agency.

2. Internal service funds shall be administered by the department and shall consist of moneys collected by the department from billings issued in accordance with section 8A.125 and any other moneys obtained or accepted by the department, including but not limited to gifts, loans, donations, grants, and contributions, which are designated to support the activities of the individual internal service funds.

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

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §13; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §47, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §128

Referred to in §8A.111, 8A.126

8A.124 Additional personnel.

The department may employ, upon the approval of the department of management, additional personnel in excess of the number of full-time equivalent positions authorized by the general assembly if such additional personnel are reasonable and necessary to perform

such duties as required to meet the needs of the department to provide services to other governmental entities and as authorized by this chapter. The director shall notify in writing the department of management, the legislative fiscal committee, and the legislative services agency of any additional personnel employed pursuant to this section.

2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §14; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §6

8A.125 Billing — credit card payments.

1. The director may bill a governmental entity for services rendered by the department in accordance with the duties of the department as provided in this chapter. Bills may include direct, indirect, and developmental costs which have not been funded by an appropriation to the department. The department shall periodically render a billing statement to a governmental entity outlining the cost of services provided to the governmental entity. The amount indicated on the statement shall be paid by the governmental entity and amounts received by the department shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and deposited into the accounts of the department.

2. In addition to other forms of payment, a person may pay by credit card for services provided by the department, according to rules adopted by the treasurer of state. The credit card fees to be charged shall not exceed those permitted by statute. A governmental entity may adjust its payment to reflect the costs of processing as determined by the treasurer of state. The discount charged by the credit card issuer may be included in determining the fees to be paid for completing a financial transaction under this section by using a credit card. All credit card payments shall be credited to the fund used to account for the services provided.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §15

Referred to in §8A.123

8A.126 Department debts and liabilities — appropriation request.

If a service provided by the department and funded from an internal service fund established under section 8A.123 ceases to be provided and insufficient funds remain in the internal service fund to pay any outstanding debts and liabilities relating to that service, the director shall notify the general assembly and request that moneys be appropriated from the general fund of the state to pay such debts and liabilities.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §16

8A.127 through 8A.200 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

8A.201 through 8A.207 Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, §30. See chapter 8B.

With respect to proposed amendment to former §8A.202, subsection 5, paragraph e, by 2013 Acts, ch 29, §3, see Code editor's note on simple harmonization

8A.208 through 8A.220 Reserved.

PART 2
IOWACCESS

8A.221 and 8A.222 Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, §30. See chapter 8B.

8A.223 Audits required. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §20.

8A.224 IowaAccess revolving fund. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, §30. See §8B.33.

8A.225 through 8A.300 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER III PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Referred to in §8B.24, 12E.8, 35A.10, 142A.6, 218.58, 257C.6, 321.35, 463C.8, 904.315, 904.706

PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8A.301 Definitions.

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

1. “*Bid specification*” means the standards or qualities which must be met before a contract to purchase will be awarded and any terms which the director has set as a condition precedent to the awarding of a contract.
2. “*Competitive bidding procedure*” means the advertisement for, solicitation of, or the procurement of bids; the manner and condition in which bids are received; and the procedure by which bids are opened, accessed, accepted, rejected, or awarded. A “*competitive bidding procedure*” may include a transaction accomplished in an electronic format.
3. “*Life cycle cost*” means the expected total cost of ownership during the life of a product.
4. “*Printing*” means, as used in chapter 7A and this subchapter, the reproduction of an image from a printing surface made generally by a contact impression that causes a transfer of ink, the reproduction of an impression by a photographic process, or the reproduction of an image by electronic means and shall include binding and may include material, processes, or operations necessary to produce a finished printed product, but shall not include binding, rebinding or repairs of books, journals, pamphlets, magazines and literary articles by any library of the state or any of its offices, departments, boards, and commissions held as a part of their library collection.
5. “*State buildings and grounds*” excludes any building under the custody and control of the Iowa public employees’ retirement system.
2003 Acts, ch 145, §28

8A.302 Departmental duties — physical resources.

The duties of the department as it relates to the physical resources of state government shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

1. Providing a system of uniform standards and specifications for purchasing. When the system is developed, all items of general use shall be purchased by state agencies through the department, except items provided for under section 904.808 or items used by the state board of regents and institutions under the control of the state board of regents. However, the department may authorize the department of transportation, the department for the blind, and any other agencies otherwise exempted by law from centralized purchasing, to directly purchase items used by those agencies without going through the department, if the department of administrative services determines such purchasing is in the best interests of the state. However, items of general use may be purchased through the department by any governmental entity.
2. Providing for the proper maintenance of the state laboratories facility in Ankeny and of the state capitol, grounds, and equipment, and all other state buildings, grounds, and equipment at the seat of government, except those referred to in section 216B.3, subsection 6.
3. Providing for mail services for all state officials, agencies, and departments located at

the seat of government. However, postage shall not be furnished to the general assembly, its members, officers, employees, or committees.

4. Providing architectural services, contracting for construction and construction oversight for state agencies except for the state board of regents, state department of transportation, national guard, natural resource commission, and the Iowa public employees' retirement system. Capital funding appropriated to state agencies, except to the state board of regents, state department of transportation, national guard, natural resource commission, and the Iowa public employees' retirement system, for property management shall be transferred for administration to the director of the department of administrative services.

5. Developing and implementing procedures to conduct transactions, including purchasing, authorized by this subchapter in an electronic format to the extent determined appropriate by the department. The director shall adopt rules establishing criteria for competitive bidding procedures involving transactions in an electronic format, including criteria for accepting or rejecting bids which are electronically transmitted to the department, and for establishing with reasonable assurance the authenticity of the bid and the bidder's identity.

6. Providing insurance for motor vehicles owned by the state.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §29; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §71; 2010 Acts, ch 1190, §22

Requirements for state government purchasing efforts to be administered by the department of administrative services; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §76; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §109

8A.303 through 8A.310 Reserved.

PART 2

PURCHASING

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

The director shall adopt rules establishing competitive bidding procedures.

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

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

2. Notwithstanding section 72.3, if the competitive bidding procedure used by the department involves the use of a reverse auction or similar competitive bidding procedure requiring the disclosure of bid information submitted by vendors, the department shall disclose the bid information as necessary and appropriate.

3. The director may also exempt the purchase of an item or service from a competitive

bidding procedure when the director determines that the best interests of the state will be served by the exemption which shall be based on one of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. The director shall furnish a list of specifications, prices, and discounts of contract items to any governmental subdivision which shall be responsible for payment to the vendor under the terms and conditions outlined in the state contract.

10. a. The director shall adopt rules providing that any state agency may, upon request and approval by the department, purchase directly from a vendor if the direct purchasing is more economical than purchasing through the department, if the agency shows that direct purchasing by the state agency would be in the best interests of the state due to an immediate or emergency need, or if the purchase will not exceed ten thousand dollars and the purchase would contribute to the agency complying with the targeted small business procurement goals under sections 73.15 through 73.21.

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

11. a. When the estimated total cost of construction, erection, demolition, alteration, or repair of a public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B, the department shall comply with chapter 26.

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

12. The state and its political subdivisions shall give preference to purchasing Iowa

products and purchasing from Iowa-based businesses if the bids submitted are comparable in price to those submitted by other bidders and meet the required specifications.

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

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

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

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

c. The procurement of designated biobased products in accordance with the requirements of section 8A.317.

15. a. A bidder, to be considered for an award of a state construction contract, shall disclose to the state agency awarding the contract the names of all subcontractors and suppliers who will work on the project being bid within forty-eight hours after the published date and time by which bids must be submitted.

b. A bidder shall not replace a subcontractor or supplier disclosed under paragraph "a" without the approval of the state agency awarding the contract.

c. A bidder, prior to an award or who is awarded a state construction contract, shall disclose all of the following, as applicable:

(1) If a subcontractor or supplier disclosed under paragraph "a" by a bidder is replaced, the reason for replacement and the name of the new subcontractor or supplier.

(2) If the cost of work to be done by a subcontractor or supplier is changed or if the replacement of a subcontractor or supplier results in a change in the cost, the amount of the change in cost.

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

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

18. The department shall not award a contract to a bidder for a construction, reconstruction, demolition, or repair project or improvement with an estimated cost that exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars in which the bid requires the use of inmate labor supplied by the department of corrections, but not employed by private industry pursuant to section 904.809, to perform the project or improvement.

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

20. Preference shall be given to purchasing American-made products and purchases from

American-based businesses if the life cycle costs are comparable to those products of foreign businesses and which most adequately fulfill the department's need.

21. *a.* The director may authorize the procurement of goods and services in which a contractual limitation of vendor liability is provided for and set forth in the documents initiating the procurement. The director, in consultation with the department of management, shall adopt rules setting forth the circumstances in which such procurement will be permitted and what types of contractual limitations of liability are permitted. Rules adopted by the director shall establish criteria to be considered in making a determination of whether to permit a contractual limitation of vendor liability with regard to any procurement of goods and services. The criteria, at a minimum, shall include all of the following:

(1) Whether authorizing a contractual limitation of vendor liability is necessary to prevent harm to the state from a failure to obtain the goods or services sought, or from obtaining the goods or services at a higher price if the state refuses to allow a contractual limitation of vendor liability.

(2) Whether the contractual limitation of vendor liability is commercially reasonable when taking into account any risk to the state created by the goods or services to be procured and the purpose for which they will be used.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", a contractual limitation of vendor liability shall not include any limitation on the liability of any vendor for intentional torts, criminal acts, or fraudulent conduct.

c. The rules shall provide for the negotiation of a contractual limitation of vendor liability consistent with the requirements of this section and any other requirements of the department as provided in any related documents associated with a procurement of goods and services.

22. *a.* The state, through the department, shall give a preference to purchasing equipment, supplies, or services from or awarding public improvement contracts pursuant to subsection 11 to an Iowa-based business as provided under paragraph "b", as appropriate, if the bid submitted is comparable in price to those submitted by other bidders and meets the required specifications. However, before giving the preference, the department shall confirm with the Iowa employer support of the guard and reserve committee that the requirements of paragraph "b" have been met by the Iowa-based business.

b. To receive a preference as provided by this subsection, the Iowa-based business employer shall have adopted policies beyond those otherwise required by law to support employees who are officers or enlisted persons in the national guard and organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States consistent with standards adopted by the Iowa employer support of the guard and reserve committee. To be eligible for such preference, an employer shall submit to the committee a copy of the applicable policies adopted by the employer and shall sign and submit to the committee a statement of support of persons in the employ of the employer who serve in the national guard and the reserves, recognizing the vital role of the national guard and the reserves, and pledging all of the following:

(1) To neither deny employment nor limit or reduce job opportunities because of an employee's service in the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States.

(2) To grant leaves of absence during a period of military duty or training.

(3) To ensure that all employees are aware of the employer's policies and the requirements of section 29A.43.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §30; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 100, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1017, §16, 42; 2006 Acts, ch 1072, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §6, 18; 2007 Acts, ch 207, §1, 18; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §79; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1104, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §72; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §33, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1019, §3

Referred to in §8A.311A, 8A.317, 8A.321, 15.106B, 216B.3, 262.9, 303.9, 307.21, 459.505

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

Requirements for state government purchasing efforts to be administered by the department of administrative services; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §76; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §109

8A.311A Centralized purchasing.

1. The department may designate goods and services of general use that agencies shall, and governmental subdivisions may, purchase pursuant to a master contract established by

the department for that good or service. The department shall establish a master contract subject to the requirements of this section if the department determines that a high-quality good or service can be acquired by agencies and governmental subdivisions at lower cost through the establishment of a master contract.

2. The department shall establish a master contract pursuant to this section on a competitive basis, and the purchase of a good or service pursuant to the contract shall be deemed to satisfy any otherwise applicable competitive bidding requirements.

3. Upon the establishment of a master contract for a good or service pursuant to this section, an agency shall purchase the good or service pursuant to the contract, and shall not expend money to purchase the good or service directly from a vendor and not through the contract, unless any of the following applies:

a. The department determines, upon a request by the agency, that the agency can satisfy the requirements for purchase of the good or service directly from a vendor as provided in section 8A.311, subsection 10, paragraph “a”.

b. The agency is purchasing the good or service pursuant to another contract in effect on the effective date of the master contract. However, the agency shall terminate the other contract if the contract permits the termination of the contract without penalty and the agency shall not renew the other contract beyond the current term of the other contract.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §73

Requirements for state government purchasing efforts to be administered by the department of administrative services; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §76; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §109

8A.312 Cooperative purchasing.

The director may purchase items through any agency specifically exempted by law from centralized purchasing as well as from other interstate and intergovernmental entities. The department shall collaborate and cooperate with the state board of regents and institutions under the control of the state board of regents, as provided in section 262.9B, and any other state agency exempt from centralized purchasing to explore joint purchases of general use items that present opportunities to obtain quality goods and services at the lowest reasonable cost.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §31; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §74

Requirements for state government purchasing efforts to be administered by the department of administrative services; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §76; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §109

8A.313 Disputes involving purchasing from Iowa state industries.

Disputes arising between the department of corrections and a purchasing department or agency over the procurement of products from Iowa state industries as described in section 904.808 shall be referred to the director. The decision of the director is final unless a written appeal is filed with the executive council within five days of receipt of the decision of the director, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays. If an appeal is filed, the executive council shall hear and determine the appeal within thirty days. The decision of the executive council is final.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §32

Referred to in §904.808

8A.314 Purchasing revolving fund.

1. A purchasing revolving fund is established within the department. The director shall keep an accurate itemized account for each state agency purchasing through the department, using services provided for by the department, and using postage supplied by the department.

2. At the end of each month the director shall render a statement to each state agency for the actual cost of items purchased through the department, and the actual cost of services and postage used by the agency. The monthly statement shall also include a fair proportion of the administrative costs of the department during the month. The portion of administrative costs shall be determined by the director subject to review by the executive council upon complaint from any state agency adversely affected.

3. Statements rendered to the various state agencies shall be paid by the state agencies in the manner determined by the department. When the statements are paid the sums shall be credited to the purchasing revolving fund. If any funds accrue to the revolving fund in excess

of two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars and there is no anticipated need or use for such funds, the governor shall order the excess funds credited to the general fund of the state.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §33

8A.315 State purchases — recycled products — soybean-based inks.

1. When purchasing paper products other than printing and writing paper, the department shall, when the price is reasonably competitive and the quality as intended, purchase the recycled product. The department shall also purchase, when the price is reasonably competitive and the quality as intended, and in keeping with the schedule established in this subsection, soybean-based inks and plastic products with recycled content including but not limited to plastic garbage can liners.

a. One hundred percent of the purchases of inks which are used for newsprint printing services performed internally or contracted for by the department shall be soybean-based.

b. One hundred percent of the purchases of inks, other than inks which are used for newsprint printing services, and which are used internally or contracted for by the department, shall be soybean-based to the extent formulations for such inks are available.

c. A minimum of fifty percent of the purchases of garbage can liners made by the department shall be plastic garbage can liners with recycled content.

d. For purposes of this subsection, “*recycled content*” means that the content of the product contains a minimum of thirty percent postconsumer material.

2. a. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the department shall purchase and use recycled printing and writing paper so that ninety percent of the volume of printing and writing paper purchased is recycled paper. The recycled printing and writing paper shall meet the requirements for procuring recycled printing and writing paper set forth in 40 C.F.R. pt. 247, and in related recovered materials advisory notices issued by the United States environmental protection agency.

b. The department shall establish a prioritization procedure for the purchase of recycled paper which provides for a five percent differential in the cost of the purchase of paper which has been recycled through the use of a nonchlorinated process.

c. If a provision under this subsection results in the limitation of sources for the purchase of printing and writing paper to three or fewer sources, the department may waive the requirement in order to purchase necessary amounts of printing and writing paper.

d. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection regarding the purchase of recycled printing and writing paper, the department shall purchase acid-free permanent paper in the amount necessary for the production or reproduction of documents, papers, or similar materials produced or reproduced for permanent preservation pursuant to law.

3. The department, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, shall review the procurement specifications currently used by the state to eliminate, wherever possible, discrimination against the procurement of products manufactured with recovered materials and soybean-based inks.

4. The department of natural resources shall assist the department in locating suppliers of recycled products and soybean-based inks and collecting data on recycled content and soybean-based ink purchases.

5. Information on recycled content shall be requested on all bids for paper products other than printing and writing paper issued by the state and on other bids for products which could have recycled content such as oil, plastic products, including but not limited to compost materials, aggregate, solvents, soybean-based inks, and rubber products. Except for purchases of printing and writing paper made pursuant to subsection 2, paragraphs “c” and “d”, the department shall require persons submitting bids for printing and writing paper to certify that the printing and writing paper proposed complies with the requirements referred to in subsection 2, paragraph “a”.

6. The department, in conjunction with the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules to administer this section.

7. All state agencies shall fully cooperate with the department and with the department of natural resources in all phases of implementing this section.

8. The department, whenever technically feasible, shall purchase and use degradable

loose foam packing material manufactured from grain starches or other renewable resources, unless the cost of the packing material is more than ten percent greater than the cost of packing material made from nonrenewable resources. For the purposes of this subsection, “*packing material*” means material, other than an exterior packing shell, that is used to stabilize, protect, cushion, or brace the contents of a package.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §6; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §34, 89
Referred to in §8A.315A, 8A.317, 216B.3, 262.9, 307.21

8A.315A Purchase of chain-of-custody paper.

1. Notwithstanding any requirements under section 8A.315 related to the purchase of recycled paper to the contrary, the department may use certified chain-of-custody paper as provided in this section in lieu of recycled paper. The department shall adopt rules related to the use of chain-of-custody paper.

2. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*certified chain-of-custody paper*” means paper that has been certified pursuant to a process that tracks and records the possession and transfer of wood and fiber used to make paper through the different states of production to the end user of the paper. The department shall adopt rules defining “*certified chain-of-custody paper*” consistent with the certification requirements established by independent entities such as the forest stewardship council, sustainable forest initiative, or other similar entity.

2010 Acts, ch 1189, §37

8A.316 Lubricants and oils — preferences.

The department shall do all of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §35; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §10; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §3, 4

Referred to in §8A.311, 8A.317, 216B.3, 260C.19B, 262.9, 262.25B, 307.21, 904.312B

8A.317 State purchases — designated biobased products.

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

a. "*Biobased material*" means a material in which carbon is derived in whole or in part from a renewable resource.

b. "*Biobased product*" means a product generated by blending or assembling of one or more biobased materials, either exclusively or in combination with nonbiobased materials, in which the biobased material is present as a quantifiable portion of the total mass of the product.

c. "*Designated biobased product*" means a biobased product and includes a product determined by the United States department of agriculture to be a commercial or industrial product, other than food or feed, that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products, including renewable domestic agricultural materials including plant, animal, and marine materials, or forestry materials as provided in 7 U.S.C. § 8102.

2. The department shall do all of the following:

a. Develop procedures and specifications for the purchase of designated biobased products. The department may develop specifications after consulting guidelines or regulations promulgated by the United States department of agriculture pursuant to section 7 U.S.C. § 8102.

b. Require that a purchase of a designated biobased product be made from the seller whose designated biobased product contains the greatest percentage of biobased materials, unless any of the following applies:

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

(2) The designated biobased product does not meet performance requirements or standards recommended by a manufacturer, including any warranty requirements.

(3) The designated biobased product does not meet the functional requirements and evaluation criteria identified in bid documents. Functional requirements to be considered may include but are not limited to the designated biobased product's conformance with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international standards.

(4) The purchase of the designated biobased product conflicts with section 8A.311, subsection 1, paragraph "a".

(5) The designated biobased product is available only at a cost greater than one hundred five percent of the cost of comparable products which are not biobased.

c. Establish and maintain a preference program for procuring the maximum content of biobased materials in biobased products. The preference program shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

(1) The inclusion of preferences for designated biobased products in publications used to solicit bids from suppliers.

(2) The provision of a description of the preference program at bidders' conferences.

(3) Discussion of the preference program in requests for proposals or invitations to bid.

(4) Efforts to inform industry trade associations about the preference program.

3. This section does not apply to a biobased product which is subject to requirements for procurement in another provision of this chapter including but not limited to any of the following:

- a. Soybean-based ink as provided in section 8A.315.
 - b. Degradable loose foam packing material manufactured from grain starches or other renewable resources as provided in section 8A.315.
 - c. A biobased hydraulic fluid, grease, or other industrial lubricant as provided in section 8A.316.
4. When evaluating a bid for the purchase of designated biobased products, the department may take into consideration warranty provisions and life cycle cost estimates.

2008 Acts, ch 1104, §2; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §3

Referred to in §8A.311, 216B.3, 260C.19C, 262.25C, 307.21, 904.312C

8A.318 Building cleaning and maintenance — environmentally preferable cleaning products.

1. *Findings and intent.* The general assembly finds that human beings are vulnerable to and may be severely affected by exposure to chemicals, hazardous waste, and other environmental hazards. The federal environmental protection agency estimates that human exposure to indoor air pollutants can be two to five times, and up to one hundred times, higher than outdoor levels. Children, teachers, janitors, and other staff members spend a significant amount of time inside school buildings. Likewise, state employees and citizens of this state spend a significant amount of time inside state buildings. These individuals are continuously exposed to chemicals from cleaners, waxes, deodorizers, and other maintenance products.

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

a. “*Environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products*” includes but is not limited to cleaning and maintenance products identified by the department and posted on the department’s internet site.

b. “*State building*” means a public facility or building owned by or leased by the state, or an agency or department of the state.

3. *Use of environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products.*

a. All school districts in this state, community colleges, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, and state agencies utilizing state buildings, are encouraged to conform to an environmentally preferable cleaning policy designed to facilitate the purchase and use of environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products for purposes of public school, community college, regents institution, and state building cleaning and maintenance.

b. Each school district, community college, institution under the control of the state board of regents, or state agency utilizing public buildings shall conduct an evaluation and assessment regarding implementation of an environmentally preferable cleaning policy pursuant to this section. On or after July 1, 2012, all state agencies, and all school districts, community colleges, and institutions under the control of the state board of regents which have not opted out of compliance pursuant to paragraph “c”, shall purchase only cleaning and maintenance products identified by the department or that meet nationally recognized standards. School districts, community colleges, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, and state agencies procuring supplies for schools and state buildings may deplete their existing cleaning and maintenance supply stocks and implement the new requirements in the procurement cycle for the following year. This section shall not be interpreted in a manner that prohibits the use of disinfectants, disinfecting cleaners, sanitizers, or any other antimicrobial product regulated by the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136 et seq., when necessary to protect public health and provided that the use of these products is in accordance with responsible cleaning procedure requirements.

c. A school district, community college, or institution under the control of the state board of regents may, based upon the evaluation and assessment conducted pursuant to paragraph

“b”, opt out of compliance with the requirements of this section upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the board of directors of the school district or a determination by the president of the community college or by the president or administrative officer of the regents institution. A school district, community college, or regents institution opting out of compliance pursuant to this paragraph shall notify the department of education, the state board of education, or the state board of regents, as appropriate, of this decision.

4. *Information requirements — department internet site.* The department shall provide information on the department’s internet site regarding environmentally preferable cleaning and maintenance products used by the department. The department may also provide information regarding other cleaning and maintenance products that the department is aware of that meet nationally recognized standards. Information shall also be provided, at the discretion of the department, regarding the nationally recognized standards and the entity establishing the standards.

2010 Acts, ch 1162, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 20, §1

8A.319 and 8A.320 Reserved.

PART 3

PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *a.* Lease all buildings and office space necessary to carry out the provisions of this subchapter or necessary for the proper functioning of any state agency wherever located throughout the state. For state agencies at the seat of government, the director may lease buildings and office space in Polk county or in a county contiguous to Polk county. If

no specific appropriation has been made, the proposed lease shall be submitted to the executive council for authorization and if authorized lease expense shall be paid from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29. An office space lease shall not be terminated at a time when either contract damages or early termination penalties may be applicable for doing so. Additionally, the director shall also develop cooperative relationships with the state board of regents in order to promote colocation of state agencies.

b. When the general assembly is not in session, the director may request an expense authorization from the executive council for moving state agencies from one location to another. The request may include moving costs, telecommunications costs, repair costs, or any other costs relating to the move. The executive council may authorize the expenses and may authorize the expenses to be paid from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29 if it determines the agency or department does not have funds available for these expenses.

c. (1) The department shall annually issue a request for proposals for leasing privately owned office space for state employees in the downtown area of the city of Des Moines. Prior to replacing or renovating publicly owned buildings or relocating any state agencies to any space in publicly owned buildings, the department shall use such proposals to compare the costs of privately owned space to publicly owned space. The department shall locate state employees in office space in the most cost-efficient manner possible. In determining cost efficiency, the department shall consider all costs of the publicly owned space, the costs of the original acquisition of the publicly owned space, the costs of tenant improvements to the publicly owned space, and the anticipated economic and useful life of the publicly owned building space.

(2) Subparagraph (1) shall not apply when emergency circumstances exist. Actions taken during an emergency which would otherwise violate subparagraph (1) shall be limited in scope and duration to meet the emergency. An emergency includes but is not limited to a condition that does any of the following:

(a) Threatens public health, welfare, or safety.

(b) In which there is a need to protect the health, welfare, or safety of persons occupying or visiting a public improvement or property located adjacent to the public improvement.

(c) In which the department or agency must act to preserve critical services or programs.

(d) In which the need is a result of events or circumstances not reasonably foreseeable.

d. This subsection shall not apply to the department of public defense or the armory board.

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

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

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

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

9. a. With the approval of the executive council pursuant to section 7D.29 or pursuant

to other authority granted by law, acquire real property to be held by the department in the name of the state as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §36; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §36; 2006 Acts, ch 1182, §56; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §31; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 28, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §9, 10; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §35, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §16, 17, 158; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §23, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §1

Referred to in §8A.111, 8A.327, 99D.5, 99D.6, 303.2, 303.9

8A.322 Buildings and grounds — services — public use.

1. The director shall provide necessary lighting, fuel, and water services for the state laboratories facility in Ankeny and for the state buildings and grounds located at the seat of government, except the buildings and grounds referred to in section 216B.3, subsection 6.

2. Except for buildings and grounds described in section 216B.3, subsection 6; section 2.43, unnumbered paragraph 1; and any buildings under the custody and control of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, the director shall assign office space at the capitol, other state buildings, and elsewhere in the city of Des Moines, and the state laboratories facility in

Ankeny, for all executive and judicial state agencies. Assignments may be changed at any time. The various officers to whom rooms have been so assigned may control the same while the assignment to them is in force. Official apartments shall be used only for the purpose of conducting the business of the state. The term “capitol” or “capitol building” as used in the Code shall be descriptive of all buildings upon the capitol grounds. The capitol building itself is reserved for the operations of the general assembly, the governor, and the courts and the assignment and use of physical facilities for the general assembly shall be pursuant to section 2.43.

3. The director shall establish, publish, and enforce rules regulating and restricting the use by the public of the capitol buildings and grounds and of the state laboratories facility in Ankeny. The rules when established shall be posted in conspicuous places about the capitol buildings and grounds and the state laboratories facility, as applicable. Any person violating any rule, except a parking regulation, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §37; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §8

8A.323 Parking regulations.

1. The director shall establish, publish, and enforce rules regulating, restricting, or prohibiting the use by state officials, state employees, and the public, of motor vehicle parking facilities at the state capitol complex and at the state laboratories facility in Ankeny. The assignment of legislative parking spaces shall be under the control of the legislative council. The rules established by the director may establish fines for violations and a procedure for payment of the fines. The director may order payment of a fine and enforce the order in the district court.

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

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §38; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §4, 5

8A.324 Disposal of personal property.

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

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

b. If the director concludes that the personal property has little or no value, the director may enter into an agreement with a not-for-profit organization or governmental agency to dispose of the personal property.

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

2. A not-for-profit organization or governmental agency that enters into an agreement with the director pursuant to subsection 1 may charge the state agency in control of the property with the cost of removing and transporting the property. Title to the personal

property shall transfer when the personal property is in the possession of the not-for-profit organization or governmental agency. If a governmental agency adds value to the property transferred to it and sells it, the proceeds from the sale shall be deposited with the governmental agency and not in the general fund of the state. The not-for-profit organization or governmental agency may sell or otherwise transfer the personal property received from the department to any person that the department would be able to sell or otherwise transfer such property to under this chapter, including but not limited to the general public. The authority granted to sell or otherwise transfer personal property pursuant to this subsection supersedes any other restrictions applicable to the not-for-profit organization or governmental agency, but only for purposes of the personal property received from the department.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §39; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1030, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §76
Referred to in §8A.321, 303.2

8A.325 Services and commodities accepted.

The director may accept services, commodities, and surplus property and make provision for warehousing and distribution to various departments and governmental subdivisions of the state, and such other agencies, institutions, and authorized recipients within the state as may be from time to time designated in federal statutes and rules.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §40
Referred to in §809A.17

8A.326 Terrace Hill commission.

1. The Terrace Hill commission is created consisting of nine persons, appointed by the governor, who are knowledgeable in business management and historic preservation and renovation. The governor shall appoint the chairperson. The terms of the commission members are for three years beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30.

2. The governor may appoint an administrator of the Terrace Hill facility who may perform any acts which are necessary or desirable to coordinate the administration of the Terrace Hill facility.

3. The purpose of the Terrace Hill commission is to provide for the preservation, maintenance, renovation, landscaping, and administration of the Terrace Hill facility. The Terrace Hill facility includes the Terrace Hill mansion, carriage house, grounds, historical collections, and all other related property.

4. The Terrace Hill commission may enter into contracts, subject to this chapter, to execute its purposes, including, without limitation, contracts authorizing nonprofit organizations acting solely for the benefit and support of the Terrace Hill facility to do any of the following:

a. Solicit funds and accept donations, gifts, and bequests approved by the commission and in accordance with priorities established by the commission.

b. Administer a Terrace Hill membership program.

c. Maintain the Terrace Hill historical collections.

5. The commission may adopt rules to administer the programs of the commission. The decision of the commission is final agency action under chapter 17A.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §41; 2013 Acts, ch 135, §63 – 65

NEW subsection 2 and former subsection 2 stricken, rewritten, and renumbered as 3

Former subsection 3 amended and renumbered as 4

Former subsection 4 renumbered as 5

8A.327 Rent revolving fund created — purpose.

1. A rent revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department to be used by the department to pay the lease or rental costs of all buildings and office space necessary for the proper functioning of any state agency, except the department of public defense or the armory board, wherever located throughout the state as provided in section 8A.321, subsection 6, except that this fund shall not be used to pay the rental or lease costs of a state agency which has not received funds budgeted for rental or lease purposes.

2. The director shall pay the lease or rental fees to the renter or lessor and submit a monthly statement to each state agency for which building and office space is rented or

leased. If the director pays the lease or rental fees on behalf of a state agency, the state agency's payment to the department shall be credited to the rent revolving fund established by this section. With the approval of the director, a state agency may pay the lease or rental cost directly to the person who is due the payment under the lease or rental agreement.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §42; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §36, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §2
 Referred to in §303.9

8A.328 Recycling revolving fund.

A recycling revolving fund is created within the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the federal government or private sources for placement in the fund. The assets of the fund shall be used by the department only for supporting recycling operations. Moneys in the fund shall be drawn upon the written requisition of the director or an authorized representative of the director. The fund is subject to an annual audit by the auditor of state. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §43

8A.329 Wastepaper recycling program.

1. The department in accordance with recommendations made by the department of natural resources shall require all state agencies to establish an agency wastepaper recycling program. The director shall adopt rules which require a state agency to develop a program to ensure the recycling of the wastepaper generated by the agency. All state employees shall practice conservation of paper materials.

2. For the purposes of this section, "agency wastepaper" means wastepaper or wastepaper products generated by the agency.

3. The rules adopted by the director shall provide for the continuation of existing state agency contracts which provide for alternative waste management not including incineration or land burial of agency wastepaper.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §44
 Referred to in §216B.3, 262.9, 307.21

8A.330 New construction — return on investment. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 219, § 42.

8A.331 through 8A.340 Reserved.

PART 4

PRINTING

8A.341 State printing — duties.

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

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

2. If money is appropriated for this purpose, by November 1 of each year supply a report which contains the name, gender, county, or city of residence when possible, official title, salary received during the previous fiscal year, base salary as computed on July 1 of the current fiscal year, and traveling and subsistence expense of the personnel of each of the departments, boards, and commissions of the state government except personnel who receive an annual salary of less than one thousand dollars. The number of the personnel and the total amount received by them shall be shown for each department in the report. All employees

who have drawn salaries, fees, or expense allowances from more than one department or subdivision shall be listed separately under the proper departmental heading. On the request of the director, the head of each department, board, or commission shall furnish the data covering that agency. The report shall be distributed upon request without charge in an electronic medium to each caucus of the general assembly, the legislative services agency, the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and the secretary of the senate. Copies of the report shall be made available to other persons in an electronic medium upon payment of a fee, which shall not exceed the cost of providing the copy of the report. Sections 22.2 through 22.5 apply to the report. All funds from the sale of the report shall be deposited in the printing revolving fund established in section 8A.345.

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

2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §45; 2005 Acts, ch 52, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §1, 17

Referred to in §8A.111

Style, publication, and distribution of Iowa Code and Code Supplement, Iowa Acts, Iowa administrative code, Iowa administrative bulletin, and Iowa court rules; §2.42, 2A.5, 2A.6

8A.342 Contracts with state institutions.

The director may, without advertising for bids, enter into contracts or make provision for doing any of the work coming under the provisions of chapter 7A and this subchapter at any school or institution under the ownership or control of the state. The work shall be done under conditions substantially the same as those provided for in the case of contracts with individuals and the same standard of quality or product shall be required.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §46

8A.343 Specifications and requirements.

The director shall, from time to time, adopt and print specifications and requirements covering all matters relating to printing that are the subject of contracts.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §47

8A.344 Public printing — bidding procedures.

1. The director shall advertise for bids for public printing. Advertisements shall state where and how specifications and other necessary information may be obtained, the time during which the director will receive bids, and the day, hour, and place when bids will be publicly opened or accessed, and the manner by which the contracts will be awarded.

2. The director shall supply prospective bidders and others on request with the specifications and requirements, blank forms for bids, samples of printing so far as possible, and all other information pertaining to the subject.

3. The specifications shall be kept on file in the office of the director, open to public inspection, together with samples so far as possible, of the work to be done or the material to be furnished.

4. Bids submitted must be:

a. Secured in writing, by telephone, by facsimile, or in a format prescribed by the director as indicated in the bid specifications.

b. Signed by the bidder, or if a telephone or electronic bid, confirmed by the bidder in a manner prescribed by the director.

c. Submitted in a format prescribed by the director which reasonably assures the authenticity of the bid and the bidder's identity.

d. Submitted to the department as specified by the date and time established in the advertisements for bids.

5. When a bidder submits a bid to the department, the director may require the bidder to file a bid bond or a certified or cashier's check payable to the treasurer of state in an amount to be fixed in the bid specifications, either covering all classes or items or services, or separate certified or cashier's checks for each bid in case the bidder makes more than one bid. In lieu of a certified or cashier's check, the bidder may furnish a yearly bond in an amount to be

established by the director. Certified or cashier's checks deposited by unsuccessful bidders, and by successful bidders when they have entered into the contract, shall be returned to them.

6. All bids shall be publicly opened or accessed and read and the contracts awarded in the manner designated in the bid specifications. In the award of a contract, due consideration shall be given to the price bid, mechanical and other equipment proposed to be used by the bidder, the financial responsibility of the bidder, the bidder's ability and experience in the performance of similar contracts, and any other factors that the department determines are relevant and that are included in the bid specifications.

7. The director shall have the right to reject any or all bids, and in case of rejection or because of failure of a bidder to enter into a contract, the director may advertise for and secure new bids.

8. When the director is satisfied that bidders have presented bids pursuant to an agreement, understanding, or combination to prevent free competition, the director shall reject all of them and readvertise for bids as in the first instance.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §48

8A.345 Printing revolving fund.

A revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department and may be used in making payments for supplying paper stock, offset printing, copy preparation, binding, distribution costs, and original payment of printing and binding claims for any of the state departments, bureaus, commissions, or institutions. All salaries and expenses properly chargeable to the fund shall be paid from the fund. The director may also use the fund for the purchase of replacement or additional equipment if a sufficient balance will remain in the fund to enable the continued operation of the printing operations of the department.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §49

Referred to in §7A.27, 8A.341

8A.346 through 8A.350 Reserved.

PART 5

DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT

8A.351 Distribution of documents — general provisions.

If money is appropriated for this purpose, the director shall do all of the following:

1. The director shall require from officials or heads of departments mailing lists, or addressed labels or envelopes, for use in distribution of reports and documents. The director shall revise such lists, eliminating duplications and adding to the lists libraries, institutions, public officials, and persons having actual use for the material. The director shall arrange the lists so as to reduce to the minimum the postage or other cost for delivery. Requests for publications shall be handled only upon receipt of postage by the director from the requesting agency or department.

2. The director shall furnish the various officials and departments with copies of their reports needed for office use or to be distributed to persons requesting the reports. Requests for publications shall be handled only upon receipt of postage by the director.

3. The director may send additional copies of publications to other state officials, individuals, institutions, libraries, or societies that may request them. Requests for publications shall be handled only upon receipt of postage by the director.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §50

8A.352 through 8A.360 Reserved.

PART 6

FLEET MANAGEMENT

8A.361 Vehicle assignment — authority in department.

The department shall provide for the assignment of all motor vehicles utilized by all state officers and employees, and by all state offices, departments, bureaus, and commissions, except the state department of transportation, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the department for the blind, and any other agencies exempted by law.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §51; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §37, 89

Referred to in §8A.366

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

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

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

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

b. A gasoline-powered motor vehicle operated under this subsection shall not operate on gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline as defined in section 214A.1, unless under emergency circumstances. A diesel-powered motor vehicle operated under this subsection shall not operate on diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel as defined in section 214A.1, if commercially available. A state-issued credit card shall not be valid to purchase gasoline other than ethanol blended gasoline, if commercially available, or to purchase diesel fuel other than biodiesel fuel, if commercially available. The motor vehicle shall also be affixed with a brightly visible sticker which notifies the traveling public that the motor vehicle is being operated on ethanol blended gasoline or biodiesel fuel, as applicable. However, the sticker is not required to be affixed to an unmarked vehicle used for purposes of providing law enforcement or security.

4. *a.* The director shall provide for the purchase of motor vehicles for all branches of the state government, except the state department of transportation, institutions under the control of the state board of regents, the department for the blind, and any other state agency exempted by law, which are not rented or leased pursuant to section 8A.367. The director shall purchase new vehicles in accordance with competitive bidding procedures for items or services as provided in this subchapter. The director may purchase used or preowned

vehicles at governmental or dealer auctions if the purchase is determined to be in the best interests of the state.

b. The director, and any other state agency, which for purposes of this subsection includes but is not limited to community colleges and institutions under the control of the state board of regents, or local governmental subdivisions purchasing new motor vehicles, shall purchase motor vehicles and light trucks, which are not rented or leased pursuant to section 8A.367, so that the average fuel efficiency for the fleet of new passenger vehicles and light trucks purchased in that year equals or exceeds the average fuel economy standard for the vehicles' model year as established by the United States secretary of transportation under 15 U.S.C. § 2002. This paragraph does not apply to vehicles purchased for law enforcement purposes or used for off-road maintenance work, or work vehicles used to pull loaded trailers.

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

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

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

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

5. All used motor vehicles turned in to the director shall be disposed of by public auction, and the sales shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation one week in advance of sale, and the receipts from the sale shall be deposited in the depreciation fund to the credit of the state agency turning in the vehicle; except that, in the case of a used motor vehicle of special design, the director may, instead of selling it at public auction, authorize the motor vehicle to be traded for another vehicle of similar design. If a vehicle sustains damage and the cost to repair exceeds the wholesale value of the vehicle, the director may dispose of the motor vehicle by obtaining two or more written salvage bids and the vehicle shall be sold to the highest responsible bidder.

6. The director may authorize the establishment of motor pools consisting of a number of state-assigned motor vehicles under the director's supervision. The director may store the motor vehicles in a public or private garage. If the director establishes a motor pool, any state officer or employee desiring the use of a state-assigned motor vehicle on state business shall notify the director of the need for a vehicle within a reasonable time prior to actual use of the motor vehicle. The director may assign a motor vehicle from the motor pool to the state officer or employee, or from the vendor awarded a contract pursuant to section 8A.367. If two or more state officers or employees desire the use of a state-assigned motor vehicle for a trip to the same destination for the same length of time, the director may assign one vehicle to make the trip.

7. The director shall require that a sign be placed on each state-owned motor vehicle in a conspicuous place which indicates its ownership by the state. This requirement shall not apply to motor vehicles requested to be exempt by the director or by the commissioner of public safety. All state-owned motor vehicles shall display registration plates bearing the word "official" except motor vehicles requested to be furnished with ordinary plates by the director or by the commissioner of public safety pursuant to section 321.19. The director shall keep an accurate record of the registration plates used on all state-owned motor vehicles. This subsection shall not apply to an assigned vehicle rented or leased pursuant to section 8A.367.

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §52; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §57, 58, 83; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1169, §36, 42; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §4, 41; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §50, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §38 – 40, 58, 89

Referred to in §8A.111, 8A.366, 262.25A
Marking vehicles generally, §721.8
"Official" plates, §321.19, 321.170

8A.363 Private use prohibited — rate for state business.

1. A state officer or employee shall not use a state-assigned motor vehicle for personal private use. A state officer or employee shall not be compensated for driving a privately owned motor vehicle unless it is done on state business with the approval of the director. In that case the state officer or employee shall receive an amount to be determined by the director. The amount shall not exceed the maximum allowable under the federal internal revenue service rules per mile, notwithstanding established mileage requirements or depreciation allowances. However, the director may authorize private motor vehicle rates in excess of the rate allowed under the federal internal revenue service rules for state business use of substantially modified or specially equipped privately owned vehicles required by persons with disabilities. A statutory provision establishing reimbursement for necessary mileage, travel, or actual expenses to a state officer falls under the private motor vehicle mileage rate limitation provided in this section unless specifically provided otherwise. Any peace officer employed by the state as defined in section 801.4 who is required to use a private motor vehicle in the performance of official duties shall receive the private vehicle mileage rate at the rate provided in this section. However, the director may delegate authority to officials of the state, and department heads, for the use of private vehicles on state business up to a yearly mileage figure established by the director. If a motor vehicle has been assigned to a state officer or employee, the officer or employee shall not collect mileage for the use of a privately owned motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle assigned is not usable.

2. This section does not apply to any of the following:

- a. Officials and employees of the state whose mileage is paid other than by a state agency.
- b. Elected officers of the state.
- c. Judicial officers or court employees.
- d. Members and employees of the general assembly who shall be governed by policies

relating to motor vehicle travel, including but not limited to reimbursement for expenses, if such policies are otherwise established by the general assembly.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §53; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §41, 58, 89

Referred to in §2.10, 8A.366, 13B.5, 307.12

See also §2.10, 70A.9, 602.1509

8A.364 Fleet management revolving fund — replenishment.

1. A fleet management revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. There is appropriated from moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the revolving fund. All purchases of gasoline, oil, tires, repairs, and all other general expenses incurred in the operation of state-assigned motor vehicles, and all salaries and expenses of employees providing fleet management services shall be paid from this fund.

2. At the end of each month the director shall render a statement to each state department or agency for the actual cost of operation of all motor vehicles assigned to such department or agency, together with a fair proportion of the administrative costs for providing fleet management services during such month, as determined by the director, all subject to review by the executive council upon complaint of any state department or agency adversely affected. Such expenses shall be paid by the state departments or agencies in the same manner as other expenses of such department are paid, and when such expenses are paid, such sums shall be credited to the fleet management revolving fund. If any surplus accrues to the revolving fund in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars for which there is no anticipated need or use, the governor may order such surplus transferred to the general fund of the state.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §54; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §58, 89

Referred to in §8A.366, 8A.367

8A.365 Vehicle replacement — depreciation fund.

1. The director shall maintain a depreciation fund for the purchase of replacement motor vehicles and additions to the fleet. The director's records shall show the total funds deposited by and credited to each department or agency. At the end of each month, the director shall render a statement to each state department or agency for additions to the fleet and total depreciation credited to that department or agency. Such depreciation expense shall be paid by the state departments or agencies in the same manner as other expenses are paid, and shall be deposited in the depreciation fund to the credit of the department or agency. The funds credited to each department or agency shall remain the property of the department or agency. However, at the end of each biennium, the director shall cause to revert to the fund from which it accumulated any unassigned depreciation.

2. The department of corrections is not obligated to pay the depreciation expense otherwise required by this section.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §55

Referred to in §8A.366

8A.366 Violations — withdrawing use of vehicle.

If any state officer or employee violates any of the provisions of sections 8A.361 through 8A.365, the director may withdraw the assignment of any state-assigned motor vehicle to any such state officer or employee.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §56; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §58, 89

8A.367 State-owned passenger vehicles — disposition and sale — fleet privatization.

1. For purposes of this section, "passenger vehicles" means United States environmental protection agency designated compact sedans, compact wagons, midsize sedans, midsize wagons, full-size sedans, and passenger minivans, and additional vehicle classes determined by the department to be able to be reasonably supported by a private entity for rental or leasing. "Passenger vehicles" does not mean utility vehicles, vans other than passenger minivans, fire trucks, ambulances, motor homes, buses, medium-duty and heavy-duty trucks, heavy construction equipment and other highway maintenance vehicles, vehicles assigned

for law enforcement purposes, and any other classes of vehicles of limited application approved by the director of the department of administrative services.

2. On or before September 30, 2011, the department shall implement a request for proposal process to enter into a contract for the purpose of state passenger vehicle rental or leasing from a private entity. Prior to awarding a contract, a private entity shall demonstrate the following:

a. Existence of sufficient inventory of passenger vehicles within this state to accommodate the needs of the state in assigning passenger vehicles.

b. Existence of adequate personnel in any county within the state where rental and leasing activity can be supported to satisfy the terms of the contract in renting or leasing state-assigned vehicles.

c. Existence of adequate personnel to facilitate the sale and disposition of the existing state-owned passenger vehicles returned to the department pursuant to subsection 3 or otherwise under the control of the department. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 8A.364 to the contrary, proceeds from the sale of motor vehicles as provided by this subsection shall be credited to the fund from which the motor vehicles were purchased.

3. By March 1, 2012, the department shall award a vehicle rental or leasing contract to a private entity, and shall assign passenger vehicles for rental or lease pursuant to that contract, to the extent the department determines doing so would be economically feasible and financially advantageous. By March 1, 2012, all state-assigned passenger vehicles designated for use by multiple drivers, and located in any county of this state which can support the operation of a private entity for rental and leasing purposes, which the department determines would be suitable for rental or leasing shall be returned to the department for use and disposition as provided in this section.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, a private entity awarded a contract pursuant to this section shall not be required to indemnify or hold harmless the state for any liability the state might have to any third party due to the negligence of the state or any of its employees.

5. The department shall conduct an ongoing evaluation regarding the economic advantages of renting or leasing state-assigned vehicles versus state ownership of such vehicles, and shall accordingly adjust the number of vehicles subject to the rental and leasing contract pursuant to this section at intervals specified in the contract.

2011 Acts, ch 127, §42, 89

Referred to in §8A.362

8A.368 through 8A.370 Reserved.

PART 7

CAPITOL PLANNING

8A.371 Commission created.

The capitol planning commission is created, composed of eleven members as follows:

1. Four members of the general assembly serving as ex officio, nonvoting members, one representative to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, one representative to be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives, one senator to be appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and one senator to be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

2. Six residents of the state of Iowa to be appointed by the governor.

3. The director of the department of administrative services or the director's designee.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §18A.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2025; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §10

CS2007, §8A.371

2008 Acts, ch 1156, §11, 58

8A.372 Terms of office.

1. The members of the commission who are appointed by the governor shall be appointed to four-year terms of office and until their successors are appointed, three terms of which shall expire every two years. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the unexpired term of the original appointee.

2. The legislative members of the commission shall be appointed to terms of office as provided in section 69.16B, unless sooner terminated by a commission member ceasing to be a member of the general assembly. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the original appointing authority for the unexpired term of their predecessors.

3. The term of office of each appointive voting member of the commission shall begin on the first of May of the odd-numbered year in which the member is appointed.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §18A.2]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2026; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §11; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §11

CS2007, §8A.372

2008 Acts, ch 1156, §12, 58

8A.373 Duties — report to legislature.

It shall be the duty of the commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains and monuments and the placing of any additional buildings on the capitol grounds, the type of architecture and the type of construction of any new buildings to be erected on the state capitol grounds as now encompassed or as subsequently enlarged, and repairs and restoration thereof, and it shall be the duty of the officers, commissions, and councils charged by law with the duty of determining such questions to call upon the commission for such advice.

The commission shall, in cooperation with the director of the department of administrative services, develop and implement within the limits of its appropriation, a five-year modernization program for the capitol complex.

The commission shall annually report to the general assembly its recommendations relating to its duties under this section. The report shall be submitted to the chief clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate during the month of January.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §18A.3]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §12

CS2007, §8A.373

Referred to in §8A.111

8A.374 Organization.

The commission shall organize biennially by election of a chairperson from its membership. The director of the department of administrative services or the designee of the director shall serve as secretary to the commission.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §18A.4]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §13

CS2007, §8A.374

8A.375 Compensation and expenses.

The members of the commission shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses while in attendance at any meeting of the commission held at the seat of government and shall be reimbursed for their expenses for going to and from the seat of government to attend a meeting. Members may also be eligible for compensation as provided in section 7E.6. All expense moneys paid to the nonlegislative commissioners shall be paid from funds appropriated to the commission. Service of the director of the department of administrative services upon this commission is an additional duty conferred by statute. Legislative members of the commission shall receive payment pursuant to section 2.10 and section 2.12.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §18A.5]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §14

CS2007, §8A.375

8A.376 Capitol complex projects.

1. All capital projects on the capitol complex shall be planned, approved, and funded only after considering the guiding principles enunciated in any capitol complex master plan adopted by the commission on or after January 1, 2000. At a minimum, the extent to which the proposed capital project does all of the following shall be considered:

- a. Preserves and enhances the dignity, beauty, and architectural integrity of the capitol building, other state office buildings, and the capitol grounds.
- b. Protects and enhances the public open spaces on the capitol complex when deemed necessary for public use and enjoyment.
- c. Protects the most scenic public views to and from the capitol building.
- d. Recognizes the diversity of adjacent neighborhoods and reinforces the connection of the capitol complex to its neighbors and the city of Des Moines.
- e. Accommodates pedestrian and motorized traffic that achieves appropriate public accessibility.

2. This section applies only to projects for which a construction site was not determined prior to May 11, 2000.

2000 Acts, ch 1225, §34, 39

C2001, §18A.6

2007 Acts, ch 115, §15

CS2007, §8A.376

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

8A.377 Capitol — preservation of architectural and historic integrity.

1. A state agency, branch of government, or any other entity responsible for a construction, remodeling, restoration, maintenance, or other project in, on, or on the grounds surrounding the capitol shall ensure that the project preserves and enhances the dignity, beauty, and architectural and historic integrity of the capitol.

2. A project described in subsection 1 may vary from the architectural or historic integrity of the capitol if such variance is necessary to comply with state or federal laws relating to building accessibility or occupational safety or health, to address life safety issues, or for other compelling reasons. However, the state agency, branch of government, or other entity responsible for a project involving a variance from the architectural or historic integrity shall submit the plans for such project to the capitol planning commission and the capital projects committee of the legislative council for review.

2002 Acts, ch 1030, §1

C2003, §18A.6A

CS2007, §8A.377

8A.378 State capitol view preservation.

The department of administrative services shall develop a state capitol view preservation plan. The purpose of the plan shall be to ensure that the most scenic views of the state capitol remain unobstructed by the erection of structures, including but not limited to buildings, towers, and monuments.

The plan shall include proposals for height and setback limitations of structures erected within the state capitol view, and shall include appropriate drawings, schematics, and aerial photographs necessary to establish the plan with sufficient clarity and definition.

The department shall negotiate implementation of the plan with the city of Des Moines with the goal of entering into a memorandum of understanding in relation to the plan. The department shall provide the governor and the capitol planning commission with quarterly reports regarding progress made on the capitol view preservation plan and execution of the memorandum of understanding.

96 Acts, ch 1218, §28

C97, §18A.7

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §16

CS2007, §8A.378

8A.379 through 8A.400 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER IV
STATE HUMAN RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT — OPERATIONS

Referred to in §7F.1, 8B.4, 10A.104, 10A.601, 10A.801, 13.13, 13.22, 13.34, 15.106C, 15H.5, 16.2A, 16.6, 20.5, 20.18, 35A.8, 35D.14, 47.8, 55.1, 55.4, 68B.32, 73A.21, 84A.7, 86.2, 88.2, 88A.6, 89.1, 89A.4, 91A.9, 97B.4, 97B.49B, 99D.6, 99G.10, 103A.6, 123.20, 135.2, 135C.16, 135C.18, 137.104, 142A.5, 148.14, 148C.13, 152.3, 152.11, 153.33, 157.7, 158.6, 216A.2, 217.23, 218.10, 231.22, 252B.27, 256.9, 256.52, 256.54, 261A.6, 272C.7, 303.1A, 307.12, 421.1, 421.1A, 455A.4, 474.10, 502.601, 505.4, 507.4, 507.5, 625.29, 691.1, 904.108, 904.303, 904A.4A

PART 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

8A.401 Definitions.

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

1. “*Appointing authority*” means the chairperson or person in charge of any state agency including, but not limited to, boards, bureaus, commissions, and departments, or an employee designated to act for an appointing authority.

2. “*Merit system*” means the merit system established under this subchapter.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §57

8A.402 State human resource management — responsibilities.

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

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

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

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

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

e. Education, training, and workforce development programs.

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

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

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

i. The development and implementation of a plan to centralize the human resource management functions for state executive branch agencies within the department, except for institutions under the control of the state board of regents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. (1) Develop, in consultation with the department of veterans affairs, programs to inform state employees who are members of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States, and their families, of their rights and benefits while the member is deployed in federal active duty.

(2) Develop, in consultation with the department of veterans affairs and the department of workforce development, programs to inform members of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States returning to Iowa following federal active duty about job opportunities in state government.

(3) Develop, in consultation with the department of veterans affairs, the department of education, the department of workforce development, the United States department of veterans affairs, and the United States department of labor, the following:

(a) Programs to inform disabled veterans returning to the state after federal active duty about federally funded job training opportunities in state government, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. ch. 31.

(b) State government job training programs for disabled veterans that qualify for federal funding from the United States department of veterans affairs.

(c) A noncompetitive hiring program for disabled veterans who satisfactorily complete a federally funded job training program approved by the United States department of veterans affairs. The disabled veteran shall have trained in the class of positions for which the disabled veteran is to be noncompetitively appointed.

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

(i) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, one to fourteen.

(ii) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, one to fifteen.

(b) For the purposes of this paragraph "g", "*supervisory employee*" means a public employee who is not a member of a collective bargaining unit and who has authority, in the interest of a public employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward, or discipline other public employees, to direct such public employees, or to adjust the grievances of such public employees, or to effectively recommend any such action.

(c) In this paragraph "g", executive branch agencies, except the department of public safety, shall not grant a supervisory employee the right to replace or bump a junior employee not being laid off for a position for which the supervisory employee is qualified.

(d) The policy shall allow appropriation units with twenty-eight or fewer full-time equivalent employee positions to apply for an exception to the policy through the executive council. The policy shall allow for exceptions when the supervisory employee ratio is mandated by a federal requirement.

(e) (i) Beginning July 1, 2011, the policy shall allow a director of an executive branch agency who believes that the agency will not be able to reach the applicable target aggregate

ratio to apply for a waiver of that requirement through a five-person review board. In applying for a waiver, the director shall provide detailed documentation to the board describing the efforts that the executive branch agency has made in attempting to meet the applicable target aggregate ratio provided in this paragraph “g”. The review board shall consist of the director of the department of management or a designee of the director, three agency directors or the designees of those directors as designated by the governor, and one public member selected by the employee organization representing the greatest number of executive branch employees. However, if a department represented on the review board seeks a waiver, the member representing the department shall not participate in the decision on whether to grant a waiver for that department.

(ii) Prior to determining whether to grant a waiver, the review board shall make an initial determination of whether the executive branch agency has provided sufficient information to conduct a review. If not, the review board shall deny the request and notify the executive branch agency of the information needed to consider the request for waiver. If a waiver is granted, the review board shall limit the waiver to only those operations within an executive branch agency in which adequate justification for granting a waiver has been established.

(f) The policy shall provide that if layoffs are implemented, the number of middle management position layoffs shall correspond to the relative number of direct service position layoffs.

(g) The policy shall improve on the system in effect as of the base date by specifically defining and accounting for supervisory employee span of control.

(h) The policy shall provide that in calculating the span of control ratio for an executive branch agency, unfunded full-time equivalent positions shall not be utilized.

(i) The department shall present an interim report to the governor and general assembly on or before April 1, 2010, annual updates on or before April 1 subsequently, and a final report on or before April 1, 2012, detailing the effects of the policy on the composition of the workforce, cost savings, government efficiency, and outcomes.

(j) The policy developed pursuant to this paragraph “g” shall not encompass employees under the state board of regents.

(2) Evaluate the state’s systems for job classification of executive branch employees in order to ensure the existence of technical skill-based career paths for such employees which do not depend upon an employee gaining supervisory responsibility for advancement, and which provide incentives for such employees to broaden their knowledge and skill base. The evaluation shall include but is not limited to a review of the classifications for all positions and providing options for eliminating obsolete, duplicative, or unnecessary job classifications. The department shall present interim reports to the general assembly on or before January 15, 2010, and January 14, 2011, concerning the department’s progress in completing the evaluation and associated outcomes.

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §58; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §33; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §67, 69; 2010 Acts, ch 1171, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §3, 4; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §38

Referred to in §432.13

Administration of state employee retirement incentive program; reporting requirements; 2010 Acts, ch 1005, §1, 2

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph i

Subsection 2, paragraph g, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c) amended

8A.403 through 8A.410 Reserved.

PART 2
MERIT SYSTEM

8A.411 Merit system established — collective bargaining — applicability.

1. The general purpose of this subchapter is to establish for the state of Iowa a system of human resource administration based on merit principles and scientific methods to govern the appointment, compensation, promotion, welfare, development, transfer, layoff, removal, and discipline of its civil employees, and other incidents of state employment.

2. It is also the purpose of this subchapter to promote the coordination of personnel rules and policies with collective bargaining agreements negotiated under chapter 20.

3. All appointments and promotions to positions covered by the state merit system shall be made solely on the basis of merit and fitness, to be ascertained by examinations or other appropriate screening methods, except as otherwise specified in this subchapter.

4. Provisions of this subchapter pertaining to qualifications, examination, certification, probation, and just cause apply only to employees covered by the merit system.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §59

8A.412 Merit system — applicability — exceptions.

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

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

2. All judicial officers and court employees.

3. The staff of the governor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. The chief deputy administrative officer and each division administrator of each

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

16. All confidential employees.

17. Other employees specifically exempted by law.

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

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

20. Chief deputy industrial commissioners.

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

22. All employees of the Iowa state fair authority.

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §60; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §9; 2004 Acts, ch 1141, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2006 Acts, ch 1177, §31; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §2

Referred to in §42.1, 68B.32, 123.20, 475A.3, 505.4, 507.4, 507.5
Equal opportunity and special appointments; §19B.2

8A.413 State human resource management — rules.

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

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

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

3. For pay plans covering all employees in the executive branch, excluding employees of the state board of regents, after consultation with the governor and appointing authorities,

and consistent with the terms of collective bargaining agreements negotiated under chapter 20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. For transfer from a position in one state agency to a similar position in the same state agency or another state agency involving similar qualifications, duties, responsibilities, and salary ranges. Whenever an employee transfers or is transferred from one state agency to another state agency, the employee's seniority rights, any accumulated sick leave, and accumulated vacation time, as provided in the law, shall be transferred to the new place of employment and credited to the employee. Employees who are subject to contracts negotiated under chapter 20 which include transfer provisions shall be governed by the contract provisions.

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

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

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

classification. Employees who are subject to contracts negotiated under chapter 20 which include layoff and recall provisions shall be governed by the contract provisions.

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

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

- (1) Failure to perform assigned duties.
- (2) Inadequacy in performing assigned duties.
- (3) Negligence.
- (4) Inefficiency.
- (5) Incompetence.
- (6) Insubordination.
- (7) Unrehabilitated alcoholism or narcotics addiction.
- (8) Dishonesty.
- (9) Unlawful discrimination.
- (10) Failure to maintain a license, certificate, or qualification necessary for a job classification or position.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24. For the development and operation of programs to promote job sharing, telecommuting, and flex-time opportunities for employment within the executive branch.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §61; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §77; 2009 Acts, ch 26, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §61

8A.414 Experimental research projects.

The director may conduct experimental or research personnel-related projects of limited duration designed to improve the quality of the employment system. The provisions of section 8A.413 or administrative rules adopted pursuant to that section are waived for the purposes of such projects. Projects adopted under this authority shall not violate existing collective bargaining agreements. Any projects that relate to issues covered by such agreements or issues that are mandatory subjects of collective bargaining are subject to negotiations as applicable. The director shall notify the chairpersons of the standing committees on appropriations of the senate and the house of representatives and the chairpersons of the appropriate subcommittees of those committees of the proposed projects. The notice from the director shall include the purpose of the project, a description of the project, and how the project will be evaluated. Chairpersons notified shall be given at least two weeks to review and comment on the proposal before the project is implemented. The director shall report the results of the experimental research projects conducted in the preceding fiscal year to the legislative council by September 30 of each year.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §62

8A.415 Grievances and discipline resolution.**1. Grievances.**

a. An employee, except an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise, who has exhausted the available agency steps in the uniform grievance procedure provided for in the department rules may, within seven calendar days following the date a decision was received or should have been received at the second step of the grievance procedure, file the grievance at the third step with the director. The director shall respond within thirty calendar days following receipt of the third step grievance.

b. If not satisfied, the employee may, within thirty calendar days following the director's response, file an appeal with the public employment relations board. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of the public employment relations board and the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Decisions rendered shall be based upon a standard of substantial compliance with this subchapter and the rules of the department. Decisions by the public employment relations board constitute final agency action.

c. For purposes of this subsection, "*uniform grievance procedure*" does not include procedures for discipline and discharge.

2. Discipline resolution.

a. A merit system employee, except an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement, who is discharged, suspended, demoted, or otherwise receives a reduction in pay, except during the employee's probationary period, may bypass steps one and two of the grievance procedure and appeal the disciplinary action to the director within seven calendar days following the effective date of the action. The director shall respond within thirty calendar days following receipt of the appeal.

b. If not satisfied, the employee may, within thirty calendar days following the director's response, file an appeal with the public employment relations board. The employee has the right to a hearing closed to the public, unless a public hearing is requested by the employee. The hearing shall otherwise be conducted in accordance with the rules of the public employment relations board and the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. If the public employment relations board finds that the action taken by the appointing authority was for political, religious, racial, national origin, sex, age, or other reasons not constituting just cause, the employee may be reinstated without loss of pay or benefits for the elapsed period, or the public employment relations board may provide other appropriate remedies. Decisions by the public employment relations board constitute final agency action.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §63; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §235A.15

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

1. A person shall not be appointed or promoted to, or demoted or discharged from, any position in the merit system, or in any way favored or discriminated against with respect

to employment in the merit system because of the person's political or religious opinions or affiliations or race or national origin or sex, or age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §64

Referred to in §8A.102, 8A.418, 8B.2, 55.1

See also chapters 39A and 721

8A.417 Prohibited actions.

1. A person shall not make any false statement, certificate, mark, rating, or report with regard to any examination or appointment made under this subchapter or in any manner commit or attempt to commit any fraud preventing the impartial execution of this subchapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this subchapter.

2. A person shall not, directly or indirectly, give, render, pay, offer, solicit, or accept any money, service, or other valuable consideration for or on account of any appointment, proposed appointment, promotion, or proposed promotion to, or any advantage in, a position in the merit system.

3. An employee of the department or any other person shall not defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the person's right to examination or appointment under this subchapter, or furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of affecting the rights or prospects of any person with respect to employment in the merit system.

4. A person shall not discharge an employee from or take or fail to take action regarding an employee's appointment or proposed appointment to, promotion or proposed promotion to, or any advantage in, a position in a merit system administered by, or subject to approval of, the director as a reprisal for a failure by that employee to inform the person that the employee made a disclosure of information permitted by this section, or for a disclosure of any information by that employee to a member or employee of the general assembly, or for a disclosure of information to any other public official or law enforcement agency if the employee reasonably believes the information evidences a violation of law or rule, mismanagement, a gross abuse of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. However, an employee may be required to inform the person that the employee made a disclosure of information permitted by this section if the employee represented that the disclosure was the official position of the employee's

immediate supervisor or employer. This subsection does not apply if the disclosure of the information is prohibited by statute.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §65

Referred to in §8A.418

See also §70A.28

8A.418 Federal programs exemption exceptions — penalty.

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §66

8A.419 through 8A.430 Reserved.

PART 3

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

8A.431 Iowa management training system — training revolving fund.

1. The department shall establish and administer an Iowa management training system for the state.

2. A training revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The moneys credited to the fund shall be used for the purpose of paying actual and necessary expenses incurred by the department in administering the training system. All fees, grants, or specific appropriations for this purpose shall be credited to the fund. The fees for the training system courses shall be set by the director to cover the costs of course development, training materials, facilities and equipment, professional instructors, and administration. The fees shall be paid to the department by the state agency sending the employees for training and the payment shall be credited to the training revolving fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the revolving fund shall not revert. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §67

8A.432 Combined charitable campaign program, fees, revolving fund.

1. The department shall establish and administer a combined charitable campaign program for state employees.

2. A combined charitable campaign revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The moneys credited to the fund shall be used for the purpose of paying actual and necessary expenses incurred by the department in administering the program. Administrative expenses shall not exceed five percent of the contributions pledged the previous year. All fees, grants, or specific appropriations for this purpose shall be credited to the fund. The fees for the program shall be set by the director to cover only the cost of administration and materials and shall not cover salaries of state employees involved in the administration of the program. The fees shall be paid to the department from the voluntary employee contributions and the payment shall be credited to the revolving fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys in the fund shall not revert. Notwithstanding

section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §68

8A.433 Deferred compensation plan.

The department shall make available to eligible state employees the option of utilizing mutual funds as an investment alternative to the state's deferred compensation plan established under section 509A.12. Participating employees shall, to the extent permitted by law, be allowed to transfer moneys deferred under the plan to a mutual fund offered pursuant to section 509A.12. The department may make the deferred compensation plan established pursuant to this section available to governmental employees of a public entity authorized to establish a deferred compensation program pursuant to section 509A.12.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §69

8A.434 Iowa state employee deferred compensation trust fund.

1. A separate, special Iowa state employee deferred compensation trust fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of all moneys deposited in the fund pursuant to this section, any other assets that must be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants in the state's deferred compensation program as required by section 457 of the federal Internal Revenue Code, and interest and earnings thereon, and shall be used for the exclusive benefit of participants in a deferred compensation program established by the state under section 509A.12.

2. The director is the trustee of the fund and shall administer the fund. Any loss to the fund shall be charged against the fund and the director shall not be personally liable for such loss. In addition, the director is the trustee of any trusts referenced in section 457(g) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Any loss to the trusts shall be charged against the trusts and the director shall not be personally liable for such loss.

3. Any compensation or portion of compensation reduced by a participant in conjunction with a deferred compensation program established by the state under section 509A.12 and any earnings or income thereon shall be held in trust and used for the exclusive benefit of the participant or the participant's beneficiary as provided by section 457 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

4. For purposes of this section, custodial accounts, annuity contracts, and any other contracts referenced in section 457(g) of the federal Internal Revenue Code shall be treated as trusts for purposes of section 457 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

5. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §70

8A.435 State employee deferred compensation match trust fund.

1. A separate, special Iowa state employee deferred compensation match trust fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The trust fund shall consist of all moneys deposited in the fund, and other assets that must be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants in the state's deferred compensation match program as required by section 401(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, and interest and earnings thereon, and shall be used for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries in a deferred compensation match program established by the state under section 509A.12.

2. The director is the trustee of the fund and shall administer the fund. Any loss to the fund shall be charged against the trust and the director shall not be personally liable for such loss.

3. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §71

8A.436 State employee dependent care spending account trust fund.

1. A separate, special Iowa state employee dependent care spending account trust fund is

created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The trust fund consists of all moneys, including monthly administrative charges paid by a state department or agency as authorized by section 8A.451, held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants in the state's dependent care spending account plan. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest and earnings from moneys in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund and shall be used exclusively for the benefit of plan participants.

2. The director shall serve as trustee of the trust fund and shall administer the fund as required by sections 125 and 129 of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Any loss to the fund shall be charged against the fund and the director shall not be personally liable for such loss. The director has the authority to direct expenditures as deemed appropriate to the exclusive benefit of the plan participants.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §72

8A.437 State employee health flexible spending account trust fund.

1. The director shall establish for state employees a health flexible spending account plan which offers multiple benefits to state employees. The state's health flexible spending account plan shall be established to meet the conditions of section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

2. A separate, special Iowa state employee health flexible spending account trust fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The trust fund consists of all moneys appropriated to the fund, all monthly administrative charges paid by a state department or agency as authorized by section 8A.451, and any other assets directed to be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants in the state's health flexible spending account plan. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest and earnings from moneys in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund and shall be used exclusively for the benefit of plan participants.

3. The director shall serve as trustee of the trust fund and has the authority to direct expenditures as deemed appropriate to the exclusive benefit of the plan participants.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §73

Authority of governing body, §509A.1

8A.438 Tax-sheltered investment contracts.

1. The director may establish a tax-sheltered investment program for eligible employees. The director may arrange for the provision of investment vehicles authorized under section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3. The department may offer the tax-sheltered investment program to eligible public employers in the state of Iowa.

2. *a.* A special, separate tax-sheltered investment revolving trust fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of all moneys deposited in the fund pursuant to this section, any funds received from other entities in the state of Iowa, and interest and earnings thereon. The director is the trustee of the fund and shall administer the fund. Any loss to the fund shall be charged against the fund and the director shall not be personally liable for such loss.

b. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §74; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §57

Referred to in §260C.14, 273.3, 294.16

8A.439 Longevity pay prohibited — exception.

A state employee subject to the provisions of this subchapter shall not be entitled to longevity pay except for those employees granted longevity pay pursuant to section 307.48.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §75

8A.440 through 8A.450 Reserved.

PART 4

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

8A.451 Human resources administrative costs.

1. The department may quarterly render a statement to each department or agency which operates in whole or in part from other than general fund appropriations for a pro rata share of the cost of administration of the department, or a portion thereof, as it relates to the state human resources management duties of the department pursuant to this subchapter. The expense shall be paid by the state department or agency in the same manner as other expenses of that department or agency are paid and all moneys received shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. The department shall render monthly a statement to each state department or agency for a pro rata share of the cost of administration of the state employee flexible spending accounts. The expense shall be paid by the state department or agency in the same manner as other expenses of that state department or agency are paid and all moneys received for administration costs shall be deposited in the appropriate fund.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §76

Referred to in §8A.436, 8A.437

8A.452 Use of public buildings.

All officers and employees of the state and of political subdivisions of the state shall allow the department the reasonable use of public buildings under their control, and furnish heat, light, and furniture for any examination, hearing, or investigation authorized by this subchapter. The department shall pay to a political subdivision the reasonable cost of any such facilities furnished.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §77

8A.453 Aid by state employees — records and information.

1. All officers and employees of the state shall comply with and aid in all proper ways in carrying out the provisions of this subchapter and the rules and orders under this subchapter. All officers and employees shall furnish any records or information which the director requires for any purpose of this subchapter. The director may institute and maintain any action or proceeding at law or in equity that the director considers necessary or appropriate to secure compliance with this subchapter and the rules and orders under this subchapter.

2. The director may delegate to a person in any department, agency, board, commission, or office, located away from the seat of government, any of the duties imposed by this subchapter upon the director.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §78

8A.454 Health insurance administration fund.

1. A separate, special Iowa state health insurance administration fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of all moneys deposited in the fund from proceeds of a monthly per contract administrative charge assessed and collected by the department. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be expended by the department for health insurance program administration costs. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

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

the department containing the number and type of health insurance contracts held by each of its employees whose health insurance is administered by the department.

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §79; 2007 Acts, ch 115, §9, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §34, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1189, §38, 40; 2011 Acts, ch 132, §35, 106

8A.455 Certification of payrolls — actions.

1. A state disbursing or auditing officer shall not make or approve or take part in making or approving a payment for personnel services to any person unless the payroll voucher or account of the pay bears the certification of the director, or of the director's authorized agent, that the persons named have been appointed and employed in accordance with this subchapter and the rules and orders under this subchapter, and that funds are available for the payment of the persons.

2. The director may, for proper cause, withhold certification from an entire payroll or from any specific item or items on a payroll. The director may, however, provide that certification of payrolls may be made once every year, and such certification shall remain in effect except in the case of any officer or employee whose status has changed after the last certification of the officer's or employee's payroll. In the latter case a voucher for payment of salary to such employee shall not be issued or payment of salary shall not be made without further certification by the director.

3. Any citizen may maintain an action in accordance with chapter 17A to restrain a disbursing officer from making any payment in contravention of this subchapter, or rule or order under this subchapter. Any sum paid contrary to this subchapter or any rule or order under this subchapter may be recovered in an action in accordance with chapter 17A maintained by any citizen, from any officer who made, approved, or authorized such payment or who signed or countersigned a voucher, payroll, check, or warrant for such payment, or from the sureties on the official bond of any such officer. All moneys recovered in any such action shall be paid into the state treasury.

4. Any person appointed or employed in contravention of this subchapter or of any rule or order under this subchapter who performs service for which the person is not paid may maintain an action in accordance with chapter 17A against the officer or officers who purported so to appoint or employ the person to recover the agreed pay for such services or the reasonable value of the services if no pay was agreed upon. An officer shall not be reimbursed by the state at any time for any sum paid to such person on account of such services.

5. If the director wrongfully withholds certification of the payroll voucher or account of any employee, such employee may maintain a proceeding in accordance with chapter 17A in the courts to compel the director to certify such a payroll voucher or account.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §80

8A.456 Access to records.

1. An employee subject to the provisions of this subchapter shall have access to the employee's personal file.

2. An applicant for a position subject to the provisions of this subchapter shall be permitted to review, in accordance with such rules as the director may prescribe, any evaluation resulting from the application for employment.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §81

See also §91B.1

8A.457 Workers' compensation claims.

The director shall employ appropriate staff to handle and adjust claims of state employees for workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86, or with the approval of the executive council contract for the services or purchase workers' compensation insurance coverage for state employees or selected groups of state employees. A state employee workers' compensation fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department to pay state employee workers' compensation claims and administrative costs. The department shall establish a rating formula and assess premiums to all agencies, departments, and divisions of the state including those which have not received an appropriation for the payment of workers' compensation insurance and which operate from moneys other than from the general fund of the state. The department shall collect the premiums and deposit them into the state employee workers' compensation fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys deposited in the state employee workers' compensation fund shall not revert to the general fund of the state at the end of any fiscal year, but shall remain in the state employee workers' compensation fund and be continuously available to pay state employee workers' compensation claims. The director may, to the extent practicable, contract with a private organization to handle the processing and payment of claims and services rendered under the provisions of this section.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §82

8A.458 Penalty.

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §83

Referred to in §8A.418

8A.459 State employee pay and allowances — electronic funds transfer.

Effective July 1, 2011, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all pay and allowances to state employees shall be paid via electronic funds transfer, unless otherwise provided pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement. A state employee may elect to receive pay and allowances as paper warrants in lieu of electronic funds transfers, but the department shall charge an administrative fee for processing such paper warrants. However, the department may, for good cause shown, waive the administrative fee. The fee may be automatically deducted from the state employee's pay and allowances before the warrant is issued to the state employee.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §78

See also §91A.3

Electronic funds transfers, see chapter 527

8A.460 through 8A.501 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER V**FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION**

Referred to in §25.2

8A.502 Financial administration duties.

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

1. *Centralized accounting and payroll system.* To assume the responsibilities related to a centralized accounting system for state government and to establish a centralized payroll system for all state agencies. However, the state board of regents and institutions under the control of the state board of regents shall not be required to utilize the centralized payroll system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. *Audit of claims.* To set rules and procedures for the preaudit of claims by individual agencies or organizations. The director reserves the right to refuse to accept incomplete or incorrect claims and to review, preaudit, or audit claims as determined by the director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. *Entities representing agricultural producers.* To control the financial operations of the Iowa dairy industry commission as provided in chapter 179, the Iowa beef cattle producers association as provided in chapter 181, the Iowa pork producers council as provided in chapter 183A, the Iowa egg council as provided in chapter 184, the Iowa turkey marketing council as provided in chapter 184A, the Iowa soybean association as provided in chapter 185, and the Iowa corn promotion board as provided in chapter 185C.

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

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

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

14. *Federal Cash Management and Improvement Act administrator.*

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

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

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

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §84; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §8; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §104, 105; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §114, 201; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §30, 31; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §40

Referred to in §8.31, 8A.111, 218.85

8A.503 Rules — deposit of departmental moneys.

The director shall prescribe by rule the manner and methods by which all departments and agencies of the state who collect money for and on behalf of the state shall cause the money to be deposited with the treasurer of state or in a depository designated by the treasurer of state. All such moneys collected shall be deposited at such times and in such depositories to permit the state of Iowa to deposit the funds in a manner consistent with the state's investment policies. All such moneys shall be promptly deposited, as directed, even though the individual amount remitted may not be correct. If any individual amount remitted is in excess of the amount required, the department or agency receiving the same shall refund the excess amount. If the individual amount remitted is insufficient, the person, firm, or corporation concerned shall be immediately billed for the amount of the deficiency.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §85

8A.504 Setoff procedures.

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

a. "Collection entity" means the department of administrative services and any other state

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

b. "Person" does not include a state agency.

c. "Qualifying debt" includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Any debt, which is assigned to the department of human services, or which is owed to the department of human services for unpaid premiums under section 249A.3, subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), or which the child support recovery unit is otherwise attempting to collect, or which the foster care recovery unit of the department of human services is attempting to collect on behalf of a child receiving foster care provided by the department of human services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. (1) Upon notice of entitlement to a payment, the state agency shall send written notification to that person of the state agency's assertion of its rights to all or a portion of the payment and of the state agency's entitlement to recover the liability through the setoff procedure, the basis of the assertion, the opportunity to request that a jointly or commonly owned right to payment be divided among owners, and the person's opportunity to give written notice of intent to contest the amount of the allegation. The state agency shall send a copy of the notice to the collection entity. A state agency subject to chapter 17A shall give notice, conduct hearings, and allow appeals in conformity with chapter 17A.

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

g. Upon the timely request of a person liable to a state agency or of the spouse of that person and upon receipt of the full name and social security number of the person's spouse, a state agency shall notify the collection entity of the request to divide a jointly or commonly owned right to payment. Any jointly or commonly owned right to payment is rebuttably presumed to be owned in equal portions by its joint or common owners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

k. If the alleged liability is owing and payable to a community college and setoff pursuant to this section is sought, both of the following shall apply:

(1) In addition to satisfying other applicable setoff procedures established under this subsection, the community college shall prescribe procedures to permit a person to contest the amount of the person's liability to the community college. Such procedures shall be consistent with and ensure the protection of the person's right of due process under Iowa law.

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

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

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

4. The director shall have the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with the departments of revenue of other states that have enacted legislation that is substantially equivalent to the setoff procedure provided in this section for the recovery of an amount due because of a default on a guaranteed student or parental loan under chapter 261. A reciprocal agreement shall also be approved by the college student aid commission. The agreement shall authorize the department to provide by rule for the setoff of state income tax refunds or rebates of defaulters from states with which Iowa has a reciprocal agreement and to provide for sending lists of names of Iowa defaulters to the states with which Iowa has a reciprocal agreement for setoff of that state's income tax refunds.

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §86, 286; 2006 Acts, ch 1072, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1146, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1182, §2, 36; 2011 Acts, ch 120, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 138, §113, 127

Referred to in §8A.323, 8A.502, 96.11, 99D.2, 99D.28, 99F.1, 99F.19, 99G.38, 217.34, 234.8, 252B.5, 261.37, 321.11A, 321.31, 321.40, 422.12D, 422.12K, 422.12L, 422.20, 422.72, 456A.16, 602.8102(58A), 602.8107, 642.2

2013 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (1) takes effect January 1, 2014; 2013 Acts, ch 138, §127

Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (1) amended

8A.505 Cost allocation system — appropriation.

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

2003 Acts, ch 145, §87; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §34, 209; 2006 Acts, ch 1172, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1183, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §38

Referred to in §8A.502

Office of grants enterprise management, see §8.9

8A.506 Accounting.

The director may at any time require any person receiving money, securities, or property belonging to the state, or having the management, disbursement, or other disposition of them, an account of which is kept in the department, to render statements of them and information in reference to them.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §88

Referred to in §331.552

8A.507 Stating account.

If an officer who is accountable to the state treasury for any money or property neglects to render an account to the director within the time prescribed by law, or if no time is so prescribed, within twenty days after being required to do so by the director, the director shall state an account against the officer from the books of the officer's office, charging ten percent damages on the whole sum appearing due, and interest at the rate of six percent per annum on the aggregate from the time when the account should have been rendered; all of which may be recovered by action brought on the account, or on the official bond of the officer.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §89

Referred to in §8A.509, 331.552

8A.508 Compelling payment.

If an officer fails to pay into the state treasury the amount received by the officer within the time prescribed by law, or having settled with the director, fails to pay the amount found due, the director shall charge the officer with twenty percent damages on the amount due, with interest on the aggregate from the time the amount became due at the rate of six percent

per annum, and the whole may be recovered by an action brought on the account, or on the official bond of the officer, and the officer shall forfeit the officer's commission.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §90

Referred to in §8A.509, 331.552

8A.509 Defense to claim.

The penal provisions in sections 8A.507 and 8A.508 are subject to any legal defense which the officer may have against the account as stated by the director, but judgment for costs shall be rendered against the officer in the action, whatever its result, unless the officer rendered an account within the time named in those sections.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §91

8A.510 Requested credits — oath required.

When a county treasurer or other receiver of public money seeks to obtain credit on the books of the department for payment made to the county treasurer, before giving such credit the director shall require that person to take and subscribe an oath that the person has not used, loaned, or appropriated any of the public money for the person's private benefit, nor for the benefit of any other person.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §92

8A.511 Requisition for information.

In those cases where the director is authorized to call upon persons or officers for information, or statements, or accounts, the director may issue a requisition therefor in writing to the person or officer called upon, allowing reasonable time, which, having been served and return made to the director, as a notice in a civil action, is evidence of the making of the requisition.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §93

8A.512 Limits on claims.

The director is limited in authorizing the payment of claims, as follows:

1. Funding limit.

a. A claim shall not be allowed by the department if the appropriation or fund of certification available for paying the claim has been exhausted or proves insufficient.

b. The authority of the director is subject to the following exceptions:

(1) Claims by state employees for benefits pursuant to chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86 are subject to limitations provided in those chapters.

(2) Claims for medical assistance payments authorized under chapter 249A are subject to the time limits imposed by rule adopted by the department of human services.

(3) Claims approved by an agency according to the provisions of section 25.2.

2. *Payment from fees.* Claims for per diem and expenses payable from fees shall not be approved for payment in excess of those fees if the law provides that such expenditures are limited to the special funds collected and deposited in the state treasury.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §94; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §91; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §43, 89

Referred to in §97B.7A

8A.512A Executive branch employee travel — information and database.

1. The department shall develop and maintain the following:

a. An electronic travel authorization form to be used for any executive branch employee's out-of-state travel, conference, or related expenditures associated with the employee's official duties. The electronic travel authorization form shall include all of the following:

(1) The identification of the employee, the employee's title, and the employee's department or agency.

(2) The travel departure point and destination point.

(3) The reason for the travel.

(4) The estimated reimbursable expenses.

(5) The date or dates upon which the travel is to occur.

b. A searchable database available on the department's internet site containing information related to all executive branch employee travel that includes all of the following:

(1) The identification of the employee who engaged in the travel, the employee's department or agency, and the employee's title.

(2) The travel departure point and destination point.

(3) The reason for the travel.

(4) The actual amount of expenses reimbursed.

(5) The date or dates upon which the travel occurred.

c. Notwithstanding paragraph "b" of this subsection, the searchable database shall not include information regarding travel by officers and employees of the department of public safety occurring in relation to or during the course of criminal investigations, including but not limited to undercover operations.

2. A claim for reimbursement for any out-of-state travel, conference, or related expenditures shall only be allowed after the occurrence of both of the following:

a. The electronic travel authorization form is approved by the head of the employee's department.

b. The request for reimbursement is submitted by the employee on the appropriate form with required approvals.

3. a. For purposes of this section, "*executive branch employee*" means an employee of the executive branch as defined in section 7E.2, other than a member or employee of the state board of regents and institutions under the control of the state board of regents.

b. For purposes of this section, "*out-of-state travel*" does not include out-of-state travel incidental to travel between a travel departure point in this state and a travel destination point in the city of Carter Lake.

2011 Acts, ch 127, §44, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1133, §91

8A.513 Claims — approval.

The director before approving a claim on behalf of the department shall determine:

1. That the creation of the claim is clearly authorized by law. Statutes authorizing the expenditure may be referenced through account coding authorized by the director.

2. That the claim has been authorized by an officer or official body having legal authority to so authorize and that the fact of authorization has been certified to the director by such officer or official body.

3. That all legal requirements have been observed, including notice and opportunity for competition, if required by law.

4. That the claim is in proper form as the director may provide.

5. That the charges are reasonable, proper, and correct and no part of the claim has been paid.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §95

8A.514 Vouchers — interest — payment of claims.

1. Before a warrant or its equivalent is issued for a claim payable from the state treasury, the department shall file an itemized voucher showing in detail the items of service, expense, item furnished, or contract for which payment is sought. However, the director may authorize the prepayment of claims when the best interests of the state are served under rules adopted by the director. The claimant's original invoice shall be attached to a department's approved voucher. The director shall adopt rules specifying the form and contents for invoices submitted by a vendor to a department. The requirements apply to acceptance of an invoice by a department. A department shall not impose additional or different requirements on submission of invoices than those contained in rules of the director unless the director exempts the department from the invoice requirements or a part of the requirements upon a finding that compliance would result in poor accounting or management practices.

2. Vouchers for postage, stamped envelopes, and postal cards may be audited as soon as an order for them is entered.

3. The departments, the general assembly, and the courts shall pay their claims in a

timely manner. If a claim for services, supplies, materials, or a contract which is payable from the state treasury remains unpaid after sixty days following the receipt of the claim or the satisfactory delivery, furnishing, or performance of the services, supplies, materials, or contract, whichever date is later, the state shall pay interest at the rate of one percent per month on the unpaid amount of the claim. This subsection does not apply to claims against the state under chapters 25 and 669 or to claims paid by federal funds. The interest shall be charged to the appropriation or fund to which the claim is certified. Departments may enter into contracts for goods or services on payment terms of less than sixty days if the state may obtain a financial benefit or incentive which would not otherwise be available from the vendor. The department, in consultation with other affected departments, shall develop policies to promote consistency and fiscal responsibility relating to payment terms authorized under this subsection. The director shall adopt rules under chapter 17A relating to the administration of this subsection.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §96

Referred to in §218.58

8A.515 Warrants — form.

A warrant shall bear on its face the signature of the director or its facsimile, or the signature of an assistant or its facsimile in case of a vacancy in the office of the director; a proper number, date, amount, and name of payee; a reference to the law under which it is drawn; whether for salaries or wages, services, or supplies, and what kind of supplies; and from what office or department, or for what other general or special purposes; or in lieu thereof, a coding system may be used, which particulars shall be entered in a warrant register kept for that purpose in the order of issuance; and as soon as practicable after issuing a warrant register, the director shall certify a duplicate of it to the treasurer of state.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §97

8A.516 Required payee.

All warrants shall be drawn to the order of the person entitled to payment or compensation, except that when goods or materials are purchased in foreign countries, warrants may be drawn upon the treasurer of state, payable to the bearer for the net amount of invoice and current exchange, and the treasurer of state shall furnish a foreign draft payable to the order of the person from whom purchase is made.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §98

8A.517 Prohibited payee.

In no case shall warrants be drawn in the name of the certifying office, department, board, or institution, or in the name of an employee, except for personal service rendered or expense incurred by the employee, unless express statutory authority exists therefor.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §99

8A.518 Claims exceeding appropriations.

A claim shall not be allowed when the claim will exceed the amount specifically appropriated for the claim.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §100

8A.519 Cancellation of state warrants.

On the last business day of each month, the director shall cancel and request the treasurer of state to stop payment on all state warrants which have been outstanding and unredeemed by the treasurer of state for six months or longer.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §101

Referred to in §25.2, 556.2C

CHAPTER 8B

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Referred to in §97B.4

Continuation of effectiveness of rules, regulations, forms, orders, and directives promulgated by the department of administrative services under prior law; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §31

For transition provisions relating to the transfer of merit system personnel, the transfer of preexisting funds, and the applicability of causes of action and statutes of limitation to the office of chief information officer, see 2013 Acts, ch 129, §32

For provisions requiring the chief technology officer to inventory state information technology devices and report to the general assembly and requiring development of an implementation schedule with periodic updates to the general assembly, see 2013 Acts, ch 129, §33, 34

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

8B.1 Definitions.

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

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

2. “*Information technology device*” means equipment or associated software, including programs, languages, procedures, or associated documentation, used in operating the equipment which is designed for utilizing information stored in an electronic format. “*Information technology device*” includes but is not limited to computer systems, computer networks, and equipment used for input, output, processing, storage, display, scanning, and printing.

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

- a. Provide functions, maintenance, and support of information technology devices.
- b. Provide services including but not limited to any of the following:
 - (1) Computer systems application development and maintenance.
 - (2) Systems integration and interoperability.
 - (3) Operating systems maintenance and design.
 - (4) Computer systems programming.
 - (5) Computer systems software support.
 - (6) Planning and security relating to information technology devices.
 - (7) Data management consultation.

- (8) Information technology education and consulting.
 - (9) Information technology planning and standards.
 - (10) Establishment of local area network and workstation management standards.
4. “*Information technology staff*” includes any employees performing information technology services, including but not limited to agency employees in information technology classifications, contractors, temporary workers, and any other employees providing information technology services.
 5. “*Infrastructure services*” includes all of the following:
 - a. Data centers used to support mainframe and other computers and their associated components including servers, information networks, storage systems, redundant or backup power systems, redundant data communications connections, environmental controls, and security devices.
 - b. Servers, mainframes, or other centralized processing systems.
 - c. Storage systems, including but not limited to disk, tape, optical, and other structured repositories for storing digital information.
 - d. Computer networks commonly referred to as local area networks.
 - e. Network services, including equipment and software which support local area networks, campus area networks, wide area networks, and metro area networks. Network services also include data network services such as routers, switches, firewalls, virtual private networks, intrusion detection systems, access control, internet protocol load balancers, event logging and correlation, and content caching. Network services do not include services provided by the public broadcasting division of the department of education.
 - f. Groupware applications used to facilitate collaboration, communication, and workflow, including electronic mail, directory services, calendaring and scheduling, and imaging systems.
 - g. Information technology help desk services.
 - h. Cyber security functions and equipment.
 - i. Digital printing and printing procurement services.
 - j. Data warehouses, including services that assist in managing and locating digital information.
 - k. Disaster recovery technology and services.
 - l. Other similar or related services as determined by the chief information officer.
 6. “*Office*” means the office of the chief information officer created in section 8B.2.
 7. “*Participating agency*” means any state agency, except the state board of regents and institutions operated under the authority of the state board of regents.
 8. “*Technology advisory council*” means the council established in section 8B.8.
 9. “*Value-added services*” means services that offer or provide unique, special, or enhanced value, benefits, or features to the customer or user including but not limited to services in which information technology is specially designed, modified, or adapted to meet the special or requested needs of the user or customer; services involving the delivery, provision, or transmission of information or data that require or involve additional processing, formatting, enhancement, compilation, or security; services that provide the customer or user with enhanced accessibility, security, or convenience; research and development services; and services that are provided to support technological or statutory requirements imposed on participating agencies and other governmental entities, businesses, and the public.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §5

For additional definitions, see §8A.101

NEW section

8B.2 Office created — chief information officer appointed.

1. The office of the chief information officer is created as an independent agency and is attached to the department of administrative services for accounting and fiscal services. The department of administrative services shall provide such additional assistance and administrative support services to the office as the department of administrative services

and the office determines maximizes the efficiency and effectiveness of both the department and office.

2. The chief information officer, who shall be the head of the office, shall be appointed by the governor to serve at the pleasure of the governor and is subject to confirmation by the senate. If the office becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the original appointment.

3. The person appointed as the chief information officer for the state shall be professionally qualified by education and have no less than five years' experience in the field of information technology, and a working knowledge of financial management. The chief information officer shall not be a member of any local, state, or national committee of a political party, an officer or member of a committee in any partisan political club or organization, or hold or be a candidate for a paid elective public office. The chief information officer is subject to the restrictions on political activity provided in section 8A.416.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §6

Referred to in §8A.104, 8B.1

Confirmation; see §2.32

NEW section

8B.3 Office — purpose — mission.

1. The office is created for the purpose of leading, directing, managing, coordinating, and providing accountability for the information technology resources of state government.

2. The mission of the office is to provide high-quality, customer-focused information technology services and business solutions to government and to citizens.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §7

NEW section

8B.4 Powers and duties of the chief information officer.

The chief information officer shall do all of the following:

1. Direct the internal operations of the office and develop and implement policies, procedures, and internal organization measures designed to ensure the efficient administration of the office.

2. Appoint all information technology staff deemed necessary for the administration of the office's functions as provided in this chapter. For employees of the office, employment shall be consistent with chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. Manage, in consultation with the applicable participating agency, the information technology staff of participating agencies, to include directing the work of information technology staff, assigning information technology staff as required to support information technology requirements and initiatives of the office, and to review and recommend approval of information technology staff employment decisions in coordination with the department of management.

4. Prepare an annual budget for the office. Adopt rules for the approval of information technology budgets for participating agencies in conjunction with the department of management.

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

6. Prescribe and adopt information technology standards and rules.

7. Develop and recommend legislative proposals deemed necessary for the continued efficiency of the office in performing information technology functions, and review legislative proposals generated outside of the office which are related to matters within the office's purview.

8. Provide advice to the governor on issues related to information technology.

9. Consult with agencies and other governmental entities on issues relating to information technology.

10. Work with all governmental entities in an effort to achieve the information technology goals established by the office.

11. Develop systems and methodologies to review, evaluate, and prioritize information technology projects.

12. Administer all accounting, billing, and collection functions required by the department of administrative services pursuant to policies adopted by the chief information officer after consultation and in cooperation with the director of the department of administrative services.

13. Utilize, in a manner determined by the chief information officer, such assistance and administrative support services as provided by the department of administrative services as the office determines to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the office.

14. Enter into contracts for the receipt and provision of services as deemed necessary. The chief information officer and the governor may obtain and accept grants and receipts to or for the state to be used for the administration of the office's functions as provided in this chapter.

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

2013 Acts, ch 129, §8

NEW section

8B.5 Prohibited interests — penalty.

The chief information officer shall not have any pecuniary interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract for supplies furnished to the state, or in any business enterprise involving any expenditure by the state. A violation of the provisions of this section is a serious misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the chief information officer shall be removed from office in addition to any other penalty.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §9

NEW section

8B.6 Acceptance of funds.

The office may receive and accept donations, grants, gifts, and contributions in the form of moneys, services, materials, or otherwise, from the United States or any of its agencies, from this state or any of its agencies, or from any other person, and expend such moneys, services, materials, or other contributions, or issue grants, in carrying out the operations of the office. All federal grants to and the federal receipts of the office are appropriated for the purpose set forth in such federal grants or receipts. The office shall report annually to the general assembly on or before September 1 the donations, grants, gifts, and contributions with a monetary value of one thousand dollars or more that were received during the most recently concluded fiscal year.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §10

NEW section

8B.7 Federal funds.

1. Neither the provisions of this chapter nor rules adopted pursuant to this chapter shall apply in any situation where such provision or rule is in conflict with a governing federal regulation or where the provision or rule would jeopardize the receipt of federal funds.

2. If it is determined by the attorney general that any provision of this chapter would cause denial of funds or services from the United States government which would otherwise be available to an agency of this state, such provision shall be suspended as to such agency, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of such funds or services.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §11

NEW section

8B.8 Technology advisory council.

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

a. "*Large agency*" means a participating agency with more than seven hundred full-time, year-round employees.

b. "*Medium-sized agency*" means a participating agency with at least seventy or more full-time, year-round employees, but not more than seven hundred permanent employees.

c. "*Small agency*" means a participating agency with less than seventy full-time, year-round employees.

2. *Membership.*

a. The technology advisory council is composed of ten members as follows:

- (1) The chief information officer.
- (2) The director of the department of management, or the director's designee.
- (3) Eight members appointed by the governor as follows:
 - (a) Three representatives from large agencies.
 - (b) Two representatives from medium-sized agencies.
 - (c) One representative from a small agency.
 - (d) Two public members who are knowledgeable and have experience in information technology matters.

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

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

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

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

(5) Members shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performance of the members' duties.

(6) A director, deputy director, or employee of an agency who has information technology expertise is preferred as an appointed representative for each of the agency categories of membership pursuant to paragraph "a", subparagraph (3).

c. The technology advisory council annually shall elect a chair and a vice chair from among the members of the council, by majority vote, to serve one-year terms.

d. A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum.

e. Meetings of the council shall be held at the call of the chairperson or at the request of three members.

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

a. Make recommendations to the chief information officer regarding all of the following:

(1) Information technology standards to be applicable to all participating agencies.

(2) Technology utility services to be implemented by the office.

(3) Improvements to information technology service levels and modifications to the business continuity plan for information technology operations developed by the office for agencies, and to maximize the value of information technology investments by the state.

(4) Technology initiatives for the executive branch.

b. Advise the office regarding rates to be charged for access to and for value-added services performed through IowAccess.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §12

Referred to in §8B.1, 8B.33

Confirmation, see §2.32

NEW section

8B.9 Reports required.

The office shall provide all of the following reports:

1. An annual report of the office.

2. Internal service fund service business plans and financial reports as required under section 8B.13, subsection 5, paragraph "a", and an annual internal service fund expenditure report as required under section 8B.13, subsection 5, paragraph "b".

3. An annual report regarding total spending on technology as required under section 8B.21, subsection 6.

4. An annual report of expenditures from the IowAccess revolving fund as provided in section 8B.33.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §13

NEW section

8B.10 and 8B.11 Reserved.

8B.12 Services to governmental entities and nonprofit organizations.

1. The chief information officer shall enter into agreements with state agencies, and may enter into agreements with any other governmental entity or a nonprofit organization, to furnish services and facilities of the office to the applicable governmental entity or nonprofit organization. The agreement shall provide for the reimbursement to the office of the reasonable cost of the services and facilities furnished. All governmental entities of this state may enter into such agreements. For purposes of this subsection, “*nonprofit organization*” means a nonprofit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and which is funded in whole or in part by public funds.

2. This chapter does not affect any city civil service programs established under chapter 400.

3. The state board of regents shall not be required to obtain any service for the state board of regents or any institution under the control of the state board of regents that is provided by the office pursuant to this chapter without the consent of the state board of regents.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §14

NEW section

8B.13 Office internal service funds.

1. Activities of the office shall be accounted for within the general fund of the state, except that the chief information officer may establish and maintain internal service funds in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as defined in section 8.57, subsection 4, for activities of the office which are primarily funded from billings to governmental entities for services rendered by the office. The establishment of an internal service fund is subject to the approval of the director of the department of management and the concurrence of the auditor of state. At least ninety days prior to the establishment of an internal service fund pursuant to this section, the chief information officer shall notify in writing the general assembly, including the legislative council, legislative fiscal committee, and the legislative services agency.

2. Internal service funds shall be administered by the office and shall consist of moneys collected by the office from billings issued in accordance with section 8B.15 and any other moneys obtained or accepted by the office, including but not limited to gifts, loans, donations, grants, and contributions, which are designated to support the activities of the individual internal service funds.

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

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

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

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

2013 Acts, ch 129, §15

Referred to in §8B.9, 8B.16

NEW section

8B.14 Reserved.

8B.15 Billing — credit card payments.

1. The chief information officer may bill a governmental entity for services rendered by the office in accordance with the duties of the office as provided in this chapter. Bills may include direct, indirect, and developmental costs which have not been funded by an appropriation to the office. The office shall periodically render a billing statement to a governmental entity outlining the cost of services provided to the governmental entity. The amount indicated on the statement shall be paid by the governmental entity and amounts received by the office shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and deposited into the accounts of the office.

2. In addition to other forms of payment, a person may pay by credit card for services provided by the office, according to rules adopted by the treasurer of state. The credit card fees to be charged shall not exceed those permitted by statute. A governmental entity may adjust its payment to reflect the costs of processing as determined by the treasurer of state. The discount charged by the credit card issuer may be included in determining the fees to be paid for completing a financial transaction under this section by using a credit card. All credit card payments shall be credited to the fund used to account for the services provided.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §16

Referred to in §8B.13, 8B.32

NEW section

8B.16 Office debts and liabilities — appropriation request.

If a service provided by the office and funded from an internal service fund established under section 8B.13 ceases to be provided and insufficient funds remain in the internal service fund to pay any outstanding debts and liabilities relating to that service, the chief information officer shall notify the department of management and the general assembly and request that moneys be appropriated from the general fund of the state to pay such debts and liabilities.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §17

NEW section

8B.17 through 8B.20 Reserved.**8B.21 Information technology services — office powers and duties — responsibilities.**

1. *Powers and duties of office.* The powers and duties of the office as it relates to information technology services shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

- a. Approving information technology for use by agencies and other governmental entities.
- b. Implementing the strategic information technology plan.
- c. Developing and implementing a business continuity plan, as the chief information officer determines is appropriate, to be used if a disruption occurs in the provision of information technology to participating agencies and other governmental entities.
- d. Prescribing standards and adopting rules relating to cyber security, geospatial systems, application development, and information technology and procurement, including but not limited to system design and systems integration, and interoperability, which shall apply to all participating agencies except as otherwise provided in this chapter. The office shall implement information technology standards as established pursuant to this chapter which are applicable to information technology procurements for participating agencies.
- e. Establishing an enterprise strategic and project management function for oversight of all information technology-related projects and resources of participating agencies.
- f. (1) Developing and maintaining security policies and systems to ensure the integrity of the state's information resources and to prevent the disclosure of confidential records. The office shall ensure that the security policies and systems be consistent with the state's data transparency efforts by developing and implementing policies and systems for the sharing of data and information by participating agencies.

(2) Establishing statewide standards, to include periodic review and compliance measures, for information technology security to maximize the functionality, security, and interoperability of the state's distributed information technology assets, including but not limited to communications and encryption technologies.

(3) Requiring all information technology security services, solutions, hardware, and

software purchased or used by a participating agency to be subject to approval by the office in accordance with security standards.

g. Developing and implementing effective and efficient strategies for the use and provision of information technology and information technology staff for participating agencies and other governmental entities.

h. Coordinating and managing the acquisition of information technology services by participating agencies in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. The office shall institute procedures to ensure effective and efficient compliance with the applicable standards established pursuant to this chapter.

i. Entering into contracts, leases, licensing agreements, royalty agreements, marketing agreements, memorandums of understanding, or other agreements as necessary and appropriate to administer this chapter.

j. Determining and implementing statewide efforts to standardize data elements, determine data ownership assignments, and implement the sharing of data.

k. Requiring that a participating agency provide such information as is necessary to establish and maintain an inventory of information technology used by participating agencies, and such participating agency shall provide such information to the office in a timely manner. The form and content of the information to be provided shall be determined by the office.

l. Requiring participating agencies to provide the full details of the agency's information technology and operational requirements upon request, report information technology security incidents to the office in a timely manner, provide comprehensive information concerning the information technology security employed by the agency to protect the agency's information technology, and forecast the parameters of the agency's projected future information technology security needs and capabilities.

m. Charging reasonable fees, costs, expenses, charges, or other amounts to an agency, governmental entity, public official, or person or entity related to the provision, sale, use, or utilization of, or cost sharing with respect to, information technology and any intellectual property interests related thereto; research and development; proprietary hardware, software, and applications; and information technology architecture and design. The office may enter into nondisclosure agreements and take any other legal action reasonably necessary to secure a right to an interest in information technology development by or on behalf of the state of Iowa and to protect the state of Iowa's proprietary information technology and intellectual property interests. The provisions of chapter 23A relating to noncompetition by state agencies and political subdivisions with private enterprise shall not apply to office activities authorized under this paragraph.

n. Charging reasonable fees, costs, expenses, charges, or other amounts to an agency, governmental entity, public official, or other person or entity to or for whom information technology or other services have been provided by or on behalf of, or otherwise made available through, the office.

o. Providing, selling, leasing, licensing, transferring, or otherwise conveying or disposing of information technology, or any intellectual property or other rights with respect thereto, to agencies, governmental entities, public officials, or other persons or entities.

p. Entering into partnerships, contracts, leases, or other agreements with public and private entities for the evaluation and development of information technology pilot projects.

q. Initiating and supporting the development of electronic commerce, electronic government, and internet applications across participating agencies and in cooperation with other governmental entities. The office shall foster joint development of electronic commerce and electronic government involving the public and private sectors, develop customer surveys and citizen outreach and education programs and material, and provide for citizen input regarding the state's electronic commerce and electronic government applications.

2. *Responsibilities.* The responsibilities of the office as it relates to information technology services include the following:

a. Coordinate the activities of the office in promoting, integrating, and supporting information technology in all business aspects of state government.

b. Provide for server systems, including mainframe and other server operations, desktop support, and applications integration.

c. Provide applications development, support, and training, and advice and assistance in developing and supporting business applications throughout state government.

3. *Information technology charges.* The office shall render a statement to an agency, governmental entity, public official, or other person or entity to or for whom information technology, value-added services, or other items or services have been provided by or on behalf of, or otherwise made available through, the office. Such an agency, governmental entity, public official, or other person or entity shall pay an amount indicated on such statement in a manner determined by the office.

4. *Dispute resolution.* If a dispute arises between the office and an agency for which the office provides or refuses to provide information technology, the dispute shall be resolved as provided in section 679A.19.

5. *Waivers.*

a. The office shall adopt rules allowing for participating agencies to seek a temporary or permanent waiver from any of the requirements of this chapter concerning the acquisition, utilization, or provision of information technology. The rules shall provide that a waiver may be granted upon a written request by a participating agency and approval of the chief information officer. A waiver shall only be approved if the participating agency shows that a waiver would be in the best interests of the state.

b. Prior to approving or denying a request for a waiver, the chief information officer shall consider all of the following:

(1) Whether the failure to grant a waiver would violate any state or federal law or any published policy, standard, or requirement established by a governing body other than the office.

(2) Whether the failure to grant a waiver would result in the duplication of existing services, resources, or support.

(3) Whether the waiver would obstruct the state's information technology strategic plan, enterprise architecture, security plans, or any other information technology policy, standard, or requirement.

(4) Whether the waiver would result in excessive expenditures or expenditures above market rates.

(5) The life cycle of the system or application for which the waiver is requested.

(6) Whether the participating agency can show that it can obtain or provide the information technology more economically than the information technology can be provided by the office. For purposes of determining if the participating agency can obtain or provide the information technology more economically, the chief information officer shall consider the impact on other participating agencies if the waiver is granted or denied.

(7) Whether the failure to grant a waiver would jeopardize federal funding.

c. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection relating to a request for a waiver, at a minimum, shall provide for all of the following:

(1) The request shall be in writing and signed by the head of the participating agency seeking the waiver.

(2) The request shall include a reference to the specific policy, standard, or requirement for which the waiver is submitted.

(3) The request shall include a statement of facts including a description of the problem or issue prompting the request; the participating agency's preferred solution; an alternative approach to be implemented by the participating agency intended to satisfy the waived policy, standard, or requirement; the business case for the alternative approach; a third party audit or report that compares the participating agency's preferred solution to the information technology solution that can be provided by the office; the economic justification for the waiver or a statement as to why the waiver is in the best interests of the state; the time period for which the waiver is requested; and any other information deemed appropriate.

d. A participating agency may appeal the decision of the chief information officer to the director of the department of management within seven calendar days following the decision

of the chief information officer. The director of the department of management shall respond within fourteen days following the receipt of the appeal.

e. The department of public defense shall not be required to obtain any information technology services pursuant to this chapter for the department of public defense that are provided by the office pursuant to this chapter without the consent of the adjutant general.

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

2013 Acts, ch 129, §18; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §51

Referred to in §8B.9, 23A.2

NEW section

8B.22 Digital government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Assist participating agencies in converting printed government materials to electronic materials which can be accessed through an internet searchable database.

g. Encourage participating agencies to utilize duplex printing and a print on demand strategy to reduce printing costs, publication overruns, excessive inventory, and obsolete printed materials.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §19

NEW section

8B.23 Information technology standards.

1. The office shall develop and adopt information technology standards applicable to the procurement of information technology by all participating agencies. Such standards, unless waived by the office, shall apply to all information technology procurements for participating agencies.

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

2013 Acts, ch 129, §20

NEW section

8B.24 Procurement of information technology.

1. Standards established by the office, unless waived by the office, shall apply to all information technology procurements for participating agencies.

2. The office shall institute procedures to ensure effective and efficient compliance with standards established by the office.

3. The office shall develop policies and procedures that apply to all information technology goods and services acquisitions, and shall ensure the compliance of all participating agencies. The office shall also be the sole provider of infrastructure services for participating agencies.

4. The office, by rule, may implement a prequalification procedure for contractors with which the office has entered or intends to enter into agreements regarding the procurement of information technology.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions governing purchasing as provided in chapter 8A, subchapter III, the office may procure information technology as provided in this section. The office may cooperate with other governmental entities in the procurement of information technology in an effort to make such procurements in a cost-effective, efficient manner as provided in this section. The office, as deemed appropriate and cost effective, may procure information technology using any of the following methods:

a. *Cooperative procurement agreement.* The office may enter into a cooperative procurement agreement with another governmental entity relating to the procurement of information technology, whether such information technology is for the use of the office or other governmental entities. The cooperative procurement agreement shall clearly specify the purpose of the agreement and the method by which such purpose will be accomplished. Any power exercised under such agreement shall not exceed the power granted to any party to the agreement.

b. *Negotiated contract.* The office may enter into an agreement for the purchase of information technology if any of the following applies:

(1) The contract price, terms, and conditions are pursuant to the current federal supply contract, and the purchase order adequately identifies the federal supply contract under which the procurement is to be made.

(2) The contract price, terms, and conditions are no less favorable than the contractor's current federal supply contract price, terms, and conditions; the contractor has indicated in writing a willingness to extend such price, terms, and conditions to the office; and the purchase order adequately identifies the contract relied upon.

(3) The contract is with a vendor who has a current exclusive or nonexclusive price agreement with the state for the information technology to be procured, and such information technology meets the same standards and specifications as the items to be procured and both of the following apply:

(a) The quantity purchased does not exceed the quantity which may be purchased under the applicable price agreement.

(b) The purchase order adequately identifies the price agreement relied upon.

c. *Contracts let by another governmental entity.* The office, on its own behalf or on the behalf of another participating agency or governmental entity, may procure information technology under a contract let by another agency or other governmental entity, or approve such procurement in the same manner by a participating agency or governmental entity. The office, on its own behalf or on the behalf of another participating agency or governmental entity, may also procure information technology by leveraging an existing competitively procured contract, other than a contract associated with the state board of regents or an institution under the control of the state board of regents.

d. *Reverse auction.*

(1) The office may enter into an agreement for the purchase of information technology utilizing a reverse auction process. Such process shall result in the purchase of information technology from the vendor submitting the lowest responsible bid amount for the information technology to be acquired. The office, in establishing a reverse auction process, shall do all of the following:

(a) Determine the specifications and requirements of the information technology to be acquired.

(b) Identify and provide notice to potential vendors concerning the proposed acquisition.

(c) Establish prequalification requirements to be met by a vendor to be eligible to participate in the reverse auction.

(d) Conduct the reverse auction in a manner as deemed appropriate by the office and consistent with rules adopted by the office.

(2) Prior to conducting a reverse auction, the office shall establish a threshold amount which shall be the maximum amount that the office is willing to pay for the information technology to be acquired.

(3) The office shall enter into an agreement with a vendor who is the lowest responsible bidder which meets the specifications or description of the information technology to be procured, or the office may reject all bids and begin the process again. In determining the lowest responsible bidder, the office may consider various factors including but not limited to the past performance of the vendor relative to quality of product or service, the past experience of the office in relation to the product or service, the relative quality of products or services, the proposed terms of delivery, and the best interest of the state.

e. Competitive bidding. The office may enter into an agreement for the procurement or acquisition of information technology in the same manner as provided under chapter 8A, subchapter III, for the purchasing of service.

f. Other agreement. In addition to the competitive bidding procedure provided for under paragraph “e”, the office may enter into an agreement for the purchase, disposal, or other disposition of information technology in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as otherwise provided in this chapter. The office, by rule, shall provide for such procedures.

6. The office shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the procurement methods and procedures provided for in subsections 2 through 5.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §21

NEW section

8B.25 through 8B.30 Reserved.

IOWACCESS

8B.31 IowAccess — office duties and responsibilities.

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

2. *Duties.* The office shall do all of the following:

a. Establish rates to be charged for access to and for value-added services performed through IowAccess.

b. Approve and establish the priority of projects associated with IowAccess. The determination may also include requirements concerning funding for a project proposed by a political subdivision of the state or an association, the membership of which is comprised solely of political subdivisions of the state. Prior to approving a project proposed by a political subdivision, the office shall verify that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The proposed project provides a benefit to the state.

(2) The proposed project, once completed, can be shared with and used by other political subdivisions of the state, as appropriate.

(3) The state retains ownership of any final product or is granted a permanent license to the use of the product.

c. Establish expected outcomes and effects of the use of IowAccess and determine the manner in which such outcomes are to be measured and evaluated.

d. Establish the IowAccess total budget request and ensure that such request reflects the priorities and goals of IowAccess as established by the office.

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

f. Receive status and operations reports associated with IowAccess.

3. *Data purchasing.* This section shall not be construed to impair the right of a person to contract to purchase information or data from the Iowa court information system or any other governmental entity. This section shall not be construed to affect a data purchase agreement or contract in existence on April 25, 2000.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §22

NEW section

8B.32 Financial transactions.

1. Moneys paid to a participating agency from persons who complete an electronic financial transaction with the agency by accessing IowAccess shall be transferred to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state, unless the disposition of the moneys is specifically provided for under other law. The moneys may include all of the following:

- a. Fees required to obtain an electronic public record as provided in section 22.3A.
- b. Fees required to process an application or file a document, including but not limited to fees required to obtain a license issued by a licensing authority.
- c. Moneys owed to a governmental entity by a person accessing IowAccess in order to satisfy a liability arising from the operation of law, including the payment of assessments, taxes, fines, and civil penalties.

2. Moneys transferred using IowAccess may include amounts owed by a governmental entity to a person accessing IowAccess in order to satisfy a liability of the governmental entity. The moneys may include the payment of tax refunds, and the disbursement of support payments as defined in section 252D.16 or 598.1 as required for orders issued pursuant to section 252B.14.

3. In addition to other forms of payment, credit cards shall be accepted in payment for moneys owed to or fees imposed by a governmental entity in the same manner as provided in section 8B.15.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §23

Referred to in §12C.1, 12C.4

NEW section

8B.33 IowAccess revolving fund.

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

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

2013 Acts, ch 129, §24

Referred to in §8B.9

For the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2013, and July 1, 2014, a portion of the fees collected for furnishing a certified abstract of a vehicle operating record to be transferred to the IowAccess revolving fund; 2013 Acts, ch 135, §3, 32

NEW section

CHAPTER 8C

RESERVED

CHAPTER 8D

IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

8D.1	Purpose.	8D.9	Certification of use — network use by certain authorized users.
8D.2	Definitions.	8D.10	Report of savings by state agencies.
8D.3	Iowa telecommunications and technology commission — members — duties.	8D.11	Powers — facilities — leases.
8D.4	Executive director appointed.	8D.11A	Proprietary interests.
8D.5	Education telecommunications council established — regional councils established.	8D.12	Disposition of network — approval of general assembly and governor.
8D.6	Advisory committees.	8D.13	Iowa communications network.
8D.7	Telecommunications advisory committee. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1126, §5.	8D.14	Iowa communications network fund.
8D.8	Scheduling for authorized users.		

8D.1 Purpose.

It is the intent of the general assembly that communications of state government be coordinated to effect maximum practical consolidation and joint use of communications services.

[C71, 73, §8A.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §18.132]
83 Acts, ch 126, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1184, §29
C95, §8D.1

8D.2 Definitions.

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

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

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

3. “*Network*” means the Iowa or state communications network.

4. “*Private agency*” means an accredited nonpublic school, a nonprofit institution of higher education eligible for tuition grants, or a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B or a physician clinic to the extent provided in section 8D.13, subsection 15.

5. a. “*Public agency*” means a state agency, an institution under the control of the board of regents, the judicial branch as provided in section 8D.13, subsection 16, a school corporation, a city library, a county library as provided in chapter 336, or a judicial district department of correctional services established in section 905.2, to the extent provided in section 8D.13, subsection 14, an agency of the federal government, or a United States post office which receives a federal grant for pilot and demonstration projects.

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

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

[C71, 73, §8A.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §18.133]

83 Acts, ch 126, §4, 5; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §308, 2049; 87 Acts, ch 211, §1; 89 Acts, ch 319, §31; 93 Acts, ch 48, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1184, §3, 4, 29

C95, §8D.2

98 Acts, ch 1047, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1065, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §51; 2011 Acts, ch 132, §36, 106; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §4

Referred to in §8D.9, 8D.13

Subsection 5, paragraph b amended

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

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

a. The commission shall ensure that the network operates in an efficient and responsible manner consistent with the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of providing the best economic service attainable to the network users consistent with the state's financial capacity.

b. The commission shall ensure that educational users and the use, design, and implementation for educational applications be given the highest priority concerning use of the network.

c. The commission shall provide for the centralized, coordinated use and control of the network.

2. Members — meetings.

a. The commission is composed of five members appointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by the senate. Members of the commission shall not serve in any manner or be employed by an authorized user of the network or by an entity seeking to do or doing business with the network.

(1) The governor shall appoint a member as the chairperson of the commission from the five members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate.

(2) Members of the commission shall serve six-year staggered terms as designated by the governor and appointments to the commission are subject to the requirements of sections 69.16, 69.16A, and 69.19. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the duration of the unexpired term.

(3) The salary of the members of the commission shall be twelve thousand dollars per year, except that the salary of the chairperson shall be seventeen thousand dollars per year. Members of the commission shall also be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members. The benefits and salary paid to the members of the commission shall be adjusted annually equal to the average of the annual pay adjustments, expense reimbursements, and related benefits provided under collective bargaining agreements negotiated pursuant to chapter 20.

b. In addition to the members appointed by the governor, the auditor of state or the auditor's designee shall serve as a nonvoting, ex officio member of the commission.

c. Meetings of the commission shall be held at the call of the chairperson of the commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. Include in the commission's annual report related to the network the actual income and expenses for the network for the preceding fiscal year and estimates for income and expenses for the network for the two-year fiscal period that includes the fiscal year during which the report is submitted. The report shall include the amount of any general fund appropriations to be requested, any recommendations of the commission related to changes in the system, and other items as deemed appropriate by the commission. The report shall also include a list of contracts in excess of one million dollars entered into by the commission during the preceding fiscal year, including any contract entered into pursuant to section 8D.11 or 8D.13 or any other authority of the commission.

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

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

i. Evaluate existing and projected rates for use of the system and ensure that rates are sufficient to pay for the operation of the system excluding the cost of construction and lease costs for Parts I, II, and III. The commission shall establish all hourly rates to be charged to all authorized users for the use of the network and shall consider all costs of the network in establishing the rates. A fee established by the commission to be charged to a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, a physician clinic, or the federal government shall be at

an appropriate rate so that, at a minimum, there is no state subsidy related to the costs of the connection or use of the network related to such user.

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

k. Provide necessary telecommunications cabling to provide state communications.

94 Acts, ch 1184, §5; 95 Acts, ch 210, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1200, §1; 99 Acts, ch 207, §8; 2000 Acts, ch 1141, §12, 19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §39; 2006 Acts, ch 1126, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 116, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §78; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §5

Referred to in §8D.2, 8D.8
Confirmation, see §2.32

8D.4 Executive director appointed.

The commission, in consultation with the director of the department of administrative services and the chief information officer, shall appoint an executive director of the commission, subject to confirmation by the senate. Such individual shall not serve as a member of the commission. The executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The executive director shall be selected primarily for administrative ability and knowledge in the field, without regard to political affiliation. The governor shall establish the salary of the executive director within range nine as established by the general assembly. The salary and support of the executive director shall be paid from funds deposited in the Iowa communications network fund.

94 Acts, ch 1184, §6; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §126; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §25

Referred to in §8D.2
Confirmation, see §2.32
Section amended

8D.5 Education telecommunications council established — regional councils established.

1. a. An education telecommunications council is established. The council consists of eighteen members and shall include the following:

- (1) Two persons appointed by the state board of regents.
- (2) Two persons appointed by the Iowa association of community college trustees.
- (3) Two persons appointed by the area education agency boards.
- (4) Two persons appointed by the Iowa association of school boards.
- (5) Two persons appointed by the school administrators of Iowa.
- (6) Two persons appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities.

(7) Two persons appointed by the Iowa state education association.

(8) Three persons appointed by the director of the department of education including one person representing libraries and one person representing the Iowa association of nonpublic school administrators.

(9) One person appointed by the administrator of the public broadcasting division of the department of education.

b. The council shall establish scheduling and site usage policies for educational users of the network, coordinate the activities of the regional telecommunications councils, and develop proposed rules and changes to rules for recommendation to the commission. The council shall also recommend long-range plans for enhancements needed for educational applications.

c. Administrative support and staffing for the council shall be provided by the department of education.

2. A regional telecommunications council is established in each of the merged areas established pursuant to chapter 260C consisting of nine members, including one member each to be appointed by each of the appointing authorities under subsection 1. Additional ex officio, nonvoting members may also be appointed to the regional telecommunications councils. The regional telecommunications councils shall advise the education telecommunications council on the assessment of local educational needs, and the coordination of program activities including scheduling. The community college located

in the merged area of a regional telecommunications council shall staff and facilitate the activities of the council. The community college and the council may enter into a chapter 28E agreement for such arrangement.

3. The community college in each of the merged areas shall be responsible for switching of Parts II and III of the network and for facilitating the organization and meetings of the regional telecommunications council.

94 Acts, ch 1184, §7; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §3

Referred to in §8D.8
Subsection 1 amended

8D.6 Advisory committees.

The commission may establish and abolish advisory committees as necessary representing authorized users of the network and providing other expertise needed to assist the commission in performing its duties.

94 Acts, ch 1184, §8; 2006 Acts, ch 1126, §2, 3

8D.7 Telecommunications advisory committee. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1126, § 5.

8D.8 Scheduling for authorized users.

Except as provided in section 8D.5, an authorized user is responsible for all scheduling of the use of the authorized user's facility. A person who disputes a scheduling decision of such user may petition the commission for a review of such decision pursuant to section 8D.3, subsection 3, paragraph "c".

94 Acts, ch 1184, §10

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. A private or public agency, other than a private college or university or a nonpublic school, shall petition the commission for a waiver of the requirement to use the network as provided in paragraph "a", if the agency determines that paragraph "a", subparagraph (1) or (2) applies. The commission shall establish by rule a review process for determining, upon

application of an authorized user, whether paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1) or (2) applies. An authorized user found by the commission to be under contract for such services as provided in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (2), shall not enter into another contract upon the expiration of such contract, but shall utilize the network for such services as provided in this section unless paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), applies. A waiver approved by the commission may be for a period as requested by the private or public agency of up to three years.

c. A private college or university or a nonpublic school which certifies to the commission pursuant to subsection 1 that the private college, university, or nonpublic school is a part of or intends to become a part of the network may use the network for its video, data, or voice requirements as determined by the private college or university or nonpublic school.

3. A facility that is considered a public agency pursuant to section 8D.2, subsection 5, paragraph “b”, shall be authorized to access the Iowa communications network strictly for homeland security communication purposes and disaster communication purposes. Any utilization of the network that is not related to communications concerning homeland security or a disaster, as defined in section 29C.2, is expressly prohibited. Access under this subsection shall be available only if a state of disaster emergency is proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 or a homeland security or disaster event occurs requiring connection of disparate communications systems between public agencies to provide for a multiagency or multijurisdictional response. Access shall continue only for the period of time the homeland security or disaster event exists. For purposes of this subsection, disaster communication purposes includes training and exercising for a disaster if public notice of the training and exercising session is posted on the internet site of the department of homeland security and emergency management. A scheduled and noticed training and exercising session shall not exceed five days. Interpretation and application of the provisions of this subsection shall be strictly construed.

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

94 Acts, ch 1184, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §194; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §52; 2011 Acts, ch 93, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 132, §37, 106; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

See Code editor's note on simple harmonization
Code editor directive applied
Subsection 3 amended

8D.10 Report of savings by state agencies.

A state agency which is a part of the network shall annually provide a written report to the general assembly certifying the identified savings associated with the state agency's use of the network. The report shall be delivered on or before January 15 for the previous fiscal year of the state agency. This section does not apply to the state board of regents or to any institution under control of the state board of regents.

94 Acts, ch 1184, §12; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §117

8D.11 Powers — facilities — leases.

1. a. The commission may purchase, lease, and improve property, equipment, and services for telecommunications for public and private agencies and may dispose of property and equipment when not necessary for its purposes. The commission may enter into a contract for the purchase, lease, or improvement of property, equipment, or services for telecommunications pursuant to this subsection in an amount not greater than the contract limitation amount without prior authorization by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly, approval by the legislative council if the general assembly is not in session, or the approval of the executive council as provided pursuant to paragraph “b”. A contract entered into under this subsection for an amount exceeding the contract limitation amount shall require prior authorization or approval by the general assembly, the legislative council, or the executive council as provided in this subsection. The commission shall not issue any bonding or other long-term financing arrangements as defined in section 12.30,

subsection 1, paragraph “b”. Real or personal property to be purchased by the commission through the use of a financing agreement shall be done in accordance with the provisions of section 12.28, provided, however, that the commission may purchase property, equipment, or services for telecommunications pursuant to a financing agreement in an amount not greater than the contract limitation amount without prior authorization by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly, approval by the legislative council if the general assembly is not in session, or the approval of the executive council as provided pursuant to paragraph “b”. A contract entered into under this subsection for an amount exceeding the contract limitation amount shall require prior authorization or approval by the general assembly, the legislative council, or the executive council as provided in this subsection.

b. Approval by the executive council as provided under paragraph “a” shall only be permitted if the contract for which the commission is seeking approval is necessary as the result of circumstances constituting a natural disaster or a threat to homeland security.

c. For purposes of this subsection, “*contract limitation amount*” means two million dollars. However, beginning July 1, 2008, and on each succeeding July 1, the director shall adjust the contract limitation amount to be applicable for the twelve-month period commencing on September 1 of the year in which the adjustment is made. The new contract limitation amount shall be published annually as a notice in the Iowa administrative bulletin prior to September 1. The adjusted contract limitation amount shall be calculated by applying the percentage change in the consumer price index for all urban consumers for the most recent available twelve-month period published in the federal register by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, to the existing contract limitation amount as an increase or decrease, rounded to the nearest dollar. The calculation and publication of the contract limitation amount by the director are exempt from the provisions of chapter 17A.

2. The commission also shall not provide or resell communications services to entities other than public and private agencies. The public or private agency shall not provide communication services of the network to another entity unless otherwise authorized pursuant to this chapter. The commission may arrange for joint use of available services and facilities, and may enter into leases and agreements with private and public agencies with respect to the Iowa communications network, and public agencies are authorized to enter into leases and agreements with respect to the network for their use and operation. Rentals and other amounts due under the agreements or leases entered into pursuant to this section by a state agency are payable from funds annually appropriated by the general assembly or from other funds legally available. Other public agencies may pay the rental costs and other amounts due under an agreement or lease from their annual budgeted funds or other funds legally available or to become available.

3. This section comprises a complete and independent authorization and procedure for a public agency, with the approval of the commission, to enter into a lease or agreement and this section is not a qualification of any other powers which a public agency may possess and the authorizations and powers granted under this section are not subject to the terms, requirements, or limitations of any other provisions of law, except that the commission must comply with the provisions of section 12.28 when entering into financing agreements for the purchase of real or personal property. All moneys received by the commission from agreements and leases entered into pursuant to this section with private and public agencies shall be deposited in the Iowa communications network fund.

4. A political subdivision receiving communications services from the state as of April 1, 1986, may continue to do so but communications services shall not be provided or resold to additional political subdivisions other than a school corporation, a city library, and a county library as provided in chapter 336. The rates charged to the political subdivision shall be the same as the rates charged to state agencies.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §309

C87, §18.134

87 Acts, ch 233, §131; 89 Acts, ch 319, §32; 93 Acts, ch 48, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1184, §13, 29

C95, §8D.11

96 Acts, ch 1177, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 116, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 132, §38, 106

Referred to in §8D.3, 8D.14

Commission authorized to enter into contracts in excess of contract limitation amount for purposes of grant project associated with federal broadband technology opportunities program grant; 2011 Acts, ch 123, §19, 20

Commission authorized to enter into contracts in excess of contract limitation amount for purposes of commission's project associated with implementing a managed services solution to provide unified communications services on or related to the capitol complex; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §10, 11

Section not amended; footnote added

8D.11A Proprietary interests.

The commission may charge a negotiated fee, to recover a share of the costs related to the research and development, initial production, and derivative products of its proprietary software and hardware, telecommunications architecture design, and proprietary technology applications developed to support authorized users, to private vendors and to other political entities and subdivisions, including but not limited to states, territories, protectorates, and foreign countries. The commission may enter into nondisclosure agreements to protect the state of Iowa's proprietary interests. The provisions of chapter 23A relating to noncompetition by state agencies and political subdivisions with private enterprise shall not apply to commission activities authorized under this section.

2001 Acts, ch 22, §1

Referred to in §23A.2

8D.12 Disposition of network — approval of general assembly and governor.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the commission or the department of administrative services shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the network without prior authorization by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approval by the governor.

94 Acts, ch 1184, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

8D.13 Iowa communications network.

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

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

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

b. "Part II" means the communications connections between the regional switching centers and the secondary switching centers.

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

3. The financing for the procurement costs for the entirety of Part I except for the communications connections between central switching and institutions under the control of the board of regents, and nonprofit institutions of higher education eligible for tuition grants, and for the video, data, and voice capacity for state agencies and for Part II and Part III, shall be provided by the state. The financing for the procurement and maintenance costs for Part III shall be provided by the state. A local school board, governing authority of a nonpublic school, or an area education agency board may elect to provide one hundred percent of the financing for the procurement and maintenance costs for Part III to become

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

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

5. a. The state shall lease all fiberoptic cable facilities or facilities with sufficient capacity as determined by the commission for Part III connections, for the judicial branch, judicial district departments of correctional services, and state agency connections for which state funding is provided. In determining the capacity to be provided, the commission shall consult with the authorized users associated with the Part III connections, the judicial branch, the judicial district departments of correctional services, and state agencies associated with connections for which state funding is provided. Such facilities shall be leased from qualified providers. The state shall not own such facilities, except for those facilities owned by the state as of January 1, 1994.

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

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

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

8. The education telecommunications council shall review all requests for grants for educational telecommunications applications, if they are a part of the Iowa communications network, to ensure that the educational telecommunications application is consistent with the telecommunications plan. All other grant requests shall be reviewed as determined by

the commission. If the education telecommunications council finds that a grant request is inconsistent with the telecommunications plan, the grant request shall not be allowed.

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

10. In addition to the other evaluation criteria specified in the request for proposals issued pursuant to this section, the commission, in evaluating proposals, shall base up to two percent of the total possible points on the public benefit that can be derived from a given proposal due to the increased private telecommunications capacity available to Iowa citizens located in rural Iowa. For purposes of this subsection, an area of the state is considered rural if it is not part of a federally designated standard metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

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

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

15. Access shall be offered to hospitals licensed pursuant to chapter 135B and physician clinics for diagnostic, clinical, consultative, data, and educational services for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, statewide telemedicine network, to an agency of the federal government, and to a post office defined as a public agency pursuant to section 8D.2, subsection 5. A hospital, physician clinic, an agency of the federal government, or a post office defined as a public agency pursuant to section 8D.2, subsection 5, shall be responsible for all costs associated with becoming a part of the network.

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

17. Notwithstanding chapter 476, the provisions of chapter 476 shall not apply to a public utility in furnishing a telecommunications service or facility to the commission for the Iowa communications network or to any authorized user of the Iowa communications network for such authorized user's connection to the network.

18. Access to the network shall be offered to the department of public safety and the department of public defense for the purpose of establishing and operating a shared data-only network providing law enforcement, emergency management, disaster service,

emergency warning, and other emergency information dissemination services to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as provided in sections 80.9 and 80.9B, and local emergency management offices established under the authority of sections 29C.9 and 29C.10.

19. Access shall be offered to the Iowa hospital association only for the purposes of collection, maintenance, and dissemination of health and financial data for hospitals and for hospital education services. The Iowa hospital association shall be responsible for all costs associated with becoming part of the network, as determined by the commission.

89 Acts, ch 319, §33

CS89, §18.136

90 Acts, ch 1266, §35; 90 Acts, ch 1272, §34; 92 Acts, ch 1246, §24; 93 Acts, ch 179, §16; 94 Acts, ch 1184, §15 – 20, 29

C95, §8D.13

95 Acts, ch 20, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1218, §27; 97 Acts, ch 210, §17; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §6 – 8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §323; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §40; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §96; 2008 Acts, ch 1188, §26; 2010 Acts, ch 1189, §29; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §102

Referred to in §8D.2, 8D.3, 8D.14

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

8D.14 Iowa communications network fund.

1. There is created in the office of the treasurer of state a fund to be known as the Iowa communications network fund under the control of the Iowa telecommunications and technology commission. There shall be deposited into the Iowa communications network fund proceeds from bonds issued for purposes of projects authorized pursuant to section 8D.13, funds received from leases pursuant to section 8D.11, and other moneys by law credited to or designated by a person for deposit into the fund. Amounts deposited into the fund are appropriated to and for the use of the commission. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest earned on amounts deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys deposited into and appropriated from the fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2. The commission shall be required to repay one million dollars of start-up funding from the Iowa communications network fund to the general fund of the state. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, the commission shall repay two hundred fifty thousand dollars of start-up funding at the end of that fiscal year, and for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2009, the commission shall repay two hundred fifty thousand dollars of start-up funding at the end of that fiscal year. The remaining five hundred thousand dollars shall be repaid in a reasonable period of time thereafter as provided in this subsection. The commission shall conduct a review of the operation of the fund and the extent to which a continued need for funding for cash flow support exists, and shall provide a report summarizing the results of the review to the general assembly by January 1, 2010. The report shall also include a plan regarding repayment of the remaining five hundred thousand dollars in start-up funding in a manner which will not adversely affect network operations, and any other recommendations relating to the fund and the operation of the network deemed appropriate by the commission.

89 Acts, ch 319, §34

CS89, §18.137

90 Acts, ch 1266, §36; 91 Acts, ch 264, §610; 94 Acts, ch 1184, §21, 29

C95, §8D.14

95 Acts, ch 210, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1126, §4

CHAPTER 8E

STATE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY (ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNMENT ACT)

Referred to in §8.23, 8.35A, 8.47, 8.52

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SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

8E.101 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Accountable Government Act*”.
2001 Acts, ch 169, §8

8E.102 Purposes.

This chapter is intended to create mechanisms to most effectively and efficiently respond to the needs of Iowans and continuously improve state government performance, including by doing all of the following:

1. Allocating human and material resources available to state government to maximize measurable results for Iowans.
2. Improving decision making at all levels of state government.
3. Enhancing state government’s relationship with citizens and taxpayers by providing for the greatest possible accountability of the government to the public.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §9

Referred to in §8E.105

8E.103 Definitions.

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

1. “Agency” means a principal central department enumerated in section 7E.5. However, for purposes of this chapter, all of the following apply:
 - a. The department of agriculture and land stewardship is not considered an agency.
 - b. Each division within the department of commerce is considered an agency, and each bureau within a division of the department of commerce is considered a division, as otherwise provided in chapter 7E.
2. “Agency performance plan” means an action plan based on an agency strategic plan which utilizes performance measures, data sources, and performance targets to achieve the agency’s goals adopted pursuant to section 8E.208.
3. “Agency strategic plan” means the strategic plan for the agency adopted pursuant to section 8E.206.
4. “Department” means the department of management.

5. “*Enterprise strategic plan*” means the strategic plan for the executive branch of state government adopted pursuant to section 8E.204.

6. “*Performance target*” means a desired level of performance, demonstrating specific progress toward the attainment of a goal which is part of a strategic plan as provided in section 8E.208.

7. “*Strategic plan*” means an enterprise strategic plan or an agency strategic plan.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §10; 2004 Acts, ch 1082, §11

Referred to in §8.22, 8.23

8E.104 Administration.

The department shall oversee the administration of this chapter in cooperation with agencies as provided in this chapter. The department shall adopt rules as necessary in order to administer this chapter. However, the state board of regents shall oversee and implement the provisions of this chapter for institutions governed under chapter 262.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §11

8E.105 Chapter evaluation.

The department shall conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of this chapter in carrying out the purposes of this chapter as provided in section 8E.102. The department shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the governor and general assembly not later than January 10, 2006.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §12

SUBCHAPTER II

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

8E.201 Agency duties and powers.

Each agency shall administer the application of this chapter to the agency in cooperation with the department. Each agency shall measure and monitor progress toward achieving goals which relate to programs administered by the agency pursuant to the enterprise strategic plan, the agency strategic plan, and the agency performance plan.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §13

8E.202 Reports and records — access and purpose.

1. The department and each agency shall provide for the widest possible dissemination of information between agencies and the public relating to the enterprise strategic plan and agency strategic plans, including but not limited to internet access. This section does not require the department or an agency to release information which is classified as a confidential record under law.

a. In administering this subsection, the department shall provide for the dissemination of all of the following:

(1) The enterprise strategic plan, performance measures, performance targets based on performance data, performance data, and data sources used to evaluate agency performance, and explanations of the plan’s provisions.

(2) Methods for the public and state employees to provide input including written and oral comments for the enterprise strategic plan, including a schedule of any public hearings relating to the plan or revisions.

b. In administering this subsection, each agency shall provide for the dissemination of all of the following:

(1) The agency strategic plan, performance measures, performance targets based on performance data, performance data, and data sources used by the agency to evaluate its performance, and explanations of the plan’s provisions.

(2) Methods for the public and agency employees to provide input including written and

oral comments for the agency strategic plan, including a schedule of any public hearings relating to the plan or revisions.

2. The department may review any records of an agency that relate to an agency strategic plan, an agency performance plan, or a performance audit conducted pursuant to section 8E.209.

3. A record which is confidential under law shall not be released to the public under this section.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §14; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §2, 3, 17

8E.203 Strategic plan — purposes.

The purposes of strategic plans are to promote long-term and broad thinking, focus on results for Iowans, and guide the allocation of human and material resources and day-to-day activities.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §15

8E.204 Adoption and revision of an enterprise strategic plan and agency strategic plans.

1. The department, in consultation with agencies, shall adopt an enterprise strategic plan. Each agency shall adopt an agency strategic plan aligned with the enterprise strategic plan.

2. The department or an agency shall adopt and revise a strategic plan which includes input from customers and stakeholders following an opportunity for broad public participation in strategic planning. The department or an agency developing or revising a strategic plan shall include input from state employees, including written and oral comments. Upon adoption of the enterprise strategic plan by the department, the plan shall be disseminated to each agency and made available to all state employees. Upon adoption of the agency's strategic plan, the agency shall provide the department with a copy of the agency strategic plan and make the strategic plan available to all agency employees. The enterprise strategic plan and all agency strategic plans shall be available to the public.

3. The department and agencies shall annually review the enterprise strategic plan. An agency shall conduct an annual review of its agency strategic plan. Revisions in the strategic plan may be prompted by a reexamination of priorities or the need to redirect state resources based on new circumstances, including events or trends.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §16

Referred to in §8.22, 8E.103

8E.205 Enterprise strategic plan.

The enterprise strategic plan shall identify major policy goals of the state. The enterprise strategic plan shall also describe multiagency strategies to achieve major policy goals, and establish the means to gauge progress toward achieving the major policy goals.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §17

Referred to in §8.23

8E.206 Agency strategic plans.

1. An agency shall adopt an agency strategic plan which shall follow a format and include elements as determined by the department in consultation with agencies.

2. An agency shall align its agency strategic plan with the enterprise strategic plan and show the alignment.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §18

Referred to in §8.23, 8E.103

8E.207 Agency performance plans.

Each agency shall develop an annual performance plan to achieve the goals provided in the agency strategic plan, including the development of performance targets using its performance measures. The agency shall use its performance plan to guide its day-to-day operations and track its progress in achieving the goals specified in its agency strategic plan.

1. An agency shall align its agency performance plan with the agency strategic plan and show the alignment in the agency performance plan.

2. An agency shall align individual performance instruments with its agency performance plan.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §19

8E.208 Performance measures, performance targets, and performance data.

The department, in consultation with agencies, shall establish guidelines that will be used to create performance measures, performance targets, and data sources for each agency and each agency's functions.

Performance measurement is essential to ensuring adequate accountability over public resources and the exchange of public resources for desirable and acceptable public benefits. Performance measurement must include an assessment of whether agencies have adequate control procedures in place, and whether those control procedures are operating effectively, to determine that agencies are receiving or providing services of adequate quality, public resources are being used effectively and efficiently, and public resources are being used for appropriate and meaningful activities.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §20; 2006 Acts, ch 1153, §6, 9

Referred to in §8.23, 8E.103

8E.209 Periodic performance audits and performance data validation.

1. The department, in consultation with the legislative services agency, the auditor of state, and agencies, shall establish and implement a system of periodic performance audits. The purpose of a performance audit is to assess the performance of an agency in carrying out its programs in light of the agency strategic plan, including the effectiveness of its programs, based on performance measures, performance targets, and performance data. The department may make recommendations to improve agency performance which may include modifying, streamlining, consolidating, expanding, redesigning, or eliminating programs.

2. The department, in cooperation with the legislative services agency and the auditor of state, shall provide for the analysis of the integrity and validity of performance data.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §21; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49

Referred to in §8E.202

8E.210 Reporting requirements.

1. Each agency shall prepare an annual performance report stating the agency's progress in meeting performance targets and achieving its goals consistent with the enterprise strategic plan, its agency strategic plan, and its performance plan. An annual performance report shall include a description of how the agency has reallocated human and material resources in the previous fiscal year. The department, in conjunction with agencies, shall develop guidelines for annual performance reports, including but not limited to a reporting schedule. An agency may incorporate its annual performance report into another report that the agency is required to submit to the department.

2. The annual performance reporting required under this section shall be used to improve performance, improve strategic planning and policy decision making, better allocate human and material resources, recognize superior performance, and inform Iowans about their return from investment in state government.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §22

SUBCHAPTER III
INVESTMENT DECISIONS

8E.301 Scope.

The department, in cooperation with agencies, shall establish methodologies for use in making major investment decisions, including methodologies based on return on investment and cost-benefit analysis. The department and agencies may also utilize these methodologies to review current investment decisions. The department shall establish procedures for

implementing the methodologies, requiring independent verification and validation of investment results, and providing reports to the governor and the legislative services agency regarding the implementation.

2001 Acts, ch 169, §23; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49

See also §12B.10

CHAPTER 8F

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY — SERVICE CONTRACTS

Uniform terms and conditions for service contracts; see §8.47

8F.1	Purpose.	8F.4	Reporting requirements.
8F.2	Definitions.	8F.5	Enforcement.
8F.3	Contractual requirements.		

8F.1 Purpose.

This chapter is intended to create mechanisms to most effectively and efficiently monitor the utilization of public moneys by providing the greatest possible accountability for the expenditure of public moneys.

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §1, 9

8F.2 Definitions.

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

1. “Agency” means a unit of state government, which is an authority, board, commission, committee, council, department, or independent agency as defined in section 7E.4, including but not limited to each principal central department enumerated in section 7E.5. However, “agency” does not mean the Iowa public employees’ retirement system created under chapter 97B, the public broadcasting division of the department of education created under section 256.81, the statewide fire and police retirement system created under chapter 411, or an agricultural commodity promotion board subject to a producer referendum.

2. “Compensation” means payment of, or agreement to pay, any money, thing of value, or financial benefit conferred in return for labor or services rendered by an officer, employee, or other person plus the value of benefits including but not limited to casualty, disability, life, or health insurance, other health or wellness benefits, vacations, holidays, and sick leave, severance payments, retirement benefits, and deferred compensation.

3. “Intergovernmental entity” means any separate organization established in accordance with chapter 28E or established by any other agreement between an agency and any other governmental entity, whether federal, state, or local, and any department, division, unit, or subdivision thereof. “Intergovernmental entity” does not include an organization established or agreement made in accordance with chapter 28E between state agencies.

4. “Oversight agency” means an agency that contracts with and disburses state or federal moneys to a recipient entity.

5. “Private agency” means an individual or any form of business organization, including a nonprofit organization, authorized under the laws of this state or any other state or under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction.

6. “Recipient entity” means an intergovernmental entity or a private agency that enters into a service contract with an oversight agency to provide services which will be paid for with local governmental, state, or federal moneys.

7. “Service” or “services” means work performed for an oversight agency or for its client.

8. a. “Service contract” means a contract for a service or services when the predominant factor, thrust, and purpose of the contract as reasonably stated is for the provision of services. When there is a contract for goods and services and the predominant factor, thrust, and purpose of the contract as reasonably stated is for the provision or rendering of services with goods incidentally involved, a service contract exists. “Service contract” includes grants

when the predominant factor, thrust, and purpose of the contract formalizing the grant is for the provision of services. For purposes of this chapter, a service contract only exists when an individual service contract or a series of service contracts entered into between an oversight agency and a recipient entity exceeds five hundred thousand dollars or when the grant or contract together with other grants or contracts awarded to the recipient entity by the oversight agency during the oversight agency's fiscal year exceeds five hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate.

b. "Service contract" does not mean any of the following:

(1) A contract that involves services related to transportation or the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair, or maintenance of the transportation system.

(2) A contract that is subject to competitive bidding for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, or repair of a public building or public improvement.

(3) A contract concerning an entity that has contracted with the state and is licensed and regulated by the insurance division of the department of commerce.

(4) A contract with a federally insured financial institution that is subject to mandatory periodic examinations by a state or federal regulator.

(5) Any allocation of state or federal moneys by the department of education to subrecipients on a formula or noncompetitive basis.

(6) A contract for vendor services.

(7) A contract for a court-appointed attorney.

(8) A contract for services provided from resources made available under Tit. XVIII, XIX, or XXI of the federal Social Security Act.

(9) A contract with outside counsel or special counsel executed by the executive council pursuant to section 13.3 or 13.7.

(10) A contract concerning the public safety peace officers' retirement system created under chapter 97A, the judicial retirement system governed by chapter 602, article 9, or the deferred compensation plan established by the executive council pursuant to section 509A.12.

(11) A contract for services provided for the operation, construction, or maintenance of a public or city utility, combined public or city utility, or a city enterprise as defined by section 384.24.

(12) A contract for dual party relay service required by section 477C.3 or for the equipment distribution program established under the authority of section 477C.4.

(13) A contract for services provided by a person subject to regulation under Title XIII of the Code.

9. "Vendor services" means services or goods provided by a vendor that are required for the conduct of a state or federal program for an organization's own use or for the use of beneficiaries of the state or federal program and which are ancillary to the operation of the state or federal program under a service contract and not otherwise subject to compliance requirements of the state or federal program. For purposes of this subsection, "vendor" means a dealer, distributor, merchant, or other seller which provides goods and services within normal business operations, provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers, and operates in a competitive environment.

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §2, 9; 2006 Acts, ch 1182, §68; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §9; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §2

8F.3 Contractual requirements.

1. As a condition of entering into a service contract with an oversight agency, a recipient entity shall certify that the recipient has the following information available for inspection by the oversight agency and the legislative services agency:

a. Information documenting the legal status of the recipient entity, such as agreements establishing the entity pursuant to chapter 28E or other intergovernmental agreements, articles of incorporation, bylaws, or any other information related to the establishment or status of the entity. In addition, the information shall indicate whether the recipient entity is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c), of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. Information regarding the training and education received by the members of the

governing body of the recipient entity relating to the duties and legal responsibilities of the governing body.

c. Information regarding the procedures used by the governing body of the recipient entity to do all of the following:

(1) Review the performance of management employees and establish the compensation of those employees.

(2) Review the recipient entity's internal controls relating to accounting processes and procedures.

(3) Review the recipient entity's compliance with the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements applicable to its operations.

(4) Information regarding adopted ethical and professional standards of operation for the governing body and employees of the recipient entity and information concerning the implementation of these standards and the training of employees and members of the governing body on the standards. The standards shall include but not be limited to a nepotism policy which shall provide, at a minimum, for disclosure of familial relationships among employees and between employees and members of the governing body, and policies regarding conflicts of interest, standards of responsibility and obedience to law, fairness, and honesty.

d. Information regarding any policies adopted by the governing body of the recipient entity that prohibit taking adverse employment action against employees of the recipient entity who disclose information about a service contract to the oversight agency, the auditor of state, the office of the attorney general, or the office of ombudsman and that state whether those policies are substantially similar to the protection provided to state employees under section 70A.28. The information provided shall state whether employees of the recipient entity are informed on a regular basis of their rights to disclose information to the oversight agency, the office of ombudsman, the auditor of state, or the office of the attorney general and the telephone numbers of those organizations.

2. The certification required by this section shall be signed by an officer and director of the recipient entity, two directors of the recipient entity, or the sole proprietor of the recipient entity, whichever is applicable, and shall state that the recipient entity is in full compliance with all laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements applicable to the recipient entity and the requirements of this chapter.

3. Prior to entering into a service contract with a recipient entity, the oversight agency shall determine whether the recipient entity can reasonably be expected to comply with the requirements of the service contract. If the oversight entity is unable to determine whether the recipient entity can reasonably be expected to comply with the requirements of the service contract, the oversight entity shall request such information from the recipient entity as described in subsection 1 to make a determination. If the oversight agency determines from the information provided that the recipient entity cannot reasonably be expected to comply with the requirements of the service contract, the oversight agency shall not enter into the service contract.

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §3, 9; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §113, 116; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §26

Referred to in §8F.4

Subsection 1, paragraph d amended

8F.4 Reporting requirements.

1. a. As a condition of continuing to receive state or federal moneys through an oversight agency for a service contract, a recipient entity shall file an annual report with the oversight agency and with the legislative services agency within ten months following the end of the recipient entity's fiscal year.

b. However, the annual report shall not be required to be filed under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The recipient entity reports information otherwise required to be included in an annual report described in subsection 2 to the oversight agency pursuant to federal or state statutes

SUBCHAPTER I
TAXPAYER TRANSPARENCY ACT

Referred to in §8.6

8G.1 Intent — findings.

The general assembly finds that taxpayers should be able to easily access the details on how the state is spending their tax dollars and the performance results achieved for those expenditures. Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly to direct the department of management to create and maintain a searchable budget database and internet site detailing where tax dollars are expended, the purposes for which tax dollars are expended, and the results achieved for all taxpayer investments in state government.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §41

8G.2 Short title.

This subchapter shall be known as and may be cited as the “*Taxpayer Transparency Act*”.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §42

8G.3 Definitions.

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

1. “*Agency*” means a state department, office, board, commission, bureau, division, institution, or public institution of higher education. “*Agency*” includes individual state agencies and programs, as well as those programs and activities that are administered by or involve more than one agency. “*Agency*” includes all elective offices in the executive branch of government and the general assembly. “*Agency*” includes the judicial branch of state government.

2. “*Director*” means the director of the department of management.

3. a. “*Entity*” or “*recipients*” means any of the following:

- (1) A corporation.
- (2) An association.
- (3) An employee union.
- (4) A limited liability company.
- (5) A limited liability partnership.
- (6) Any other legal business entity, including nonprofit entities.
- (7) A grant recipient.
- (8) Contractors.
- (9) A county, city, school district, or other local government entity.

b. “*Entity*” or “*recipients*” does not include an individual recipient of state assistance, an employee, or a student. The department of management shall define by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A the meaning of the term “*individual recipient of state assistance*”.

4. “*Funding action or expenditure*” includes details on the type of spending that is provided including but not limited to grants, contracts, and appropriations. “*Funding action or expenditure*” includes tax exemptions or credits. Where possible, an electronic link to the actual grants or contracts shall be provided. An electronic link shall be in a format that is a searchable document.

5. “*Funding source*” means the state account or fund from which the expenditure is appropriated. “*Funding source*” does not include federal moneys or grants received by an agency.

6. “*Searchable internet site*” means an internet site that allows the public at no cost to search and compile the information identified in section 8G.4 and that provides such information in a format capable of being downloaded from the site to personal computers.

7. “*State audit or report*” shall include any audit or report issued by the auditor of state, department of management, legislative services agency, legislative committee, or executive body relating to the entity or recipient of state funds, the budget program or activity, or agency.

8. “*Tax exemption or credit*” means an exclusion from the operation or collection of a tax imposed in this state. Tax exemption or credit includes tax credits, exemptions, deductions,

and rebates. “*Tax exemption or credit*” also includes sales tax refunds if such refunds are applied for and granted as a form of financial assistance, including but not limited to the refunds allowed in sections 15.331A and 423.4.

9. “*Taxing jurisdiction*” means a political subdivision of the state with the authority to levy taxes. Taxing jurisdiction includes but is not limited to a city, a county, a school district, and a township.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §43

8G.4 Searchable budget database internet site created.

1. By January 1, 2013, the director shall develop and make publicly available a database internet site for searching, accessing, and processing data, including the data required in this section, for the most recent state budget. The internet site shall be developed in such a way that the information can be provided to other software applications, including internet software applications, in a manner and format that allows such software applications to access and interpret the data using the internal programming of the software applications. In gathering or receiving information from agencies, the director shall make a good-faith effort to minimize the costs and disruptions to other agencies and their computer systems of providing such information.

2. The searchable internet site developed pursuant to this section shall allow the public at no cost to search and compile the information provided pursuant to this subsection. Each state agency, except the institutions under the state board of regents, shall provide the following:

- a. Name of the entity or recipient of state funds.
- b. Amount of state funds expended.
- c. Funding or expending agency.
- d. Funding source.
- e. Budget program or activity of the expenditure.
- f. Descriptive purpose for the funding action or expenditure.
- g. Expected performance outcome for the funding action or expenditure, to the extent that such information is available and can be provided.
- h. Past performance outcomes achieved for the funding action or expenditure, to the extent that such information is available and can be provided.
- i. State audit or report relating to the entity or recipient of state funds or the budget program or activity or agency.
- j. Any other relevant information specified by the director.

3. For purposes of complying with this section, the institutions under the state board of regents, for each budgeted department, program, or activity, shall provide the following:

- a. The funding source and the amount of state funds received by the institutions.
- b. The amount of state funds expended by the institutions.
- c. The names of the entities or recipients receiving state funds from the institutions.
- d. The amounts paid to the entities or recipients named in paragraph “c”.
- e. A description of the department, program, or activity involved, including, to the extent practicable, the descriptive purpose and expected performance outcome of each budget program or activity.
- f. Past performance outcomes of the budget program or activity.
- g. State audit or report relating to the budget program or activity.
- h. Other information as the institutions may deem appropriate for a budget program or activity.

4. a. In providing information pursuant to this section on tax exemptions or credits, the department of revenue shall do the following:

(1) Provide aggregate information for those tax exemptions or credits that are claimed by individual taxpayers.

(2) Provide the information described in subsection 2 for those tax exemptions or credits that are awarded by an agency.

(3) Adhere to all applicable confidentiality provisions to the extent possible while complying with the requirements of this section.

b. An agency awarding tax exemptions or credits shall provide to the department of revenue any information the department may request regarding such exemptions or credits.

5. In addition to the information to be provided pursuant to subsection 2, there shall be provided on the searchable internet site all of the following:

a. A listing and description of awarded tax credits claimed for the individual income tax, corporate income tax, franchise tax, and insurance premiums tax. An awarded tax credit is a tax credit allowed and claimed through a state-authorized program. For each category of tax the internet site shall list each of the awarded tax credits applicable to it, the total amount of that tax credit claimed, and the number of taxpayers claiming the tax credit.

b. The estimated cost to the state of each of the twenty sales tax exemptions that account for the largest dollar amount share of sales tax exemptions under section 423.3. The estimated cost to the state shall include the amount of exempt sales by business type for each county. This paragraph does not apply to the tax exemptions pursuant to section 423.3, subsections 2, 31, 39, 58, 73, and 85.

c. The information to be provided pursuant to subsection 2 shall also be provided for entities or recipients of the awarded tax credits or exemptions described in this subsection.

6. This section does not apply to local governments.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §44

Referred to in §8G.3, 422.20, 422.72

8G.5 Internet site updates.

1. Effective July 1, 2013, the internet site shall be updated regularly as new data and information become available, but shall be updated no less frequently than annually within sixty days following the close of the state fiscal year. In addition, the director may update the internet site as new data becomes available. All agencies shall provide to the director data that is required to be included on the internet site not later than sixty days following the close of the state fiscal year. The director shall provide guidance to agency heads or the governing body of an agency to ensure compliance with this section.

2. By January 1, 2014, the director shall add data for the previous budgets to the internet site. Data for previous fiscal years may be added as it becomes available and as time permits. The director shall ensure that all data added to the internet site remain accessible to the public for a minimum of ten years.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §45

8G.6 Noncompliance.

The director shall not be considered in compliance with this subchapter if the data required for the internet site is not available in a searchable manner and capable of being compiled or if the public is redirected to other government internet sites unless each of those sites displays information from all agencies and each category of information required can be searched electronically by field in a single search.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §46

8G.7 through 8G.9 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

TAXATION DISCLOSURE ACT

Referred to in §8.6

8G.10 Intent — findings.

The general assembly finds that increasing the ease of public access to state and local tax rates, particularly where the rates are currently available from disparate government sources and are difficult for the public to collect and efficiently aggregate, significantly contributes to governmental accountability, public participation, and the understanding of the cost of government services. Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly to direct the department of management, in consultation with the department of revenue, to create and

maintain a searchable database and internet site of each tax rate for all taxing jurisdictions in the state to make citizen access to state and local tax rates as open, transparent, and publicly accessible as is feasible.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §47

8G.11 Short title.

This subchapter shall be known and cited as the “*Taxation Disclosure Act*”.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §48

8G.12 Tax rate database.

1. *Searchable tax rate database.* By January 1, 2012, the department of management, in consultation with the department of revenue, shall make publicly available on an internet site a searchable database of all tax rates in the state for each taxing jurisdiction. The information shall include all applicable tax types imposed in the taxing jurisdiction and shall be organized, presented, and accessible, to the extent possible, by county, city, and physical address for each residency or business. Individual tax levies shall be further specified within each tax rate.

2. *Geographical tax rate map.* In addition to searching for tax rates in the manner described in subsection 1, searches shall be accommodated by a geographical tax rate map of the state that is capable of being displayed with a level of specificity corresponding to each taxing jurisdiction.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §49

Referred to in §8G.13

8G.13 Updating database.

To facilitate the department of management’s efforts in creating and maintaining a searchable database of the taxes identified in section 8G.12, subsection 1, for all taxing jurisdictions in the state, each taxing jurisdiction may annually be required to report its tax rates to the department of management or the department of revenue and shall report any changes to its tax rates within thirty days of the change.

2011 Acts, ch 122, §50; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §51, 158

CHAPTER 9

SECRETARY OF STATE

9.1	Duties — records.	9.4	Fees.
9.2	Records relating to cities.	9.5	Salary.
9.2A	Records relating to condemnation.	9.6	Iowa official register. Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, §47 – 49.
9.3	Commissions.	9.7	Access to corporation records.

9.1 Duties — records.

The secretary of state shall keep the secretary of state’s office at the seat of government, and perform all duties required by law; the secretary shall have charge of and keep all the Acts and resolutions of the territorial legislature and of the general assembly of the state, the enrolled copies of the Constitutions of the state, and all bonds, books, records, maps, registers, and papers which are now or may hereafter be deposited to be kept in the secretary of state’s office, including all books, records, papers, and property pertaining to the state land office.

[C51, §43; R60, §59; C73, §61; C97, §66; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §85; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §9.1]

Designated as state commissioner of elections, §47.1

Duties relating to filing of federal liens; see §331.609

9.2 Records relating to cities.

The secretary of state shall receive and preserve in the secretary's office all papers transmitted to the secretary in relation to city development, including incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment; and shall keep an alphabetical list of cities in a book provided for that purpose, in which shall be entered the name of the city, the county in which situated, and the date of incorporation, discontinuance, or boundary adjustment.

[R60, §1046; C73, §65; C97, §67; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §86; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §9.2]

9.2A Records relating to condemnation.

The secretary of state shall receive and preserve in the secretary's office all papers transmitted to the secretary in relation to condemnation and shall keep an alphabetical list of acquiring agencies in a book provided for that purpose, in which shall be entered the name of the acquiring agency, the county in which the real property is located, and the date the condemnation application was filed.

99 Acts, ch 171, §25, 42

9.3 Commissions.

All commissions issued by the governor shall be countersigned by the secretary, who shall register each commission in a book to be kept for that purpose, specifying the office, name of officer, date of commission, and tenure of office, and forthwith forward to the directors of the departments of management and of administrative services copies of the registration.

[C51, §44; R60, §60; C73, §62; C97, §68; S13, §68; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §87; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §9.3]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §127

9.4 Fees.

The secretary of state shall collect all fees directed by law to be collected by the secretary of state, including the following:

1. For certificate, with seal attached, three dollars.

2. For a copy of any law or record, upon the request of any person, a fee to be determined by the secretary of state by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

[C51, §2524; R60, §4133; C73, §3756; C97, §85; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §88; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §9.4; 81 Acts, ch 21, §1]

93 Acts, ch 143, §1

9.5 Salary.

The salary of the secretary of state shall be as fixed by the general assembly.

[C31, 35, §88-c1; C39, §88.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §9.5]

9.6 Iowa official register. Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 35, § 47 – 49. See § 2A.5.

9.7 Access to corporation records.

The secretary of state shall offer to county recorders electronic access to corporation records. The secretary of state shall adopt rules providing for the electronic access and for the dissemination of the information by the county recorders.

91 Acts, ch 211, §1

CHAPTER 9A

UNIFORM ATHLETE AGENTS ACT

9A.1	through 9A.12 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 33, §20.	9A.109	Registration and renewal fees.
9A.101	Title.	9A.110	Required form of contract.
9A.102	Definitions.	9A.111	Notice to educational institution.
9A.103	Service of process — subpoenas.	9A.112	Student athlete's right to cancel.
9A.104	Athlete agents — registration required — void contracts.	9A.113	Required records.
9A.105	Registration as athlete agent — form — requirements.	9A.114	Prohibited conduct.
9A.106	Certificate of registration — issuance or denial — renewal.	9A.115	Criminal penalties.
9A.107	Suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew registration.	9A.116	Civil remedies.
9A.108	Temporary registration.	9A.117	Administrative penalty.
		9A.118	Uniformity of application and construction.
		9A.119	Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

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

9A.101 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Uniform Athlete Agents Act*”.
2009 Acts, ch 33, §1

9A.102 Definitions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §1

9A.103 Service of process — subpoenas.

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §3

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

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

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §4

Referred to in §9A.114

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Formal training as an athlete agent.

(2) Practical experience as an athlete agent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §5

Referred to in §9A.106

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. How recently the conduct occurred.
- b. The nature of the conduct and the context in which it occurred.
- c. Any other relevant conduct of the applicant.

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

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

- a. Was submitted in the other state within the six-month period immediately preceding the filing in this state and the applicant certifies the information contained in the application for renewal in the other state is current.
- b. Contains information substantially similar to or more comprehensive than that required in an application for renewal submitted in this state.
- c. Was signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §6

Referred to in §9A.104, 9A.107

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

1. The secretary of state may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a certificate of registration for conduct that would have justified denial of a certificate of registration under section 9A.106, subsection 2.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §7

9A.108 Temporary registration.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §8

Referred to in §9A.104

9A.109 Registration and renewal fees.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §9

9A.110 Required form of contract.

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

2. An agency contract shall contain the following information:

- a. The amount and method of calculating the consideration to be paid by the student athlete for services to be provided by the athlete agent under the contract and any other

consideration the athlete agent has received or will receive from any other source for entering into the contract or for providing the services.

- b. The name of any person not listed in the application for registration or renewal of registration who will be compensated because the student athlete signed the agency contract.
 - c. The description of any expenses that the student athlete agrees to reimburse.
 - d. The description of the services to be provided to the student athlete.
 - e. The duration of the contract.
 - f. The date of execution of the contract.
3. An agency contract must contain, in close proximity to the signature of the student athlete, a conspicuous notice in boldface type in capital letters stating:

WARNING TO STUDENT ATHLETE

IF YOU SIGN THIS CONTRACT:

- (1) YOU MAY LOSE YOUR ELIGIBILITY TO COMPETE AS A STUDENT ATHLETE IN YOUR SPORT;
- (2) IF YOU HAVE AN ATHLETIC DIRECTOR, WITHIN 72 HOURS AFTER ENTERING INTO THIS CONTRACT, BOTH YOU AND YOUR ATHLETE AGENT MUST NOTIFY YOUR ATHLETIC DIRECTOR; AND
- (3) YOU MAY CANCEL THIS CONTRACT WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER SIGNING IT. CANCELLATION OF THIS CONTRACT MAY NOT REINSTATE YOUR ELIGIBILITY.

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §10

9A.111 Notice to educational institution.

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §11

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §12

9A.113 Required records.

1. An athlete agent shall retain the following records for a period of five years:

- a. The name and address of each individual represented by the athlete agent.
- b. Any agency contract entered into by the athlete agent.

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §13

Referred to in §9A.114

9A.114 Prohibited conduct.

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

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

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

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

2. An athlete agent shall not intentionally:

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

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

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

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

e. Predate or postdate an agency contract.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §14

Referred to in §9A.106, 9A.115

9A.115 Criminal penalties.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §15

9A.116 Civil remedies.

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

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

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

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §16

9A.117 Administrative penalty.

The secretary of state may assess a civil penalty against an athlete agent not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars for a violation of this chapter.

2009 Acts, ch 33, §17

9A.118 Uniformity of application and construction.

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §18

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

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

2009 Acts, ch 33, §19

CHAPTER 9B

NOTARIAL ACTS

Referred to in §2C.7, 4.1, 29B.129, 43.14, 45.5, 144.12A, 144A.3, 144B.3, 144C.6, 252A.3A, 321.251, 462A.77, 535B.1, 554.3505, 558.15, 558.20, 558.40, 558.42, 589.4, 589.5, 600.7, 622.86, 624.37, 633A.4604

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9B.18	Stamping device.		
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9B.1 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts*”.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §1, 60

9B.2 Definitions.

In this chapter:

1. “*Acknowledgment*” means a declaration by an individual before a notarial officer that

the individual has signed a record for the purpose stated in the record and, if the record is signed in a representative capacity, that the individual signed the record with proper authority and signed it as the act of the individual or entity identified in the record.

2. “*Electronic*” means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic, or similar capabilities.

3. “*Electronic signature*” means an electronic symbol, sound, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by an individual with the intent to sign the record.

4. “*In a representative capacity*” means acting as any of the following:

a. An authorized officer, agent, partner, trustee, or other representative for a person other than an individual.

b. A public officer, personal representative, guardian, or other representative, in the capacity stated in a record.

c. An agent or attorney-in-fact for a principal.

d. An authorized representative of another in any other capacity.

5. “*Notarial act*” means an act, whether performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, that a notarial officer may perform under the law of this state. The term includes taking an acknowledgment, administering an oath or affirmation, taking a verification on oath or affirmation, witnessing or attesting a signature, certifying or attesting a copy, and noting a protest of a negotiable instrument.

6. “*Notarial officer*” means a notary public or other individual authorized to perform a notarial act.

7. “*Notary public*” means an individual commissioned to perform a notarial act by the secretary of state.

8. “*Official stamp*” means a physical image affixed to or embossed on a tangible record or an electronic image attached to or logically associated with an electronic record.

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

10. a. “*Personal appearance*” means an act of a party to physically appear within the presence of a notarial officer at the time the notarial act is performed.

b. “*Personal appearance*” does not include appearances which require video, optical, or technology with similar capabilities.

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

12. “*Sign*” means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, to do any of the following:

a. Execute or adopt a tangible symbol.

b. Attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or process.

13. “*Signature*” means a tangible symbol or an electronic signature that evidences the signing of a record.

14. “*Stamping device*” means any of the following:

a. A physical device capable of affixing to or embossing on a tangible record an official stamp.

b. An electronic device or process capable of attaching to or logically associating with an electronic record an official stamp.

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

16. “*Verification on oath or affirmation*” means a declaration, made by an individual on oath or affirmation before a notarial officer, that a statement in a record is true.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §2, 60; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §46, 77

9B.4 Authority to perform notarial act.

1. A notarial officer may perform a notarial act authorized by this chapter or by law of this state other than this chapter.

2. A notarial officer shall not perform a notarial act with respect to a record to which the notarial officer or the notarial officer's spouse is a party, or in which either of them has a direct beneficial interest. A notarial act performed in violation of this subsection is voidable.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §3, 60

Referred to in §9B.15, 9B.26

9B.5 Requirements for certain notarial acts.

1. A notarial officer who takes an acknowledgment of a record shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and making the acknowledgment has the identity claimed and that the signature on the record is the signature of the individual.

2. A notarial officer who takes a verification of a statement on oath or affirmation shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and making the verification has the identity claimed and that the signature on the statement verified is the signature of the individual.

3. A notarial officer who witnesses or attests to a signature shall determine, from personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence of the identity of the individual, that the individual appearing before the notarial officer and signing the record has the identity claimed.

4. A notarial officer who certifies or attests a copy of a record or an item that was copied shall determine that the copy is a full, true, and accurate transcription or reproduction of the record or item.

5. A notarial officer who makes or notes a protest of a negotiable instrument shall determine the matters set forth in section 554.3505, subsection 2.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §4, 60

Referred to in §9B.15

9B.6 Personal appearance required.

If a notarial act relates to a statement made in or a signature executed on a record, the individual making the statement or executing the signature shall appear personally before the notarial officer.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §5, 60

Referred to in §9B.11, 9B.15

9B.7 Identification of individual.

1. A notarial officer has personal knowledge of the identity of an individual appearing before the notarial officer if the individual is personally known to the officer through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

2. A notarial officer has satisfactory evidence of the identity of an individual appearing before the notarial officer if the notarial officer can identify the individual pursuant to any of the following:

a. By means of any of the following:

(1) A passport, driver's license, or government-issued nondriver identification card, which is current or expired not more than three years before performance of the notarial act.

(2) Another form of government identification issued to an individual, which is current or expired not more than three years before performance of the notarial act, contains the signature or a photograph of the individual, and is satisfactory to the notarial officer.

b. By a verification on oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally appearing before the officer and known to the notarial officer or whom the notarial officer can identify on the basis of a passport, driver's license, or government-issued nondriver identification card, which is current or expired not more than three years before performance of the notarial act.

3. A notarial officer may require an individual to provide additional information or identification credentials necessary to assure the officer of the identity of the individual.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §6, 60

Referred to in §9B.15

9B.8 Authority to refuse to perform notarial act.

1. A notarial officer may refuse to perform a notarial act if the notarial officer is not satisfied that any of the following apply:

a. The individual executing the record is competent or has the capacity to execute the record.

b. The individual's signature is knowingly and voluntarily made.

2. A notarial officer may refuse to perform a notarial act unless refusal is prohibited by law other than this chapter.

3. A notarial officer shall not condition the performing of notarial services upon the requirement that the person served be a customer or client of the establishment by which the notarial officer is employed. The employer of a notary public shall not condition the performing of a notarial service upon the requirement that the person served be a customer or client of the establishment by which the notary public is employed.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §7, 60

9B.9 Signature if individual unable to sign.

If an individual is physically unable to sign a record, the individual may direct an individual other than the notarial officer to sign the individual's name on the record. The notarial officer shall insert "Signature affixed by (name of other individual) at the direction of (name of individual)" or words of similar import.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §8, 60

9B.10 Notarial act in this state.

1. A notarial act may be performed in this state by any of the following:

a. A notary public of this state.

b. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of this state.

c. A person authorized by the law of this state to administer oaths.

d. Any other individual authorized to perform the specific act by the law of this state.

e. A registrar of vital statistics or a designee of a registrar of vital statistics.

2. The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in this state are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

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

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §9, 60

Referred to in §602.8102(78)

9B.11 Notarial act in another state.

1. A notarial act performed in another state has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if the act performed in that state is performed by any of the following:

a. A notary public of that state.

b. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that state.

c. Any other individual authorized by the law of that state to perform the notarial act.

2. The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act in another state are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

3. The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection 1, paragraph "a" or "b", conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform the notarial act.

4. The notarial act performed in another state must be performed in accordance with section 9B.6.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §10, 60

9B.12 Notarial act under authority of federally recognized Indian tribe.

1. A notarial act performed under the authority and in the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian tribe has the same effect as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if the act performed in the jurisdiction of the tribe is performed by any of the following:

- a. A notary public of the tribe.
- b. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of the tribe.
- c. Any other individual authorized by the law of the tribe to perform the notarial act.

2. The signature and title of an individual performing a notarial act under the authority of and in the jurisdiction of a federally recognized Indian tribe are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

3. The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection 1, paragraph “a” or “b”, conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform the notarial act.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §11, 60

9B.13 Notarial act under federal authority.

1. A notarial act performed under federal law has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state, if the act performed under federal law is performed by any of the following:

- a. A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court.
- b. An individual in military service or performing duties under the authority of military service who is authorized to perform notarial acts under federal law.
- c. An individual designated a notarial officer by the United States department of state for performing notarial acts overseas.
- d. Any other individual authorized by federal law to perform the notarial act.

2. The signature and title of an individual acting under federal authority and performing a notarial act are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

3. The signature and title of a notarial officer described in subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”, conclusively establish the authority of the notarial officer to perform the notarial act.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §12, 60

9B.14 Foreign notarial act.

1. As used in this section, “foreign state” means a government other than the United States, a state, or a federally recognized Indian tribe.

2. If a notarial act is performed under authority and in the jurisdiction of a foreign state or constituent unit of the foreign state or is performed under the authority of a multinational or international governmental organization, the act has the same effect under the law of this state as if performed by a notarial officer of this state.

3. If the title of office and indication of authority to perform notarial acts in a foreign state appears in a digest of foreign law or in a list customarily used as a source for that information, the authority of an officer with that title to perform notarial acts is conclusively established.

4. The signature and official stamp of an individual holding an office described in subsection 3 are prima facie evidence that the signature is genuine and the individual holds the designated title.

5. An apostille in the form prescribed by the Hague convention of October 5, 1961, and issued by a foreign state party to the convention conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the notarial officer holds the indicated office.

6. A consular authentication issued by an individual designated by the United States department of state as a notarial officer for performing notarial acts overseas and attached to the record with respect to which the notarial act is performed conclusively establishes that the signature of the notarial officer is genuine and that the notarial officer holds the indicated office.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §13, 60

9B.15 Certificate of notarial act.

1. A notarial act must be evidenced by a certificate. The certificate must meet all of the following requirements:

- a. Be executed contemporaneously with the performance of the notarial act.
- b. Be signed and dated by the notarial officer and, if the notarial officer is a notary public, be signed in the same manner as on file with the secretary of state.
- c. Identify the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed.
- d. Contain the title of office of the notarial officer.
- e. If the notarial officer is a notary public, indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the notarial officer’s commission.

2. If a notarial act regarding a tangible record is performed by a notary public, an official stamp must be affixed to or embossed on the certificate. If a notarial act is performed regarding a tangible record by a notarial officer other than a notary public and the certificate contains the information specified in subsection 1, paragraphs “b”, “c”, and “d”, an official stamp may be affixed to or embossed on the certificate. If a notarial act regarding an electronic record is performed by a notarial officer and the certificate contains the information specified in subsection 1, paragraphs “b”, “c”, and “d”, an official stamp may be attached to or logically associated with the certificate.

3. A certificate of a notarial act is sufficient if it meets the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 and any of the following apply:

- a. It is in a short form set forth in section 9B.16.
- b. It is in a form otherwise permitted by the law of this state.
- c. It is in a form permitted by the law applicable in the jurisdiction in which the notarial act is performed.
- d. It sets forth the actions of the notarial officer and the actions are sufficient to meet the requirements of the notarial act as provided in sections 9B.5, 9B.6, and 9B.7, or a law of this state other than this chapter.

4. By executing a certificate of a notarial act, a notarial officer certifies that the notarial officer has complied with the requirements and made the determinations specified in sections 9B.4, 9B.5, and 9B.6.

5. A notarial officer shall not affix the notarial officer’s signature to, or logically associate it with, a certificate until the notarial act has been performed.

6. If a notarial act is performed regarding a tangible record, a certificate must be part of, or securely attached to, the record. If a notarial act is performed regarding an electronic record, the certificate must be affixed to, or logically associated with, the electronic record. If the secretary of state has established standards pursuant to section 9B.27 for attaching, affixing, or logically associating the certificate, the process must conform to the standards.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §14, 60; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §95

Referred to in §9B.16, 9B.17

Subsection 3, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

9B.16 Short form certificates.

The following short form certificates of notarial acts are sufficient for the purposes indicated, if completed with the information required by section 9B.15, subsections 1 and 2:

- 1. For an acknowledgment in an individual capacity:

State of.....

[County] of.....

This record was acknowledged before me on.....(Date)

by.....Name(s) of individual(s)

.....

Signature of notarial officer

Stamp

[.....]

Title of office

[My commission expires:.....]

2. For an acknowledgment in a representative capacity:

State of.....
 [County] of.....
 This record was acknowledged before me on.....(Date)
 by.....Name(s) of individual(s)
 as (type of authority, such as officer or trustee) of (name of party on
 behalf of whom record was executed).

 Signature of notarial officer
 Stamp
 [.....]
 Title of office
 [My commission expires:.....]

3. For a verification on oath or affirmation:

State of.....
 [County] of.....
 Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on.....(Date)
 by.....Name(s) of individual(s)
 making statement

 Signature of notarial officer
 Stamp
 [.....]
 Title of office
 [My commission expires:.....]

4. For witnessing or attesting a signature:

State of.....
 [County] of.....
 Signed [or attested] before me on.....(Date)
 by.....Name(s) of individual(s)

 Signature of notarial officer
 Stamp
 [.....]
 Title of office
 [My commission expires.....]

5. For certifying a copy of a record:

State of.....
 [County] of.....
 I certify that this is a true and correct copy of a record in the
 possession of.....

Dated.....

.....

Signature of notarial officer

Stamp

[.....]

Title of office

[My commission expires:.....]

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §15, 60
Referred to in §9B.15

9B.17 Official stamp.

1. The official stamp of a notary public must comply with all of the following:

a. Include the notary public’s name, the words “Notarial Seal” and “Iowa”, the words “Commission Number” followed by a number assigned to the notary public by the secretary of state, the words “My Commission Expires” followed either by the date that the notary public’s term would ordinarily expire as provided in section 9B.21 or a blank line on which the notary public shall indicate the date of expiration, if any, of the notary public’s commission, as required by and in satisfaction of section 9B.15, subsection 1, paragraph “e”, and other information required by the secretary of state.

b. Be capable of being copied together with the record to which it is affixed or attached or with which it is logically associated. If the official stamp contains a blank line, the person must print the date that the notary public’s term would ordinarily expire on the blank line imprinted on each record subject to a notarial act.

2. This section does not apply to a judicial officer as defined in section 602.1101 performing a notarial act in accordance with state or federal authority. This section does not apply to a chief officer or a chief officer’s designee certifying a peace officer’s verification of a uniform citation and complaint pursuant to section 805.6, subsection 3. A judicial officer, chief officer, or chief officer’s designee is not required to acquire or use an official stamp in performing these acts.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §16, 60; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §96
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

9B.18 Stamping device.

1. A notary public is responsible for the security of the notary public’s stamping device and shall not allow another individual to use the device to perform a notarial act.

2. If a notary public’s stamping device is lost or stolen, the notary public or the notary public’s personal representative or guardian shall notify promptly the commissioning officer or agency on discovering that the device is lost or stolen.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §17, 60

9B.19 Reserved.

9B.20 Notification regarding performance of notarial act on electronic record — selection of technology.

1. A notary public may select one or more tamper-evident technologies to perform notarial acts with respect to electronic records. A person shall not require a notary public to perform a notarial act with respect to an electronic record with a technology that the notary public has not selected.

2. Before a notary public performs the notary public’s initial notarial act with respect to an electronic record, a notary public shall notify the secretary of state that the notary public will be performing notarial acts with respect to electronic records and identify the technology the notary public intends to use. If the secretary of state has established standards for approval of technology pursuant to section 9B.27, the technology must conform to the standards. If the technology conforms to the standards, the secretary of state shall approve the use of the technology.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §18, 60

9B.21 Commission as notary public — qualifications — no immunity or benefit.

1. An individual qualified under subsection 2 may apply to the secretary of state for a commission as a notary public. The applicant shall comply with and provide the information required by rules established by the secretary of state and pay an application fee of thirty dollars to the secretary of state. A person appointed as a notary public under subsection 4 is not subject to the fee imposed by this subsection.

2. An applicant for a commission as a notary public shall meet all of the following qualifications:

- a. Be at least eighteen years of age.
- b. Be a citizen or permanent legal resident of the United States.
- c. Be a resident of or have a place of employment or practice in this state.
- d. Be able to read and write English.
- e. Not be disqualified to receive a commission under section 9B.23.

3. Before issuance of a commission as a notary public, an applicant for the commission shall execute an oath of office and submit it to the secretary of state.

4. a. The secretary of state shall appoint members of the general assembly as notaries public, upon request, and may revoke an appointment for cause.

b. The secretary of state may appoint one or more employees of a state agency as a notary public to perform notarial acts associated with their positions, pursuant to conditions established by the secretary of state. As used in this paragraph, “state agency” means any executive, judicial, or legislative department, commission, board, institution, division, bureau, office, agency, or other entity of state government.

5. The secretary of state may appoint as a notary public a resident of a state bordering Iowa if that person’s place of work or business is within the state of Iowa. If a notary public who is a resident of a state bordering Iowa ceases to work or maintain a place of business in Iowa, the notary commission expires.

6. On compliance with this section, the secretary of state shall issue a commission as a notary public to an applicant for a term of three years. The term of a notarial officer who is a resident of a state bordering Iowa and whose place of work or business is in Iowa is one year. The term of a notary public who is a member of the general assembly is the member’s term of office. The term of a notary public who is an employee of a state agency designated to receive an appointment as provided in subsection 4 shall terminate at the end of employment.

7. A commission to act as a notary public authorizes the notary public to perform notarial acts. The commission does not provide the notary public any immunity or benefit conferred by law of this state on public officials or employees.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §19, 60

Referred to in §9B.17

9B.21A Notice of expiration of term.

The secretary of state, two months preceding the expiration of a commission, shall notify the notary public of the expiration date and furnish a blank application for reappointment.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §20, 60

9B.21B Fees — certification.

The secretary of state shall collect the following fees, for use in offsetting the cost of administering this chapter:

1. For furnishing a certified copy of any document, instrument, or paper relating to a notary public, one dollar per page and five dollars for the certificate.

2. For furnishing an uncertified copy of any document, instrument, or paper relating to a notary public, one dollar per page.

3. For certifying, under seal of the secretary of state, a statement as to the status of a notary commission which would not appear from a certified copy of documents on file in the secretary of state’s office, five dollars.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §21, 60

9B.22 Reserved.

9B.23 Grounds to deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend, or condition commission of notary public.

1. The secretary of state may deny, refuse to renew, revoke, suspend, or impose a condition on a commission as notary public for any act or omission that demonstrates the individual lacks the honesty, integrity, competence, or reliability to act as a notary public, including any of the following acts or omissions:

- a. A failure to comply with this chapter.
- b. A fraudulent, dishonest, or deceitful misstatement or omission in the application for a commission as a notary public submitted to the secretary of state.
- c. A conviction of the applicant or notary public of any felony or a crime involving fraud, dishonesty, or deceit.
- d. A finding against, or admission of liability by, the applicant or notary public in any legal proceeding or disciplinary action based on the applicant's or notary public's fraud, dishonesty, or deceit.
- e. A failure by the notary public to discharge any duty required of a notary public, whether by this chapter, rules adopted by the secretary of state, or any federal or state law.
- f. The use of false or misleading advertising or representation by the notary public representing that the notary public has a duty, right, or privilege that the notary public does not have.
- g. A violation by the notary public of a rule adopted by the secretary of state regarding a notary public.
- h. A denial, refusal to renew, revocation, suspension, or conditioning of a notary public commission in another state.

2. If the secretary of state denies, refuses to renew, revokes, suspends, or imposes conditions on a commission as a notary public, the applicant or notary public is entitled to timely notice and hearing in accordance with rules adopted by the secretary of state.

3. The authority of the secretary of state to deny, refuse to renew, suspend, revoke, or impose conditions on a commission as a notary public does not prevent either the secretary of state or a person aggrieved by a notary public from seeking and obtaining other criminal or civil remedies provided by law.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §22, 60

Referred to in §9B.21

9B.24 Database of notaries public.

The secretary of state shall maintain an electronic database of notaries public which complies with all of the following:

1. Through which a person may verify the authority of a notary public to perform notarial acts.
2. Which indicates whether a notary public has notified the secretary of state that the notary public will be performing notarial acts on electronic records.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §23, 60

9B.25 Prohibited acts.

1. A commission as a notary public does not authorize an individual to do any of the following:

- a. Assist persons in drafting legal records, give legal advice, or otherwise practice law.
 - b. Act as an immigration consultant or an expert on immigration matters.
 - c. Represent a person in a judicial or administrative proceeding relating to immigration to the United States, United States citizenship, or related matters.
 - d. Receive compensation for performing any of the activities listed in this subsection.
2. A notary public shall not engage in false or deceptive advertising.
3. A notary public, other than an attorney licensed to practice law in this state, shall not use the term "notario" or "notario publico".

4. a. A notary public, other than an attorney licensed to practice law in this state, shall not advertise or represent that the notary public may assist persons in drafting legal records, give legal advice, or otherwise practice law. If a notary public who is not an attorney licensed to

practice law in this state in any manner advertises or represents that the notary public offers notarial services, whether orally or in a record, including broadcast media, print media, or the internet, the notary public shall include the following statement, or an alternate statement authorized or required by the secretary of state in the advertisement or representation, prominently and in each language used in the advertisement or representation:

I am not an attorney licensed to practice law in this state. I am not allowed to draft legal records, give advice on legal matters, including immigration, or charge a fee for those activities.

b. If the form of advertisement or representation is not broadcast media, print media, or the internet and does not permit inclusion of the statement required by this subsection because of size, it must be displayed prominently or provided at the place of performance of the notarial act before the notarial act is performed.

5. Except as otherwise allowed by law, a notary public shall not withhold access to or possession of an original record provided by a person that seeks performance of a notarial act by the notary public.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §24, 60

9B.26 Validity of notarial acts.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 9B.4, subsection 2, the failure of a notarial officer to perform a duty or meet a requirement specified in this chapter does not invalidate a notarial act performed by the notarial officer. The validity of a notarial act under this chapter does not prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate the record or transaction that is the subject of the notarial act or from seeking other remedies based on law of this state other than this chapter or law of the United States. This section does not validate a purported notarial act performed by an individual who does not have the authority to perform notarial acts.

2. The validity of a notarial act shall not be affected or impaired by the fact that the notarial officer performing the notarial act is an officer, director, or shareholder of a corporation that may have a beneficial interest or other interest in the subject matter of the notarial act.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §25, 60

9B.27 Rules.

The secretary of state may adopt rules to administer this chapter. Any rules adopted with respect to the performance of notarial acts on electronic records shall not require or favor one technology or technical specification over another.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §26, 60

Referred to in §9B.15, 9B.20

9B.28 Notary public commission in effect.

A commission as a notary public in effect on January 1, 2013, continues until its date of expiration. A notary public who applies to renew a commission as a notary public on or after January 1, 2013, is subject to and shall comply with this chapter. A notary public, in performing notarial acts on or after January 1, 2013, shall comply with this chapter.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §27, 60

9B.29 Reserved.

9B.30 Uniformity of application and construction.

In applying and construing this chapter, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact the revised uniform law on notarial acts.

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §28, 60

9B.31 Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7001 et seq., but does not modify, limit, or supersede section 101(c) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7001(c), or authorize electronic delivery of any of the notices described in section 103(b) of that Act, 15 U.S.C. § 7003(b).

2012 Acts, ch 1050, §29, 60

CHAPTER 9C**TRANSIENT MERCHANTS**

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 81A in Code 1993

9C.1	Definitions.	9C.6	License fee.
9C.2	License required.	9C.7	Misrepresentation.
9C.3	Application for license.	9C.8	Revocation.
9C.4	Bond required — applicability — forfeiture.	9C.9	Penalty.
9C.5	Issuance of license.	9C.10	Enforcement.

9C.1 Definitions.

The term “*transient merchant*” as used herein shall mean and include every merchant, whether an individual person, a firm, corporation, partnership or association, and whether owner, agent, bailee, consignee or employee, who shall bring or cause to be brought within the state of Iowa any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, nature or description, with the intention of temporarily or intermittently selling or offering to sell at retail such goods, wares or merchandise within the state of Iowa. The term “*transient merchant*” shall also mean and include every merchant, whether an individual person, a firm, corporation, partnership or an association, who shall by itself, or by agent, consignee or employee temporarily or intermittently engage in or conduct at one or more locations a business within the state of Iowa for the sale at retail of any goods, wares or merchandise of any nature or description. A merchant engaging in business shall be presumed to be temporarily or intermittently in business unless it is the intention of such merchant to remain continuously in business at each location where the merchant is engaged in business within the state of Iowa as a merchant for a period of more than sixty days. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to persons selling at wholesale to merchants, nor to transient vendors of drugs, nor to persons running a huckster wagon, or selling or distributing livestock feeds, fresh meats, fish, fruit, or vegetables, nor to persons selling their own work or production either by themselves or employees.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.1]
C93, §9C.1

9C.2 License required.

It shall be unlawful for any transient merchant as herein defined, to sell, dispose of, or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind, nature or description, at any time or place within the state of Iowa, outside the limits of any city in the state of Iowa, or within the limits of any city in the state of Iowa that has not by ordinance provided for the licensing of transient merchants, unless such transient merchant, as herein defined, shall have a valid license as herein provided and shall have complied with the regulations herein set forth.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.2]
C93, §9C.2

9C.3 Application for license.

Any transient merchant as defined herein, desiring a transient merchant’s license shall at least ten days prior to the first day any sale is made, file with the secretary of state of the state

of Iowa an application in writing duly verified by the person, firm, corporation, partnership or association proposing to sell or offer to sell at retail any goods, wares or merchandise, or to engage in or conduct a temporary or intermittent business for the sale at retail of any goods, wares or merchandise, which application shall state the following facts:

1. The name, residence and post office address of the person, firm, corporation, partnership or association making the application, and if a corporation, the names and addresses of the officers thereof, and if a firm, partnership or association and not a corporation, the names and addresses of all members thereof.

2. If the application be made by an agent, bailee, consignee or employee, the application shall so state and set out the name and address of such agent, bailee, consignee or employee and shall also set out the name and address of the owner of the goods, wares and merchandise to be sold or offered for sale.

3. The application shall state whether or not the applicant has an Iowa retailers sales tax permit and if the applicant has such permit, shall state the number of such permit.

4. If the applicant be a corporation, the application shall state whether or not the applicant is an Iowa corporation or a foreign corporation, and if a foreign corporation, shall state whether or not such corporation is authorized to do business in Iowa.

5. The value of the goods to be sold or offered for sale or the average inventory to be carried by any such transient merchant engaging in or conducting an intermittent or temporary business as the case may be.

6. The date or dates upon which said goods, wares or merchandise shall be sold or offered for sale, or the date or dates upon which it is the intention of the applicant to engage in or conduct a temporary or intermittent business.

7. The location and address where such goods, wares or merchandise shall be sold or offered for sale, or such business engaged in or conducted.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.3]

C93, §9C.3

9C.4 Bond required — applicability — forfeiture.

At the time of filing said application and as a part thereof, the applicant shall file with the secretary of state a bond, with sureties to be approved by the secretary of state, in a penal sum two times the value of the goods, wares or merchandise to be sold or offered for sale or the average inventory to be carried by such transient merchant engaged in or conducting an intermittent or temporary business as the case may be as shown by the application, running to the state of Iowa, for the use and benefit of any purchaser of any merchandise from such transient merchant who might have a cause of action of any nature arising from or out of such sale against the applicant or the owner of such merchandise if other than the applicant; the bond to be further conditioned on the payment by the applicant of all taxes that may be payable by, or due from, the applicant to the state of Iowa or any subdivision thereof, the bond to be further conditioned for the payment of any fines that may be assessed by any court against the applicant for violation of the provision of this chapter, and further conditioned for the payment and satisfaction of any and all causes of action against the applicant commenced within one year from the date of sale thereof, and arising from such sale, provided, however, that the aggregate liability of the surety for all such taxes, fines and causes of action shall in no event exceed the principal sum of such bond.

In such bond the applicant and surety shall appoint the secretary of state, the agent of the applicant and surety for the service of process. In the event of such service, the agent upon whom such service is made shall within five days after the date of service, mail by ordinary mail a true copy of the process served upon the agent to each party for whom the agent is served, addressed to the last known address of such party. Failure to so mail said copy shall not, however, affect the jurisdiction of the court.

Such bond shall contain the consent of the applicant and surety that the district court of the county in which the plaintiff may reside or Polk county, Iowa, shall have jurisdiction of all actions against the applicant or surety, or both, arising out of the sale. The state of Iowa, or any subdivision thereof, or any person having a cause of action against the applicant or

surety arising out of said sale may join the applicant and surety on such bond in the same action, or may in such action sue either the applicant or the surety alone.

The requirements of this section also apply to transient merchants who are licensed in accordance with an ordinance of a city in the state of Iowa.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, the bond provided for in this section shall be forfeited to the state of Iowa upon the applicant's failure to pay the total of all taxes payable by or due from the applicant to the state which taxes are administered by the department of revenue. The department shall adopt administrative rules for the collection of the forfeiture. Notice shall be provided to the surety and to the applicant. Notice to the applicant shall be mailed to the applicant's last known address. The applicant or the surety shall have the opportunity to apply to the director of revenue for a hearing within thirty days after the giving of such notice. Upon the failure to timely request a hearing, the bond shall be forfeited. If, after the hearing upon timely request, the director finds that the applicant has failed to pay the total of all taxes payable and the bond is forfeited, the director shall order the bond forfeited. The amount of the forfeiture shall be the amount of taxes payable or the amount of the bond. The surety shall not have standing to contest the amount of any taxes payable. For purposes of this section "taxes payable" means all tax, penalties, interest, and fees that the department has previously determined to be due by assessment or in an appeal of an assessment.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.4]

87 Acts, ch 60, §1

C93, §9C.4

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

9C.5 Issuance of license.

Upon receiving an application for a transient merchant's license, the secretary of state shall investigate or cause to be investigated, the reputation and character of the applicant. If, upon making such investigation, the secretary of state is satisfied that the statements and representations contained in the application are true, and that the applicant is of good reputation and character, and the holder of an Iowa retailer's sales tax permit, and if a foreign corporation, has authority to do business in the state of Iowa, the secretary shall issue to the applicant a license as a transient merchant upon payment of the fee as herein prescribed for the period of time requested in said application and for use at the location and place where it is stated in said application the sale will be held or the business conducted, both of which shall be set out in said license. Such license shall be valid only for the period of time and at the location and place described therein.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.5]

C93, §9C.5

9C.6 License fee.

Prior to issuing the said transient merchant's license, the secretary of state shall collect for the state of Iowa a license fee in the sum of twenty-five dollars for each day the applicant, as shown by the application, shall propose to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares or merchandise, or for each day the applicant, as shown by the application, proposes to engage in and conduct a business as a transient merchant as the case may be.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.6]

C93, §9C.6

9C.7 Misrepresentation.

It shall be unlawful for any transient merchant making sales or engaging in or conducting a business under a transient merchant's license to make any false or misleading statements or representation regarding any article sold or offered for sale by such transient merchant as to condition, quality, original cost, or cost to such transient merchant of any article sold or offered for sale or to sell or offer for sale goods, wares or merchandise of a value in excess of the value thereof as shown by said application, or to sell or offer for sale at retail any goods,

wares or merchandise, or to engage in or conduct an intermittent or temporary business on any days or at any place other than those shown by such license.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.7]
C93, §9C.7

9C.8 Revocation.

1. The secretary of state may revoke any license issued under the provisions of this chapter after proper hearing before the secretary, by the sending of due notice of said hearing by registered letter to the transient merchant at the merchant’s last known address, return receipt requested, not less than twenty days before the date of said hearing, for any of the following causes:

- a. For any violations of the provisions of this chapter.
- b. For failure to pay the sales tax as provided by law or misrepresentation of the source, condition, quality, weight, or measure of the product sold by the transient merchant.
- c. If any judgment recovered against any transient merchant with reference to the operation of that business remains unpaid for a period of six months provided such judgment be not stayed under a supersedeas bond upon appeal from such judgment.

2. The secretary of state shall give immediate notice of the revocation of any license issued under the provisions of this chapter to the surety or sureties furnishing the bond provided for herein.

3. In the event of such revocation, no other transient merchant license shall be issued to such applicant for a period of two years thereafter.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.8]
C93, §9C.8
2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

9C.9 Penalty.

Any merchant, whether an individual person, a firm, corporation, partnership or association violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each sale made in violation of the provisions hereof shall be and constitute a separate offense.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81A.9]
C93, §9C.9

9C.10 Enforcement.

The attorney general, or designees of the attorney general, may seek an injunction from a court of competent jurisdiction in order to prohibit sales by a transient merchant who is in violation of this chapter.

87 Acts, ch 60, §2
CS87, §81A.10
C93, §9C.10

CHAPTER 9D

TRAVEL AGENCIES AND AGENTS

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 120 in Code 1993

9D.1	Definitions.	9D.4	Penalties.
9D.2	Registration required.	9D.5	Exemptions.
9D.3	Evidence of financial security.		

9D.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Applicant*” means a person applying for registration under this chapter.
 2. “*Customer*” means a person who is offered or who purchases travel services.
 3. “*Doing business*” in this state means any of the following:
 - a. Offering to sell or selling travel services, if the offer is made or received within the state.
 - b. Offering to arrange or arranging travel services for a fee or commission, direct or indirect, if the offer is made or received in this state.
 - c. Offering to award or awarding travel services as a prize or award, if the offer or award is made in or received in this state.
 4. “*Registrant*” means a person registered pursuant to this chapter.
 5. “*Secretary*” means the secretary of state.
 6. “*Solicitation*” means contact by a travel agency or travel agent of a customer for the purpose of selling or offering to sell travel services.
 7. “*Travel agency*” means a person who represents, directly or indirectly, that the person is offering or undertaking by any means or method, to provide travel services for a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration, direct or indirect.
 8. “*Travel agent*” means a person employed by a travel agency whose principal duties include consulting with and advising persons concerning travel arrangements or accommodations.
 9. “*Travel services*” means arranging or booking vacation or travel packages, travel reservations or accommodations, tickets for domestic or foreign travel by air, rail, ship, bus, or other medium of transportation, or hotel or other lodging accommodations. Travel services include travel-related prizes or awards for which the customer must pay a fee or, in connection with the prize or award, expend moneys for the direct or indirect monetary benefit of the person making the award, in order for the customer to collect or enjoy the benefits of the prize or award.
- 89 Acts, ch 274, §1
 CS89, §120.1
 C93, §9D.1
 2009 Acts, ch 133, §2

9D.2 Registration required.

1. *a.* A travel agency doing business in this state shall register with the secretary of state as a travel agency if it or its travel agent conducts the solicitation of an Iowa resident.
- b.* A travel agency required to register under paragraph “*a*” shall not permit a travel agent employed by the travel agency to do business in this state unless the agency is registered with the secretary of state.
2. A travel agent shall not knowingly do business in this state unless and until the travel agency employing the travel agent is registered with the secretary of state as a travel agency if the travel agency or any of the agency’s travel agents conduct the solicitation of an Iowa resident.
3. This section does not require registration for, or prohibit, solicitation by mail or telecommunications of a person with whom the travel agency has a previous travel services provider-customer relationship, having previously arranged travel-related services for that customer on at least one prior occasion.
4. An applicant shall complete an application for registration form provided by the secretary. The application form must be accompanied by the required bond or evidence of financial responsibility and the registration fee. The application form shall include all of the following information:
 - a.* The name and signature of an officer or partner of a business entity or the names and signatures of the principal owner and operator if the agency is a sole proprietorship.
 - b.* The name, address, and telephone number of the applicant and the name of all travel agents employed by the applicant travel agency.
 - c.* The name, address, and telephone number of any person who owns or controls, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the applicant.
 - d.* If the applicant is a foreign corporation or business, the name and address of the corporation’s agent in this state for service of process.

e. Any additional information required by rule adopted by the secretary pursuant to chapter 17A.

5. The application form shall be accompanied by a written irrevocable consent to service of process. The consent must provide that actions in connection with doing business in this state may be commenced against the registrant in the proper jurisdiction in this state in which the cause of action may arise, or in which the plaintiff may reside, by service of process on the secretary as the registrant's agent and stipulating and agreeing that such service of process shall be taken and held in all courts to be as valid and binding as if service of process had been made upon the person according to the laws of this or any other state. The consent to service of process shall be in such form and supported by such additional information as the secretary may by rule require.

6. An annual registration fee as established by the secretary by rule is required at the time the application for registration form is filed with the secretary, and on or before the anniversary date of the effective date of registration for each subsequent year. The registration fee shall be established at a rate deemed reasonably necessary by the secretary to support the administration of this chapter, but not to exceed fifteen dollars per year per agency. If an applicant or a registrant fails to pay the annual registration fee, the application for registration or registration lapses and becomes ineffective.

7. A registrant shall submit to the secretary corrections to the information supplied in the registration form within a reasonable time after a change in circumstances, which circumstances would be required to be reported in an application for registration form, except travel agents' names as required in subsection 4, paragraph "b". The names of travel agents shall be updated at the time of annual registration.

8. The secretary may revoke or suspend a registration for cause subject to the contested case provisions of chapter 17A.

89 Acts, ch 274, §2

CS89, §120.2

C93, §9D.2

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §10; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §3

Referred to in §9D.4

9D.3 Evidence of financial security.

1. An application for registration of a travel agency must be accompanied by a surety or cash performance bond in conformity with rules adopted by the secretary in the principal amount of ten thousand dollars, with an aggregate limit of ten thousand dollars. The bond shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and the bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than sixty days' written notice to both the travel agency and to the secretary. The notice shall indicate the surety's intent to cancel the bond on a date at least sixty days after the date of the notice.

2. a. The bond shall be payable to the state for the use and benefit of either:

(1) A person who is injured by the fraud, misrepresentation, or financial failure of the travel agency or a travel agent employed by the travel agency.

(2) The state on behalf of a person or persons under subparagraph (1).

b. The bond shall be conditioned such that the registrant will pay any judgment recovered by a person in a court of this state in a suit for actual damages, including reasonable attorney's fees, or for rescission, resulting from a cause of action involving the sale or offer of sale of travel services. The bond shall be open to successive claims, but the aggregate amount of the claims paid shall not exceed the principal amount of the bond.

3. If an applicant or registrant has contracted with the airlines reporting corporation or the passenger network services corporation, or similar organizations approved by the secretary of state with equivalent bonding requirements for participation, in lieu of the bond required by subsection 1, the applicant or registrant may file with the secretary a certified copy of the official approval and appointment of the applicant or registrant from the airlines reporting corporation or the passenger network services corporation.

4. In lieu of any bond or guarantee required to be provided by this section, an applicant or registrant may do any of the following:

a. File with the secretary proof of professional liability and errors and omissions insurance in an amount of at least one million dollars annually.

b. Deposit with the secretary cash, securities, or a statement from a federally insured financial institution guaranteeing the performance of the applicant or registrant up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars to be held or applied to the purposes to which the proceeds of the bond would otherwise be applied.

89 Acts, ch 274, §3

CS89, §120.3

C93, §9D.3

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §115; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §7

9D.4 Penalties.

1. A person required to register as a travel agency, or an owner of ten percent or more of a travel agency, required to register by this chapter, which fails to register, fails to make required corrections to its registration statement, or fails to pay the required fee on or before thirty days after the fee becomes due, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2. If a person required to be registered or listed upon a registration statement by this chapter receives money, as a fee, commission, compensation, or profit in connection with doing business in this state in violation of section 9D.2, the person, in addition to the criminal penalty in subsection 1, shall be liable for a civil penalty of not less than three times the sum so received, as may be determined by the court, which penalty may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction by an aggrieved person, or by the attorney general for the benefit of an aggrieved person or class of persons.

3. A violation of this chapter is also a violation of section 714.16.

89 Acts, ch 274, §4

CS89, §120.4

C93, §9D.4

9D.5 Exemptions.

1. This chapter does not apply to:

a. A bona fide employee of a travel agency who is engaged solely in the business of the agency, and whose principal duties do not include consulting with and advising persons concerning travel arrangements or accommodations.

b. A direct common carrier of passengers or property regulated by an agency of the federal government or employees of a common carrier when engaged solely in the transportation business of the carrier as identified in the carrier's certificate.

2. A travel agency is subject to this chapter, notwithstanding that the customer's name was obtained from the customer as part of a promotion where the customer signed up to receive a sales presentation or to enter a drawing for a prize prior to the solicitation. These activities do not constitute a previous travel services provider-customer relationship.

89 Acts, ch 274, §5

CS89, §120.5

C93, §9D.5

CHAPTER 9E

NOTARIAL ACTS

Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1050, §30, 60

CHAPTER 9F

CENSUS

9F.1	Federal and state cooperation.	9F.4	Publication — official register.
9F.2	Federal census.	9F.5	Evidence.
9F.3	Certification — copies.	9F.6	Population of counties, townships and cities.

9F.1 Federal and state cooperation.

The secretary of state is authorized, so far as practicable, to cooperate with the census bureau of the United States in the gathering, compilation, and publication of census statistics.

[S13, §177-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §424; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §26.1]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §1978
C93, §9F.1

9F.2 Federal census.

The secretary of state shall, whenever a general census is taken by the federal government, procure from the supervisor of such census, or other proper federal official, a copy of such part of said census as gives the population of the state of Iowa by counties, by townships, and by cities, and file the same in the secretary of state's office and attach thereto, dated and signed by the secretary, a certificate that the same is the census report furnished by said federal official.

[S13, §177-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §425; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §26.2]
C93, §9F.2

9F.3 Certification — copies.

When certified by the secretary of state the census shall be in full force and effect throughout the state. On payment of a fee of two dollars by a requesting party, the secretary of state shall furnish a certified copy of the whole or any part of such census report.

[S13, §177-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §426; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §26.3;
81 Acts, ch 29, §1]
C93, §9F.3

9F.4 Publication — official register.

The legislative services agency may publish the federal census report in each copy of the Iowa official register as provided in section 2A.5.

[S13, §177-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §427; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §26.4]
C93, §9F.4
98 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1164, §40; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §24, 48, 49

9F.5 Evidence.

The certified census records in the office of the secretary of state shall be competent evidence of all matters therein contained.

[S13, §177-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §428; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §26.5]
C93, §9F.5
2003 Acts, ch 35, §25, 49

9F.6 Population of counties, townships and cities.

Whenever the population of any county, township or city is referred to in any law of this state, it shall be determined by the last preceding certified federal census unless otherwise provided. Whenever a special federal census is taken by any city, the mayor and council shall certify the census as soon as possible to the secretary of state and to the treasurer of state as otherwise herein provided, and upon the failure to do so, the treasurer of state shall, after six months from the date of the special census, withhold allocation from the state to the city of any moneys the amount of which is based on the population of the city, and shall continue to do so until such time as certification by the mayor and council is made, or until the next

decennial federal census. If there be a difference between the original certified record in the office of the secretary of state and the published census the former shall prevail.

[C97, §177; S13, §177-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §429; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §26.6]

C93, §9F.6

Similar provision, §4.1(22)

CHAPTER 9G

LAND OFFICE

9G.1	Records.	9G.8	Maps — field notes — records — papers.
9G.2	Separate grants.	9G.9	Color of title relinquished.
9G.3	Tract books.	9G.10	Quitclaim deeds.
9G.4	Land office — how kept — certified copies.	9G.11	Lists of federal granted lands.
9G.5	Patents.	9G.12	Dubuque and Pacific Railroad lands.
9G.6	When patents issued.	9G.13	University lands.
9G.7	Corrections.	9G.14	Effect of patents.

9G.1 Records.

The books and records of the land office shall be so kept as to show and preserve an accurate chain of title from the general government to the purchaser of each smallest subdivision of land; to preserve a permanent record, in books suitably indexed, of all correspondence with any of the departments of the general government in relation to state lands; to preserve, by proper records, copies of the original lists furnished by the selecting agents of the state, and of all other papers in relation to such lands which are of permanent interest.

[R60, §92, 95; C73, §83; C97, §72; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §89; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.1]

C93, §9G.1

9G.2 Separate grants.

Separate tract books shall be kept for the university lands, the saline lands, the half-million acre grant, the sixteenth sections, the swamplands, and such other lands as the state now owns or may hereafter own, so that each description of state lands shall be kept separate from all others, and each set of tract books shall be a complete record of all the lands to which they relate.

[R60, §94; C73, §84; C97, §73; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §90; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.2]

C93, §9G.2

9G.3 Tract books.

Said tract books shall be ruled in a manner similar to those used in the United States land offices, so as to record each tract by its smallest legal subdivisions, its section, township, and range, to whom sold, and when, the price per acre, to whom patented, and when.

[R60, §93; C73, §85; C97, §74; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §91; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.3]

C93, §9G.3

9G.4 Land office — how kept — certified copies.

The land office shall be kept open during business hours. The documents and records therein shall be subject to inspection by parties having an interest therein, and certified copies thereof, signed by the secretary, with the seal of office attached, shall be deemed presumptive

evidence of the facts to which they relate, and on request they shall be furnished by the secretary for a reasonable compensation.

[R60, §101; C73, §86; C97, §75; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §92; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.4]

C93, §9G.4

9G.5 Patents.

Patents for lands shall issue from the land office, shall be signed by the governor and recorded by the secretary; and each patent shall contain therein a marginal certificate of the book and page on which it is recorded, which certificate shall be signed by the secretary, and all patents shall be delivered free of charge.

[R60, §97; C73, §87; C97, §76; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §93; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.5]

C93, §9G.5

9G.6 When patents issued.

No patents shall be issued for any lands belonging to the state, except upon the certificate of the person or officer specially charged with the custody of the same, setting forth the appraised value per acre, name of person to whom sold, date of sale, price per acre, amount paid, name of person making final payment, and of person who is entitled to the patent, and, if thus entitled by assignment from the original purchaser, setting forth fully such assignment, which certificate shall be filed and preserved in the land office.

Whenever the governor is satisfied that the purchase price has been paid by the person to whom the sale has been made and that a patent has not been issued to the purchaser, a patent shall be issued, signed by the governor and secretary of state and recorded by the secretary of state. The passage of seventy-five years from the date of sale without issuance of a patent shall be conclusive proof that the purchase price has been paid.

[R60, §98, 99; C73, §88; C97, §77; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §94; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.6]

C93, §9G.6

9G.7 Corrections.

The secretary of state is authorized and required to correct all clerical errors of the secretary's office in name of grantee and description of tract of land conveyed by the state, found upon the records of such office. The secretary shall attach an official certificate to each conveyance so corrected, giving the reasons therefor; record the same with the record of the original conveyance, and make the necessary corrections in the tract and plat books of the secretary's office. Such corrections, when made in accordance with this section, shall have the force and effect of a deed originally correct, subject to prior rights accrued without notice.

[C73, §89; C97, §78; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §95; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.7]

C93, §9G.7

2009 Acts, ch 41, §8

9G.8 Maps — field notes — records — papers.

The secretary of state shall receive and safely keep in the secretary's office, as public records, any field notes, maps, records, or other papers relating to the public survey of this state, whenever turned over to the state in pursuance of law; the United States at all times to have free access thereto for the purpose of taking extracts therefrom or making copies thereof.

[C73, §90; C97, §79; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §96; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.8]

C93, §9G.8

9G.9 Color of title relinquished.

Whenever the governor is satisfied by the commissioner of the general land office that the title to any lands which may have been certified to the state under any of the several grants is inferior to the rights of any valid interfering pre-emptor or claimant, the governor is authorized and required to release by deed of relinquishment such color of title to the United States, to the end that the requirements of the interior department may be complied with, and that such tract or tracts of land may be patented by the general government to the legal claimants.

[C73, §91; C97, §80; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §97; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.9]

C93, §9G.9

9G.10 Quitclaim deeds.

Whenever the governor is satisfied by proper record evidence that any tract of land which may have been deeded by virtue of any donation or sale to the state is not the land intended to have been described, and that an error has been committed in making out the transfers, in order that such error may be corrected, the governor is authorized to quitclaim the same to the proper owner thereof, and to receive a deed or deeds for the lands intended to have been deeded to the state originally.

[C73, §92; C97, §81; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §98; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.10]

C93, §9G.10

9G.11 Lists of federal granted lands.

In cases where lands have been granted to the state of Iowa by Act of Congress, and certified lists of lands inuring under the grant have been made to the state by the commissioner of the general land office, as required by Act of Congress, and such lands have been granted, by Act of the general assembly, to any person or company, and such person or company shall have complied with and fulfilled the conditions of the grant, the secretary of state is hereby authorized to prepare, on the application of such person or company, or on the application of a party claiming title to any land through such person or company, a list or lists of lands situated in each county inuring to such applicant, from the lists certified by the commissioner of the general land office, as aforesaid, which shall be signed by the governor of the state, and attested by the secretary of state, with the state seal, and then be certified to by the secretary to be true and correct copies of the lists made to this state, and deliver them to such applicant, who is hereby authorized to have them recorded in the proper county, and when so recorded they shall be notice to all persons the same as deeds now are, and shall be evidence of title in such grantee, or the grantee's assigns, to the lands therein described, under the grant of Congress by which the lands were certified to the state, so far as the certified lists made by the commissioner aforesaid conferred title to the state; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such Acts of Congress or the Acts of the general assembly of the state, and are not intended to be granted thereby, the lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be void; but lands in litigation shall not be included in such lists until the actions are determined and such lands adjudged to be the property of the company; nor shall the secretary include, in any of the lists so certified to the state, lands which have been adjudicated by the proper courts to belong to any other grant, or adjudicated to belong to any county or individual under the swampland grant, or any homestead or pre-emption settlement; nor shall said certificate so issued confer any right or title as against any person or company having any vested right, either legal or equitable, to any of the lands so certified.

[C73, §93; C97, §82; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §99; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.11]

C93, §9G.11

9G.12 Dubuque and Pacific Railroad lands.

The secretary of state is hereby authorized upon the application of any person claiming title under the trust deeds executed by the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, to secure

its construction bonds, to any lands included in the list of lands certified to the state of Iowa, by the commissioner of the general land office and approved by the secretary of the interior, as selected to satisfy the grant made to the state of Iowa, by Act of Congress approved May 15, 1856, 11 Stat. 9, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City; to certify said land as inuring to the grantees of the said Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, which certificate shall be signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary of state, with the seal of the state, and deliver the same to such applicant who is hereby authorized to have said certificate recorded in the county in which the land so certified is situated, and when so recorded, shall be notice to all persons the same as deeds now are, and shall be evidence of the title from the state of Iowa to any person deriving title to said land under the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, to the land therein described under the grant of Congress by which the land was certified to the state so far as the certified lists made by the commissioner aforesaid, conferred title to the state, but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such Acts of Congress or the Acts of the general assembly of the state, and are not intended to be granted thereby, the lists so far as these lands are concerned, shall be void; nor shall the secretary include, in any of the lists so certified to the state, lands which have been adjudicated by the proper courts to belong to any other grant, or adjudicated to belong to any county or individual under the swampland grant, or any homestead or preemption settlement; nor shall said certificate so issued confer any right or title as against any person or company having any vested right, either legal or equitable, to any of the lands so certified.

[C39, §99.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.12]

C93, §9G.12

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §5

9G.13 University lands.

The secretary of state is hereby authorized to issue patents for lands, the legal title to which is vested in the state university of Iowa, in cases wherein it is shown to the satisfaction of the governor and attorney general that such lands have been in fact sold by the authority of the state and paid for, and that the certificates of purchase have been lost or destroyed.

[C97, §83; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §100; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.13]

C93, §9G.13

9G.14 Effect of patents.

The patents thus issued shall inure to the benefit of the original purchaser and the original purchaser's grantees only, and a clause to this effect shall be inserted in the patent.

[C97, §84; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §101; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §10.14]

C93, §9G.14

CHAPTER 9H

CORPORATE OR PARTNERSHIP FARMING

Referred to in §10B.5, 142D.2, 175.37, 266.39A, 331.756(33), 476C.1, 511.8A

Life insurance company or association is a corporation for purposes of this chapter; §511.8A

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 172C in Code 1993

9H.1	Definitions.	9H.5A	Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 115, §17, 19.
9H.2	through 9H.3 Transferred to §202B.101, 202B.201, 202B.202, and 202B.401; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19.	9H.5B	and 9H.6 Transferred to §202B.301 and 10B.7 respectively; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19.
9H.3A	Penalties — injunctive relief.	9H.7	and 9H.8 Reserved.
9H.4	Restriction on increase of holdings — exceptions — penalty.	9H.9	through 9H.11 Transferred to §202B.302, 202B.303, and 202B.402; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19.
9H.5	Restrictions on authorized farm corporations, authorized limited liability companies, authorized trusts, limited partnerships, and authorized unincorporated nonprofit associations — penalty.	9H.12	and 9H.13 Reserved.
		9H.14	and 9H.15 Transferred to §202B.304 and 202B.305; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19.

9H.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Actively engaged in farming*” means that a natural person who is a shareholder and an officer, director or employee of the corporation or who is a member or manager of the limited liability company either:

a. Inspects the production activities periodically and furnishes at least half of the value of the tools and pays at least half the direct cost of production; or

b. Regularly and frequently makes or takes an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the farm operation; or

c. Performs physical work which significantly contributes to crop or livestock production.

2. “*Agricultural land*” means land suitable for use in farming.

3. “*Authorized farm corporation*” means a corporation other than a family farm corporation founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which:

a. The stockholders do not exceed twenty-five in number; and

b. The stockholders are all natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or nonprofit corporations.

4. “*Authorized limited liability company*” means a limited liability company other than a family farm limited liability company founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which all of the following apply:

a. The members do not exceed twenty-five in number.

b. The members are all natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or nonprofit corporations.

5. “*Authorized trust*” means a trust other than a family trust in which:

a. The beneficiaries do not exceed twenty-five in number; and

b. The beneficiaries are all natural persons, who are not acting as a trustee or in a similar capacity for a trust as defined in subsection 24 of this section, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, or nonprofit corporations; and

c. Its income is not exempt from taxation under the laws of either the United States or the state of Iowa.

6. “*Authorized unincorporated nonprofit association*” means an unincorporated nonprofit association to which all of the following apply:

a. The members do not exceed twenty-five in number.

b. The members are all natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of a natural person or unincorporated nonprofit association.

7. “*Beneficial ownership*” includes interests held by a nonresident alien individual directly or indirectly holding or acquiring a ten percent or greater share in the partnership, limited partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust, or directly or indirectly through two or more such entities. In addition, the term beneficial ownership shall include interests held by all nonresident alien individuals if the nonresident alien individuals in the aggregate directly or indirectly hold or acquire twenty-five percent or more of the partnership, limited partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust.

8. “*Corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation subject to chapter 490, a nonprofit corporation, or a cooperative.

9. “*Family farm corporation*” means a corporation:

a. Founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which the majority of the voting stock is held by and the majority of the stockholders are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related;

b. All of its stockholders are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts as defined in subsection 13 of this section; and

c. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the corporation over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

10. “*Family farm limited liability company*” means a limited liability company which meets all of the following conditions:

a. The limited liability company is founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which the majority of the members are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related.

b. All of the members of the limited liability company are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts.

c. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the limited liability company over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

11. “*Family farm limited partnership*” means a limited partnership which meets all of the following conditions:

a. The limited partnership is formed for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land in which the general partner and a majority of the partnership interest is held by and the majority of limited partners are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related.

b. The general partner manages and supervises the day-to-day farming operations on the agricultural land.

c. All of the limited partners are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts.

d. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the partnership over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

12. “*Family farm unincorporated nonprofit association*” means an unincorporated nonprofit association to which all of the following apply:

a. The association is founded for the purpose of farming and the ownership of agricultural land and the majority of the members are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related.

b. All of its members are natural persons or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of natural persons or family trusts.

c. Sixty percent of the gross revenues of the unincorporated nonprofit association over the last consecutive three-year period comes from farming.

13. “*Family trust*” means a trust:

a. In which a majority interest in the trust is held by and the majority of the beneficiaries are persons related to each other as spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal ascendants of grandparents or their spouses and other lineal descendants of the grandparents or their spouses, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity for persons so related; and

b. In which all the beneficiaries are natural persons, who are not acting as a trustee or in a similar capacity for a trust, as defined in subsection 24 of this section, or persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, or nonprofit corporations; and

c. If the trust is established on or after July 1, 1988, the trust must be established for the purpose of farming and sixty percent of the gross revenues of the trust over the last consecutive three-year period must come from farming.

14. “*Farming*” means the cultivation of land for the production of agricultural crops, the raising of poultry, the production of eggs, the production of milk, the production of fruit or other horticultural crops, grazing or the production of livestock. Farming shall not include the production of timber, forest products, nursery products, or sod and farming shall not include a contract where a processor or distributor of farm products or supplies provides spraying, harvesting or other farm services.

15. “*Fiduciary capacity*” means an undertaking to act as executor, administrator, personal representative, guardian, conservator or receiver.

16. “*Grantor*” means a natural person, other than a nonresident alien as defined under this section, who is the creator of a revocable trust or a trust.

17. “*Indirect*” means to act or attempt to accomplish an act through an interest in a business association, through one or more affiliates or intermediaries, or by any method other than a direct approach, including by any circuitous or oblique method.

18. “*Limited liability company*” means a limited liability company as defined in section 489.102.

19. “*Limited partnership*” means a limited partnership as defined in section 488.102, or a limited liability limited partnership under chapter 488, which owns or leases agricultural land or is engaged in farming.

20. “*Nonprofit corporation*” means:

a. Corporations organized under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504; or

b. Corporations which qualify under 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3).

21. “*Nonresident alien*” means:

a. An individual who is not a citizen of the United States and who is not domiciled in the United States.

b. A corporation incorporated under the law of any foreign country.

c. A corporation organized in the United States, beneficial ownership of which is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

d. A trust organized in the United States or elsewhere if beneficial ownership is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

e. A partnership or limited partnership organized in the United States or elsewhere if beneficial ownership is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

f. A limited liability company organized in the United States or elsewhere, beneficial ownership of which is held, directly or indirectly, by nonresident alien individuals.

22. “*Revocable trust*” means a trust which provides that the grantor retains the power to amend, modify, or revoke the trust at any time prior to the death of the grantor, regardless of whether, subsequent to the execution of the revocable trust and at any time prior to death, the grantor is legally competent to exercise the power to amend, modify, or revoke the trust and regardless of when the trust is created.

23. “*Testamentary trust*” means a trust created by devising or bequeathing property in trust in a will as such terms are used in the Iowa probate code as provided in chapter 633A. Testamentary trust includes a revocable trust that has not been revoked prior to the grantor’s death.

24. “Trust” means a fiduciary relationship with respect to property, subjecting the person by whom the property is held to equitable duties to deal with the property for the benefit of another person, which arises as a result of a manifestation of an intention to create it. Trust does not include a person acting in a fiduciary capacity, as defined in subsection 15, or a revocable trust. A trust includes a legal entity holding property as trustee, agent, escrow agent, attorney in fact, and in any similar capacity.

25. “Unincorporated nonprofit association” means the same as defined in section 501B.2. [C77, 79, 81, §172C.1; 82 Acts, ch 1103, §1108]

84 Acts, ch 1219, §6; 88 Acts, ch 1191, §1, 2; 91 Acts, ch 172, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1151, §2 – 4 C93, §9H.1

93 Acts, ch 39, §1 – 4; 94 Acts, ch 1153, §1 – 3; 99 Acts, ch 169, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1024, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1048, §1, 3; 2002 Acts, ch 1095, §1 – 3, 10 – 12; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §11, 16, 19; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §350, 351, 394, 400; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §55; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §123, 154, 155; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1112, §34

Referred to in §9H.5, 10.1, 10B.1, 10D.1, 15E.202, 68A.406, 161A.42, 175.2, 175.36, 175.38, 202.1, 425A.2, 428A.1, 468.327, 468.506, 476C.1, 501.101, 511.8A, 558.43, 561.22, 579B.1, 654.2A, 654.14, 654.19, 654A.1, 654A.4, 654B.1, 717A.1

9H.2 through 9H.3 Transferred to § 202B.101, 202B.201, 202B.202, and 202B.401; 2003 Acts, ch 115, § 16, 19.

9H.3A Penalties — injunctive relief.

The courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this chapter through the issuance of an injunction. The attorney general or a county attorney shall institute suits on behalf of the state to prevent and restrain violations of this chapter.

2003 Acts, ch 115, §12, 19

9H.4 Restriction on increase of holdings — exceptions — penalty.

1. A corporation, limited liability company, trust, or unincorporated nonprofit association, other than a family farm corporation, authorized farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, authorized limited liability company, family trust, authorized trust, revocable trust, testamentary trust, family farm unincorporated nonprofit association, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association shall not, either directly or indirectly, acquire or otherwise obtain or lease any agricultural land in this state. However, the restrictions provided in this section shall not apply to the following:

a. A bona fide encumbrance taken for purposes of security.

b. Agricultural land acquired for research or experimental purposes. Agricultural land is used for research or experimental purposes if any of the following apply:

(1) Research and experimental activities are undertaken on the agricultural land and commercial sales of products produced from farming the agricultural land do not occur or are incidental to the research or experimental purposes of the corporation or limited liability company. Commercial sales are incidental to the research or experimental purposes of the corporation or limited liability company when such sales are less than twenty-five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research.

(2) The agricultural land is used for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing seeds or plants for sale or resale to farmers as seed stock. Grain which is not sold as seed stock is an incidental sale and must be less than twenty-five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research and experimental activities.

(3) (a) The agricultural land is used by a corporation or limited liability company, including any trade or business which is under common control, as provided in 26 U.S.C. § 414 for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing animals for sale or resale to farmers as breeding stock. However, after July 1, 1989, to qualify under this subparagraph division, the following conditions must be satisfied:

(i) The corporation or limited liability company must not hold the agricultural land other than as a lessee. The term of the lease must be for not more than twelve years. The corporation or limited liability company shall not renew a lease. The corporation or

limited liability company shall not enter into a lease under this subparagraph subdivision, if the corporation or limited liability company has ever entered into another lease under this subparagraph (3), whether or not the lease is in effect. However, this subparagraph subdivision does not apply to a domestic corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

(ii) A term or condition of sale, including resale, of breeding stock must not relate to the direct or indirect control by the corporation or limited liability company of the breeding stock or breeding stock progeny subsequent to the sale.

(iii) The number of acres of agricultural land held by the corporation or limited liability company must not exceed six hundred forty acres.

(iv) The corporation or limited liability company must deliver a copy of the lease to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the lessee of receipt of the copy of the lease. However, this subparagraph division does not apply to a domestic corporation organized under chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.

(b) Culls and test animals may be sold under this subparagraph (3). For a three-year period beginning on the date that the corporation or limited liability company acquires an interest in the agricultural land, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than five hundred thousand dollars. After the three-year period ends, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than twenty-five percent of the gross sales for that year of the breeding stock, or five hundred thousand dollars, whichever is less.

c. Agricultural land, including leasehold interests, acquired by a nonprofit corporation organized under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, and current chapter 504 including land acquired and operated by or for a state university for research, experimental, demonstration, foundation seed increase or test purposes and land acquired and operated by or for nonprofit corporations organized specifically for research, experimental, demonstration, foundation seed increase or test purposes in support of or in conjunction with a state university.

d. Agricultural land acquired by a corporation or limited liability company for immediate or potential use in nonfarming purposes.

e. Agricultural land acquired by a corporation or limited liability company by process of law in the collection of debts, or pursuant to a contract for deed executed prior to August 15, 1975, or by any procedure for the enforcement of a lien or claim thereon, whether created by mortgage or otherwise.

f. A municipal corporation.

g. Agricultural land which is acquired by a trust company or bank in a fiduciary capacity or as trustee for a family trust, authorized trust or testamentary trust or for nonprofit corporations.

h. A corporation or its subsidiary organized under chapter 490 or a limited liability company organized under chapter 489 and to which section 312.8 is applicable.

i. Agricultural land held or leased by a corporation on July 1, 1975, as long as the corporation holding or leasing the land on this date continues to hold or lease such agricultural land.

j. Agricultural land held or leased by a trust on July 1, 1977, as long as the trust holding or leasing such land on this date continues to hold or lease such agricultural land.

k. Agricultural land acquired by a trust for immediate use in nonfarming purposes.

l. Agricultural land that is owned, leased, or otherwise held by an unincorporated nonprofit association on July 1, 2010, as long as the unincorporated nonprofit association continues to hold or lease such agricultural land.

2. A corporation, limited liability company, trust, or unincorporated nonprofit association, other than a family farm corporation, authorized farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, authorized limited liability company, family trust, authorized trust, revocable trust, testamentary trust, family farm unincorporated nonprofit association, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association, violating this section shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars and shall divest itself of any land held in violation of this section within one year after judgment. The courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this section through the issuance of an injunction. The

attorney general or a county attorney shall institute suits on behalf of the state to prevent and restrain violations of this section.

[C77, 79, 81, §172C.4]

89 Acts, ch 311, §23; 91 Acts, ch 172, §4

C93, §9H.4

93 Acts, ch 39, §7 – 13; 94 Acts, ch 1153, §4, 5; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §3 – 5; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §394; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §116; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §124, 154, 155; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §9; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1112, §35 – 37

Referred to in §9I.3, 10.3, 10.5, 10.7, 10.10, 10B.7, 15E.207, 501.103

Exception to restrictions for cooperative corporations organized under chapter 501; requirements; see §501.103

9H.5 Restrictions on authorized farm corporations, authorized limited liability companies, authorized trusts, limited partnerships, and authorized unincorporated nonprofit associations — penalty.

1. An authorized farm corporation, authorized limited liability company, or authorized trust shall not, on or after July 1, 1987, a limited partnership other than a family farm limited partnership shall not, on or after July 1, 1988, and an authorized unincorporated nonprofit association shall not, on or after July 1, 2010, either directly or indirectly, acquire or otherwise obtain or lease agricultural land, if the total agricultural land either directly or indirectly owned or leased by the authorized farm corporation, authorized limited liability company, limited partnership, authorized trust, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association would then exceed one thousand five hundred acres.

a. However, the restrictions provided in this subsection do not apply to agricultural land that is leased by an authorized farm corporation, authorized trust, limited partnership, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association to the immediate prior owner of the land for the purpose of farming, as defined in section 9H.1. Upon cessation of the lease to the immediate prior owner, the authorized farm corporation, authorized trust, limited partnership, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association shall, within three years following the date of the cessation, sell or otherwise dispose of the agricultural land leased to the immediate prior owner.

b. This subsection also does not apply to land that is held or acquired and maintained by an authorized farm corporation, authorized trust, limited partnership, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association to protect significant elements of the state's natural open space heritage, including but not limited to significant river, lake, wetland, prairie, forest areas, other biologically significant areas, land containing significant archaeological, historical, or cultural value, or fish or wildlife habitats, as defined in rules adopted by the department of natural resources.

2. a. A person shall not, after July 1, 1988, become a stockholder of an authorized farm corporation, a beneficiary of an authorized trust, a member of an authorized limited liability company, or a limited partner in a limited partnership which owns or leases agricultural land if the person is also any of the following:

- (1) A stockholder of an authorized farm corporation.
- (2) A beneficiary of an authorized trust.
- (3) A limited partner in a limited partnership which owns or leases agricultural land.
- (4) A member of an authorized limited liability company.

b. However, this subsection shall not apply to limited partners in a family farm limited partnership.

3. a. A person shall not, after July 1, 2010, become a member of an authorized unincorporated nonprofit association that owns or leases agricultural land if the person is also any of the following:

- (1) A stockholder of an authorized farm corporation.
- (2) A beneficiary of an authorized trust.
- (3) A limited partner in a limited partnership which owns or leases agricultural land.
- (4) A member of an authorized limited liability company.
- (5) A member of another authorized unincorporated nonprofit association.

b. A person shall not, after July 1, 2010, become a stockholder of an authorized farm

corporation, a beneficiary of an authorized trust, a limited partner in a limited partnership, or a member of an authorized limited liability company that owns or leases agricultural land, if the person is a member of an authorized unincorporated nonprofit association.

c. This subsection shall not apply to limited partners in a family farm limited partnership.

4. a. An authorized farm corporation, authorized trust, authorized limited liability company, limited partnership, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association violating this section shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars and shall divest itself of any land held in violation of this section within one year after judgment. A civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars may be imposed on a person who becomes a stockholder of an authorized farm corporation, beneficiary of an authorized trust, member of an authorized limited liability company, limited partner in a limited partnership, or member in an authorized unincorporated nonprofit association in violation of this section. The person shall divest the interest held by the person in the corporation, trust, limited liability company, limited partnership, or authorized unincorporated nonprofit association to comply with this section. The court may determine the method of divesting an interest held by a person found to be in violation of this chapter. A financial gain realized by a person who disposes of an interest held in violation of this chapter shall be forfeited to the state's general fund. All court costs and fees shall be paid by the person holding the interest in violation of this chapter.

b. The courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this section through the issuance of an injunction. The attorney general or a county attorney shall institute suits on behalf of the state to prevent and restrain violations of this section.

5. As used in this section, "authorized trust" does not include a revocable trust.

87 Acts, ch 146, §1

CS87, §172C.5

88 Acts, ch 1191, §4; 91 Acts, ch 172, §5

C93, §9H.5

93 Acts, ch 39, §14 – 16; 94 Acts, ch 1153, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1112, §38 – 40

Referred to in §10.3, 10.5, 10.7, 10.10

9H.5A Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 115, § 17, 19.

9H.5B and 9H.6 Transferred to § 202B.301 and 10B.7 respectively; 2003 Acts, ch 115, § 16, 19.

9H.7 and 9H.8 Reserved.

9H.9 through 9H.11 Transferred to § 202B.302, 202B.303, and 202B.402; 2003 Acts, ch 115, § 16, 19.

9H.12 and 9H.13 Reserved.

9H.14 and 9H.15 Transferred to § 202B.304 and 202B.305; 2003 Acts, ch 115, § 16, 19.

CHAPTER 9I

NONRESIDENT ALIENS — LAND OWNERSHIP

Referred to in §10B.1, 10B.5, 175.37

Transferred from ch 567 in Code 2003 pursuant to Code editor directive; 2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

9I.1	Definitions.	9I.6	Change of status — divestment.
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		9I.11	Escheat.
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9I.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter:

1. “*Agricultural land*” means land suitable for use in farming.
2. “*Farming*” means the cultivation of land for the production of agricultural crops, the raising of poultry, the production of eggs, the production of milk, the production of fruit or other horticultural crops, grazing or the production of livestock. Farming includes the production of timber, forest products, nursery products, or sod. Farming does not include a contract where a processor or distributor of farm products or supplies provides spraying, harvesting or other farm services.
3. “*Foreign business*” means a corporation incorporated under the laws of a foreign country, or a business entity whether or not incorporated, in which a majority interest is owned directly or indirectly by nonresident aliens. Legal entities, including but not limited to trusts, holding companies, multiple corporations and other business arrangements, do not affect the determination of ownership or control of a foreign business.
4. “*Foreign government*” means a government other than the government of the United States, its states, territories or possessions.
5. “*Nonresident alien*” means an individual who is not any of the following:
 - a. A citizen of the United States.
 - b. A person lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence by the United States immigration and naturalization service. An individual is lawfully admitted for permanent residence regardless of whether the individual’s lawful permanent resident status is conditional.

[C79, §567.10; C81, §567.1]

2002 Acts, ch 1066, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.1

Referred to in §10B.1, 10D.1

9I.2 Alien rights.

A nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government may acquire, by grant, purchase, devise or descent, real property, except agricultural land or any interest in agricultural land in this state, and may own, hold, devise or alienate the real property, and shall incur the same duties and liabilities in relation thereto as a citizen and resident of the United States.

[C97, §1641; S13, §1641; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §8403; C46, 50, §491.67; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §491.67, 567.8; C81, §567.2]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.2

9I.3 Restriction on agricultural land holdings.

1. A nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof, shall not purchase or otherwise acquire agricultural land in this state. A

nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof, which owns or holds agricultural land in this state on January 1, 1980, may continue to own or hold the land, but shall not purchase or otherwise acquire additional agricultural land in this state.

2. A person who acquires agricultural land in violation of this chapter or who fails to convert the land to the purpose other than farming within five years, as provided for in this chapter, remains in violation of this chapter for as long as the person holds an interest in the land.

3. The restriction set forth in subsection 1 of this section does not apply to the following:

a. Agricultural land acquired by devise or descent.

b. A bona fide encumbrance on agricultural land taken for purposes of security.

c. Agricultural land acquired by a process of law in the collection of debts, by a deed in lieu of foreclosure, pursuant to a forfeiture of a contract for deed, or by any procedure for the enforcement of a lien or claim on the land, whether created by mortgage or otherwise. However, agricultural land so acquired shall be sold or otherwise disposed of within two years after title is transferred. Pending the sale or disposition, the land shall not be used for any purpose other than farming, and the land shall not be used for farming except under lease to an individual, trust, corporation, partnership or other business entity not subject to the restriction on the increase in agricultural land holdings imposed by section 9H.4. Agricultural land which has been acquired pursuant to this paragraph shall not be acquired or utilized by the nonresident alien, foreign business, or foreign government, or an agent, trustee, or fiduciary thereof, under either paragraph “d” or paragraph “e”.

d. Agricultural land acquired for research or experimental purposes. Agricultural land is used for research or experimental purposes if any of the following apply:

(1) Research and experimental activities are undertaken on the agricultural land and commercial sales of products produced from farming the agricultural land do not occur or are incidental to the research or experimental purposes of the corporation. Commercial sales are incidental to the research or experimental purposes of the corporation when such sales are less than twenty-five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research.

(2) The agricultural land is used for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing seeds or plants for sale or resale to farmers as seed stock. Grain which is not sold as seed stock is an incidental sale and must be less than twenty-five percent of the gross sales of the primary product of the research and experimental activities.

(3) Until July 1, 2001, the agricultural land is used for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing animals for sale or resale to farmers as breeding stock. However, after July 1, 1989, to qualify under this paragraph, the following conditions must be satisfied:

(a) The nonresident alien, foreign business, or foreign government or an agent, trustee, or fiduciary of the alien, business, or government must not hold the agricultural land other than as a lessee. The term of the lease must be for not more than twelve years. A lessee shall not renew a lease entered into under this subparagraph (3). The lessee shall not enter into a lease under this paragraph, if another lease under this paragraph has been entered into by the lessee.

(b) A term or condition of sale, including resale, of seed stock or breeding stock must not relate to the direct or indirect control by the lessee of the breeding stock or breeding stock progeny subsequent to the sale.

(c) The number of acres of agricultural land held by the lessee must not exceed six hundred forty acres.

(d) The lessee must deliver a copy of the lease to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the lessee of receipt of the copy of the lease.

(4) Culls and test animals may be sold under subparagraph (3). For a three-year period beginning on the date that the lease takes effect, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than five hundred thousand dollars. After the three-year period ends, the gross sales for any year shall not be greater than twenty-five percent of the gross sales for that year of the breeding stock, or five hundred thousand dollars, whichever is less. As used in subparagraph (3), “lessee” means a nonresident alien, foreign business, or foreign government, or an agent, trustee, or fiduciary acting on behalf of the nonresident alien, foreign business, or foreign

government, or any other trade or business which is under the lessee's common control as provided in 26 U.S.C. § 414.

(5) Reserved.

(6) Effective July 1, 2001, a nonresident alien, foreign business, or foreign government or an agent, trustee, or fiduciary of the alien, business, or government shall not, except as provided in subparagraph (5),* acquire or hold agricultural land used for the primary purpose of testing, developing, or producing animals.

e. An interest in agricultural land, not to exceed three hundred twenty acres, acquired for an immediate or pending use other than farming. However, a nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof, who lawfully owns over three hundred twenty acres on January 1, 1980, may continue to own or hold the land, but shall not purchase or otherwise acquire additional agricultural land in this state except by devise or descent from a nonresident alien. Pending the development of the agricultural land for purpose other than farming, the land shall not be used for farming except under lease to an individual, trust, corporation, partnership or other business entity not subject to the restriction on the increase in agricultural land holdings imposed by section 9H.4.

4. A nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof shall not transfer title to or interest in agricultural land to a nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof except by devise or descent.

[C73, §1908; C97, §2889; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10214; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §567.1; C81, §567.3]

86 Acts, ch 1214, §9; 89 Acts, ch 311, §31, 33; 2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10
C2003, §9I.3

Referred to in §9I.4, 9I.8, 9I.9, 10.3, 10.5, 10.7, 10.10

*Former subparagraph (5) is stricken; corrective legislation is pending

1989 strike of subsection 3, paragraph d, subparagraph (5) takes effect July 1, 2013; 89 Acts, ch 311, §33
Subsection 3, paragraph d, subparagraph (5) stricken

9I.4 Development of land acquired for nonfarming purposes.

Development of the agricultural land which is not subject to the restrictions of section 9I.3, subsections 1 and 2, because the land or interest in the land was acquired for an immediate or pending use other than farming, shall convert the land to the purpose other than farming, within five years after the acquisition of the agricultural land or the acquisition of the interest in the agricultural land.

[C81, §567.4]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10
C2003, §9I.4

9I.5 Land acquired by devise or descent.

A nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof, which acquires agricultural land or an interest in agricultural land, by devise or descent after January 1, 1980, shall divest itself of all right, title and interest in the land within two years from the date of acquiring the land or interest. This section shall not require divestment of agricultural land or an interest in agricultural land, acquired by devise or descent from a nonresident alien, if such land or an interest in such land was acquired by any nonresident alien prior to July 1, 1979.

[C73, §1909; C97, §2889; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10214; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §567.1; C81, §567.5]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10
C2003, §9I.5

9I.6 Change of status — divestment.

A person or business which purchases or otherwise acquires agricultural land in this state except by devise or descent, after January 1, 1980, and whose status changes so that it

becomes a foreign business or nonresident alien subject to this chapter, shall divest itself of all right, title and interest in the land within two years from the date that its status changed.

[C81, §567.6]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.6

9I.7 Registration.

A nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof, which owns an interest in agricultural land within this state on or after January 1, 1980, shall register the agricultural land with the secretary of state. The registration shall be made within sixty days after January 1, 1980, or within sixty days after acquiring the land or the interest in land, whichever time is the later. The registration shall be in the form and manner prescribed by the secretary and shall contain the name of the owner and the location and number of acres of the agricultural land by township and county. If the owner of the agricultural land or owner of the interest in agricultural land is an agent, trustee or fiduciary of a nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, the registration shall also include the name of any principal for whom that land, or interest in that land was purchased as agent.

[C81, §567.7]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.7

Referred to in §9I.10, 9I.12, 10B.4A

Exception for persons required to file a report under chapter 10B, see §10B.4A

9I.8 Reports.

A nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or fiduciary thereof, who acquires agricultural land not subject to the restrictions of section 9I.3 because the land was acquired for an immediate or pending use other than farming, shall file a report with the secretary of state before March 31 of each year. The report shall be in the form and manner prescribed by the secretary and shall contain the following:

1. The name of the owner of the agricultural land or owner of the interest in the agricultural land.
2. If the owner of the agricultural land or interest in agricultural land is an agent, trustee or fiduciary of a nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, the name of any principal for whom that land or interest in that land was acquired as agent.
3. The location and number of acres of the agricultural land by township and county.
4. The date the agricultural land or interest in agricultural land was acquired.
5. The immediate or pending use other than farming, for which the agricultural land or interest in agricultural land was acquired and the status of the land's development for the purpose other than farming.
6. The present use of the agricultural land.

[C77, 79, §567.9; C81, §567.8]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.8

Referred to in §9I.10, 9I.12, 10B.4A

Suspension of filing requirement, §10B.4A

9I.9 Lessees conducting research or experiments.

Lessees of agricultural land under section 9I.3, subsection 3, paragraph "d", subparagraph (3), for research or experimental purposes, shall file a report with the secretary of state on or before March 31 of each year on forms adopted pursuant to chapter 17A and supplied by the secretary of state. The report shall contain the following information for the last year:

1. The name and principal place of business of the lessee.
2. The location of the agricultural land used for research or experimental purposes.
3. The date that the lease became effective.
4. The name and address of each person purchasing breeding stock produced on the agricultural land.

5. The number or volume of breeding stock purchased by each person purchasing breeding stock produced on the agricultural land.

89 Acts, ch 311, §32

CS89, §567.8A

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.9

9I.10 Enforcement.

1. If the secretary of state finds that a nonresident alien, foreign business, foreign government, or an agent, trustee, or other fiduciary thereof, has acquired or holds title to or interest in agricultural land in this state in violation of this chapter or has failed to timely register as required under section 9I.7 or has failed to timely report as required under section 9I.8, the secretary shall report the violation to the attorney general.

2. Upon receipt of the report from the secretary of state, the attorney general shall initiate an action in the district court of any county in which the land is located.

3. The attorney general shall file a notice of the pendency of the action with the recorder of deeds of each county in which any of the land is located. If the court finds that the land in question has been acquired or held in violation of this chapter or the required registration has not been timely filed, it shall enter an order so declaring and shall file a copy of the order with the recorder of deeds of each county in which any portion of the land is located.

[C97, §2891; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10218; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §567.5; C81, §567.9]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.10

9I.11 Escheat.

If the court finds that the land in question has been acquired in violation of this chapter or that the land has not been converted to the purpose other than farming within five years as provided for in this chapter, the court shall declare the land escheated to the state. When escheat is decreed by the court, the clerk of court shall notify the governor that the title to the real estate is vested in the state by decree of the court. Any real estate, the title to which is acquired by the state under this chapter, shall be sold in the manner provided by law for the foreclosure of a mortgage on real estate for default of payment, the proceeds of the sale shall be used to pay court costs, and the remaining funds, if any, shall be paid to the person divested of the property but only in an amount not exceeding the actual cost paid by the person for that property. Proceeds remaining after the payment of court costs and the payment to the person divested of the property shall become a part of the funds of the county or counties in which the land is located, in proportion to the part of the land in each county.

[C97, §2891; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §10218; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §567.5; C81, §567.10]

83 Acts, ch 123, §192, 209; 2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.11

Referred to in §331.427

9I.12 Penalty — failure to timely file.

A civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars shall be imposed, for each offense, upon a nonresident alien, foreign business or foreign government, or an agent, trustee or other fiduciary thereof, who fails to timely file the registration as required by section 9I.7, or who fails to timely file a report required by section 9I.8.

[C81, §567.11]

2002 Acts, ch 1095, §10

C2003, §9I.12

2013 Acts, ch 90, §3

Section amended

CHAPTER 10

AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDING RESTRICTIONS

Referred to in §10B.4, 175.37

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SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

10.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and in chapter 10B, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Actively engaged in farming*” means that a natural person, including a shareholder or an officer, director, or employee of a corporation, or a member or manager of a limited liability company, does any of the following:

a. Inspects the production activities periodically and furnishes at least half of the value of the tools used for crop or livestock production and pays at least half the direct cost of crop or livestock production.

b. Regularly and frequently makes or takes an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the farm operation.

c. Performs physical work which significantly contributes to crop or livestock production.

2. “*Agricultural land*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.

3. “*Authorized entity*” means an authorized farm corporation; authorized limited liability company; limited partnership, other than a family farm limited partnership; or an authorized trust as defined in section 9H.1.

4. “*Commodity share landlord*” means a natural person or a general partnership as provided in chapter 486A in which all partners are natural persons, who owns at least one hundred fifty acres of agricultural land, if the owner receives rent on a commodity share basis, which may be either a share of the crops or livestock produced on the land.

5. “*Cooperative association*” means an entity which is structured and operated on a cooperative basis pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 1381(a) and which meets the definitional requirements of an association as provided in 12 U.S.C. § 1141(j)(a) or 7 U.S.C. § 291.

6. “*Family farm entity*” means a family farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, family farm limited partnership, or family trust, as defined in section 9H.1.

7. “*Farm estate*” means the real and personal property of a decedent, a ward, or a trust

as provided in chapters 633 and 633A, if at least sixty percent of the gross receipts from the estate comes from farming.

8. “*Farmers cooperative association*” means a cooperative association organized under chapter 490 or 499, if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. All of the following apply:

(1) Qualified farmers must hold at least a fifty-one percent equity interest in the cooperative association, including fifty-one percent of each class of members’ equity.

(2) The following persons must hold at least a seventy percent equity interest in the cooperative association, including seventy percent of each class of members’ equity:

(a) A qualified farmer.

(b) A family farm entity.

(c) A commodity share landlord.

b. As used in this subsection, “*members’ equity*” includes but is not limited to issued shares, including common stock or preferred stock, regardless of a right to receive dividends or earning distributions. However, “*members’ equity*” does not include nonvoting common stock or nonvoting membership interests. A security such as a warrant or option that may be converted to voting stock shall be considered as issued shares.

c. For purposes of this subsection, a person who was a qualified person within the last ten years shall be treated as a qualified person.

9. “*Farmers cooperative limited liability company*” means a limited liability company organized under chapter 489, if cooperative associations hold one hundred percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. Farmers cooperative associations must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201, farmers cooperative associations must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests of each type.

10. “*Farmers entity*” means a networking farmers entity, farmers cooperative limited liability company, or farmers cooperative association.

11. “*Farming*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.

12. “*Grain*” means the same as defined in section 203.1.

13. “*Intra-company loan agreement*” means an agreement involving a loan, if the parties to the agreement are members of the same farmers cooperative limited liability company, and according to the terms of the loan a member which is a regional cooperative association directly or indirectly loans money to a member which is a farmers cooperative association, on condition that the money, including any interest, must be repaid by the member which is a farmers cooperative association to the regional cooperative association or another person. A loan agreement does not include an operating loan agreement, in which all of the following apply:

a. The money is required to be repaid within ninety days from the date that the farmers cooperative association receives the money, and the money is actually repaid by that date.

b. The money is used to pay for reasonable and ordinary expenses of the farmers cooperative association in conducting its affairs.

14. “*Livestock*” means an animal belonging to the bovine, caprine, equine, ovine, or porcine species, ostriches, rheas, emus, farm deer as defined in section 170.1, or poultry.

15. “*Networking farmers corporation*” means a corporation, other than a family farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1, organized under chapter 490 if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. All of the following apply:

(1) Qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all issued shares of the corporation. If more than one class of shares is authorized, qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all issued shares in each class.

(2) Qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all issued shares of the corporation. If more than one class of shares is authorized, qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all issued shares in each class.

b. As used in paragraph “a”, “*issued shares*” includes but is not limited to common stock

or preferred stock, or each class of common stock or preferred stock, regardless of voting rights or a right to receive dividends or earning distributions. A security such as a warrant or option that may be converted to stock shall be considered as issued shares.

16. “*Networking farmers entity*” means a networking farmers corporation or networking farmers limited liability company.

17. “*Networking farmers limited liability company*” means a limited liability company, other than a family farm limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, organized under chapter 489 if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

a. Qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201, qualified farmers must hold at least fifty-one percent of all membership interests of each type.

b. Qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests in the limited liability company. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201, qualified persons must hold at least seventy percent of all membership interests of each type.

18. “*Operation of law*” means a transfer by inheritance, devise, or bequest, court order, dissolution decree, order in bankruptcy, insolvency, replevin, foreclosure, execution sale, the execution of a judgment, the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage, the forfeiture of a real estate contract, or a transfer resulting from a decree for specific performance.

19. “*Qualified farmer*” means any of the following:

a. A natural person actively engaged in farming.

b. A general partnership as provided in chapter 486A in which all partners are natural persons actively engaged in farming.

c. A farm estate.

20. “*Qualified commodity share landlord*” means a commodity share landlord, if the owner of the agricultural land was actively engaged in farming the land or a family member of the owner is or was actively engaged in farming the land, if the family member is related to the owner as a spouse, parent, grandparent, lineal descendant of a grandparent or spouse, or other lineal descendant of a grandparent or spouse.

21. “*Qualified person*” means a person who is any of the following:

a. A qualified farmer.

b. A family farm entity.

c. A qualified commodity share landlord.

22. “*Regional cooperative association*” means a cooperative association other than a farmers cooperative association.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §101, 301; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §114, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 149, §1, 23; 2005 Acts, ch 38, §55; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §125, 126, 154, 155; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §4

Referred to in §10B.1, 10D.1, 15E.202, 202B.102, 502.102

10.2 Interests described.

As used in this chapter, the following apply:

1. A person holds an interest in agricultural land if the person either directly or indirectly owns or leases the agricultural land in this state.

2. A person holds an interest in a farmers entity if the person holds an interest as any of the following:

a. A shareholder of a networking farmers corporation.

b. A member of a networking farmers limited liability company.

c. A member of a farmers cooperative association.

d. A member of a farmers cooperative limited liability company.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §102, 301

SUBCHAPTER II
RESTRICTIONSPART 1
NETWORKING FARMERS CORPORATIONS**10.3 Landholdings restricted.**

1. Notwithstanding section 9H.4, a networking farmers corporation may hold agricultural land in this state if it meets all of the following conditions:

a. The networking farmers corporation does not hold an interest in agricultural land of more than six hundred forty acres.

b. At least seventy-five percent of the networking farmers corporation's gross receipts are from the sale of livestock or livestock products.

2. a. An interest in agricultural land held by a networking farmers corporation shall be attributable as an interest in agricultural land held by a shareholder having an interest in the networking farmers corporation. The shareholder shall be deemed to hold an interest in agricultural land held by the networking farmers corporation in proportion to the interest that the shareholder holds in the networking farmers corporation.

b. Except to the extent provided in this paragraph, a shareholder holding agricultural land by attribution shall be subject to landholding restrictions imposed pursuant to the Code, including sections 9H.4, 9H.5, 9I.3, and 501.103. However, notwithstanding section 9H.4, a cooperative association may hold an interest in any number of farmers entities, if the total number of acres held by the farmers entities and attributable to the cooperative association is six hundred forty acres or less.

c. The shareholder's proportionate interest shall be calculated by multiplying the number of acres of agricultural land held by the networking farmers corporation by the percentage interest in the networking farmers corporation held by the shareholder.

3. In the event of a transfer of an interest in the networking farmers corporation by operation of law, the corporation may disregard the transfer for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 1 for a period of two years after the transfer.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §103, 301

Referred to in §10.4, 10.11

10.4 Multiple interests restricted.

1. A person who holds an interest in a networking farmers corporation holding an interest in agricultural land pursuant to section 10.3 shall not hold an interest in another farmers entity if any of the following applies:

a. The person holds a twenty-five percent or greater interest in a networking farmers corporation having six or fewer stockholders.

b. The person holds a fifteen percent or greater interest in a networking farmers corporation having seven or more stockholders.

2. A person who holds a majority interest in an authorized entity shall not hold a majority interest in a networking farmers corporation.

3. A qualified commodity share landlord who owns an interest in a networking farmers corporation holding agricultural land under section 10.3 must rent an additional one hundred fifty acres of agricultural land on a commodity share basis for each farmers entity holding agricultural land under this chapter in which the commodity share landlord acquires an interest.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §104, 301

Referred to in §10.12

PART 2

NETWORKING FARMERS LIMITED
LIABILITY COMPANIES**10.5 Landholdings restricted.**

1. Notwithstanding section 9H.4, a networking farmers limited liability company may hold agricultural land in this state if it meets all of the following conditions:

a. The networking farmers limited liability company does not hold an interest in agricultural land of more than six hundred forty acres.

b. At least seventy-five percent of the networking farmers limited liability company's gross receipts from farming are from the sale of livestock or livestock products.

2. a. An interest in agricultural land held by a networking farmers limited liability company shall be attributable as an interest in agricultural land held by a member having an interest in the networking farmers limited liability company. The member shall be deemed to hold an interest in agricultural land held by the networking farmers limited liability company in proportion to the interest that the member holds in the networking farmers limited liability company.

b. Except to the extent provided in this paragraph, a member holding agricultural land by attribution shall be subject to landholding restrictions imposed pursuant to the Code, including sections 9H.4, 9H.5, 9I.3, and 501.103. However, notwithstanding section 9H.4, a cooperative association may hold an interest in any number of farmers entities, if the total number of acres held by the farmers entities and attributable to the cooperative association is six hundred forty acres or less.

c. The member's proportionate interest shall be calculated by multiplying the number of acres of agricultural land held by the networking farmers limited liability company by the percentage interest in the networking farmers limited liability company held by the member.

3. In the event of a transfer of an interest in the networking farmers limited liability company by operation of law, the networking farmers limited liability company may disregard the transfer for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 1 for a period of two years after the transfer.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §105, 301

Referred to in §10.6, 10.11

10.6 Multiple interests restricted.

1. A person who holds an interest in a networking farmers limited liability company holding an interest in agricultural land pursuant to section 10.5 shall not hold an interest in another farmers entity, if any of the following applies:

a. The person holds a twenty-five percent or greater interest in a networking farmers limited liability company having six or fewer members.

b. The person holds a fifteen percent or greater interest in a networking farmers limited liability company having seven or more members.

2. A person who holds a majority interest in an authorized entity shall not hold a majority interest in a networking farmers limited liability company.

3. A qualified commodity share landlord who owns an interest in a networking farmers limited liability company holding agricultural land under section 10.5 must rent an additional one hundred fifty acres of agricultural land on a commodity share basis for each farmers entity holding agricultural land under this chapter in which the commodity share landlord acquires an interest.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §106, 301

Referred to in §10.12

PART 3

FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

10.7 Landholdings restricted.

1. Notwithstanding section 9H.4, a farmers cooperative association may hold agricultural land in this state if it meets all of the following conditions:

a. The farmers cooperative association does not hold an interest in agricultural land of more than six hundred forty acres.

b. The farmers cooperative association does not produce, including by planting or harvesting, forage or grain on agricultural land in which the farmers cooperative association holds an interest. However, the farmers cooperative association may enter into an agreement under a lease or production contract with a person to produce the forage or grain, if the farmers cooperative association does not receive forage or grain in payment under the agreement. The lease or contract may specify the type of forage or grain that must be produced and provide that the farmers cooperative association has a right to purchase the forage or grain on the same terms and conditions as the highest bona fide offer received by the person for the forage or grain, within a period agreed to by the parties to the lease or production contract.

2. a. Except as provided in this section, an interest in agricultural land held by a farmers cooperative association shall be attributable as an interest in agricultural land held by a member having an interest in the farmers cooperative association. The member shall be deemed to hold an interest in agricultural land held by the farmers cooperative association in proportion to the interest that the member holds in the farmers cooperative association.

b. Except to the extent provided in this paragraph, a member holding agricultural land by attribution shall be subject to landholding restrictions imposed pursuant to the Code, including sections 9H.4, 9H.5, 9I.3, and 501.103. However, notwithstanding section 9H.4, all of the following shall apply:

(1) A cooperative association may hold an interest in any number of farmers entities, if the total number of acres held by the farmers entities and attributable to the cooperative association is six hundred forty acres or less.

(2) An interest in agricultural land held by a farmers cooperative association shall not be attributable to a member who is an entity organized under state law, if the entity holds a five percent or less interest in the farmers cooperative association.

c. The member's proportionate interest shall be calculated by multiplying the number of acres of agricultural land held by the farmers cooperative association by the percentage interest in the farmers cooperative association held by the member.

3. In the event of a transfer of an interest in a farmers cooperative association by operation of law, the association may disregard the transfer for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 1 for a period of two years after the transfer.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §107, 301

Referred to in §10.8, 10.11

10.8 Multiple interests restricted.

1. A person who holds an interest in a farmers cooperative association holding an interest in agricultural land pursuant to section 10.7 shall not hold an interest in another farmers entity if any of the following applies:

a. The person holds a twenty-five percent or greater interest in a farmers cooperative association having six or fewer members.

b. The person holds a fifteen percent or greater interest in a farmers cooperative association having seven or more members.

2. A person who holds a majority interest in an authorized entity shall not hold a majority interest in a farmers cooperative association.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §108, 301

Referred to in §10.12

10.9 Procedure for acquisition — reverse referendum — dissent.

A farmers cooperative association shall not acquire an interest in agricultural land or in a farmers entity, unless all of the following apply:

1. The board of directors of the farmers cooperative association adopts a resolution authorizing the acquisition. Except as provided in this section, the resolution shall become effective thirty-one days from the date that the resolution was adopted. The farmers cooperative association is not required to comply with the procedures of this section for as long as the resolution remains in effect. The resolution shall contain all of the following:

a. A declaration stating that the farmers cooperative association reserves the right to acquire agricultural land or an interest in a farmers entity under this chapter.

b. A description of a planned acquisition, if any, including the location of agricultural land planned to be acquired, the identity of any farmers entity in which the farmers cooperative association plans to acquire an interest, and the nature of any farming operation which is planned to occur on land acquired by the farmers cooperative association or conducted by the farmers entity.

c. The date that the resolution was adopted and the date that it will take effect.

2. Within five days following the date that the resolution authorizing the farmers cooperative association to acquire an interest in agricultural land or acquire an interest in a farmers entity is adopted, the farmers cooperative association must provide notice of the resolution as provided in this section. The notice shall be in the following form:

NOTICE
MEMBERS OF THE (INSERT NAME OF
THE FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION)
THE (INSERT NAME OF THE FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION) IS PLANNING
ON ACQUIRING AN INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL LAND WHICH MAY BE USED FOR
FARMING OR ACQUIRING AN INTEREST IN A BUSINESS THAT OWNS AGRICULTURAL
LAND THAT MAY BE USED FOR FARMING. UNDER IOWA CODE CHAPTER 10, THE
(INSERT NAME OF THE FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION) IS A FARMERS
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. WITHIN A LIMITED TIME PERIOD: (1) VOTING
MEMBERS MAY PETITION A FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION TO REQUIRE
A MEMBERSHIP VOTE TO APPROVE THE ACQUISITION; AND (2) ALL HOLDERS
OF MEMBERS' EQUITY MAY DEMAND PAYMENT OF THE FAIR VALUE OF THEIR
INTERESTS.

a. The notice must be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county where the farmers cooperative association is located as provided in section 618.3. The notice shall be printed as provided in section 618.17.

b. The notice shall be delivered to all holders of members' equity in the farmers cooperative association, including members and shareholders, by mailing the notice to the holder's last known address as shown on the books of the farmers cooperative association. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the resolution adopted by the board pursuant to this section, and a copy of this section.

3. Within thirty days following the date that the resolution authorizing the farmers cooperative association to acquire an interest in agricultural land or acquire an interest in a farmers entity is adopted, at least twenty percent of the voting members of the farmers cooperative association may file a petition with the board of directors demanding a referendum under this subsection.

a. If a valid petition is filed, the board of directors shall call a special referendum of voting members at a regular or special meeting, as provided in section 499.27. The filing of the petition suspends the effectiveness of the resolution until a referendum is conducted as provided in this subsection.

b. The resolution shall not become effective as otherwise provided in this section, until the resolution is approved by a majority vote of the voting members of the farmers cooperative association casting ballots at the meeting to conduct the referendum.

4. *a.* Within thirty days following the date that the resolution authorizing the farmers cooperative association to acquire an interest in agricultural land or acquire an interest in a farmers entity is adopted, a holder of members' equity, including a member or shareholder, may dissent to an acquisition as expressed in the resolution adopted by the board of directors under this section.

b. The holder of members' equity shall dissent by filing a demand with the board of directors. The farmers cooperative association shall pay the holder the fair value of that holder's interest as if the holder were a member dissenting to a merger or consolidation, as provided in section 499.66, upon surrender of the holder's evidence of equity in the farmers cooperative association, including a certificate of membership or shares.

c. The farmers cooperative association is not required to pay the holder of members' equity the fair value of that holder's interest as provided in this subsection, if the resolution provided for in this section does not become effective.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §109, 301

PART 4

FARMERS COOPERATIVE LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

10.10 Landholdings restricted.

1. Notwithstanding section 9H.4, a farmers cooperative limited liability company may hold agricultural land in this state if it meets all of the following conditions:

a. The farmers cooperative limited liability company does not hold an interest in agricultural land of more than six hundred forty acres.

b. The farmers cooperative limited liability company does not produce, including by planting or harvesting, forage or grain on agricultural land in which the farmers cooperative limited liability company holds an interest. However, the farmers cooperative limited liability company may enter into an agreement under a lease or production contract with a person to produce the forage or grain, if the farmers limited liability company does not receive forage or grain in payment under the agreement. The lease or contract may specify the type of forage or grain that must be produced and provide that the farmers cooperative limited liability company has a right to purchase the forage or grain on the same terms and conditions as the highest bona fide offer received by the person for the forage or grain, within a period agreed to by the parties to the lease or production contract.

c. Less than fifty percent of the interest in the farmers cooperative limited liability company is held by members which are parties to intra-company loan agreements. If more than one type of membership interest is established, including any series as provided in section 489.1201 or any class or group as provided in section 489.1201, less than fifty percent of the interest in each type of membership shall be held by members which are parties to intra-company loan agreements.

d. The farmers cooperative limited liability company does not own swine or contract for the care and feeding of swine, if a member of the farmers cooperative limited liability company is a regional cooperative association.

2. *a.* An interest in agricultural land held by a farmers cooperative limited liability company shall be attributable as an interest in agricultural land held by a member cooperative association of the farmers cooperative limited liability company. The member cooperative association shall be deemed to hold an interest in agricultural land held by the farmers cooperative limited liability company in proportion to the interest that the member cooperative association holds in the limited liability company.

b. Except to the extent provided in this paragraph, a member holding agricultural land by attribution shall be subject to landholding restrictions imposed pursuant to the Code, including sections 9H.4, 9H.5, 9I.3, and 501.103. However, notwithstanding section 9H.4, a cooperative association may hold an interest in any number of farmers entities, if the total

number of acres held by the farmers entities and attributable to the cooperative association is six hundred forty acres or less.

c. The member cooperative association's proportionate interest shall be calculated by multiplying the number of acres of agricultural land held by the farmers cooperative limited liability company by the percentage interest in the limited liability company held by the cooperative association as a member.

3. In the event of a transfer of an interest in the farmers cooperative limited liability company by operation of law, the farmers cooperative limited liability company may disregard the transfer for purposes of determining compliance with subsection 1 for a period of two years after the transfer.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §110, 301; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §127, 154, 155

Referred to in §10.11

SUBCHAPTER III PENALTIES

10.11 Landholding restrictions — penalties.

A person violating the landholding restrictions in section 10.3, 10.5, 10.7, or 10.10 shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars and shall divest itself of any land held in violation of the section within one year after judgment is entered ordering the farmers entity to comply with that section, as provided in section 10.13.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §111, 301

10.12 Multiple interests restricted — penalties.

1. A civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars may be imposed on a person who becomes one of the following:

a. A stockholder of a networking farmers corporation as prohibited in section 10.4.

b. A member of a networking farmers limited liability company as prohibited in section 10.6.

c. A member of a farmers cooperative association as prohibited in section 10.8.

2. The person violating the section shall divest the interest held by the person in a farmers entity or authorized entity as is necessary to comply with this chapter, as provided in section 10.13.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §112, 301

10.13 Divestiture proceedings.

The court may determine the method of divesting an interest held by a person found to be in violation of this chapter. A financial gain realized by a person who disposes of an interest held in violation of this chapter shall be forfeited to the state's general fund. All court costs and fees shall be paid by the person holding the interest in violation of the section.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §113, 301

Referred to in §10.11, 10.12

10.14 Injunctive relief.

The courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this chapter through the issuance of an injunction. The attorney general or a county attorney shall institute suits on behalf of the state to prevent and restrain violations of this chapter.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §114, 301

CHAPTER 10A

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS

Referred to in §235.5, 322C.6, 324A.5

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			EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD
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			HEALTH FACILITIES DIVISION
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			ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION
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	INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION		
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ARTICLE I ORGANIZATION

10A.101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Administrator*” means a person coordinating the administration of a division of the department.
2. “*Department*” means the department of inspections and appeals.
3. “*Director*” means the director of inspections and appeals.
86 Acts, ch 1245, §501; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §1; 89 Acts, ch 231, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §200, 201; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §4

10A.102 Department established.

The department of inspections and appeals is established. The director of the department shall be appointed by the governor to serve at the pleasure of the governor subject to confirmation by the senate no less frequently than every four years, whether or not there has been a new director appointed during that time. If the office becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the original appointment.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §502

Referred to in §7E.5

Confirmation, see §2.32

10A.103 Purpose of the department.

The department is created for the purpose of coordinating and conducting various audits, appeals, hearings, inspections, and investigations related to the operations of the executive branch of state government.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §503

10A.104 Powers and duties of the director.

The director or designees of the director shall:

1. Coordinate the internal operations of the department and develop and implement policies and procedures designed to ensure the efficient administration of the department.

2. Appoint the administrators of the divisions within the department and all other personnel deemed necessary for the administration of this chapter, except the state public defender, assistant state public defenders, administrator of the racing and gaming commission, members of the employment appeal board, and administrator of the child advocacy board created in section 237.16. All persons appointed and employed in the department are covered by the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, but persons not appointed by the director are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. Prepare an annual budget for the department.

4. Develop and recommend legislative proposals deemed necessary for the continued efficiency of department functions, and review legislative proposals generated outside of the department which are related to matters within the department's purview.

5. Adopt rules deemed necessary for the implementation and administration of this chapter in accordance with chapter 17A.

6. Issue subpoenas and distress warrants, administer oaths, and take depositions in connection with audits, appeals, investigations, inspections, and hearings conducted by the department. If a person refuses to obey a subpoena or distress warrant issued by the department or otherwise fails to cooperate in proceedings of the department, the director may enlist the assistance of a court of competent jurisdiction in requiring the person's compliance. Failure to obey orders of the court renders the person in contempt of the court and subject to penalties provided for that offense.

7. Enter into contracts for the receipt and provision of services as deemed necessary. The director and the governor may obtain and accept federal grants and receipts to or for the state to be used for the administration of this chapter.

8. Establish by rule standards and procedures for certifying that targeted small businesses are eligible to participate in the procurement program established in sections 73.15 through 73.21. The procedure for determination of eligibility shall not include self-certification by a business. The director shall maintain a current directory of targeted small businesses that have been certified pursuant to this subsection. The director shall also provide information to the department of administrative services necessary for the identification of targeted small businesses as provided under section 8A.111, subsection 8.

9. Administer and enforce this chapter, and chapters 99B, 135B, 135C, 135H, 135J, 135O, 137C, 137D, and 137F.

10. Enter into and implement agreements or compacts between the state of Iowa and Indian tribes located in the state which are entered into under the authority of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.). The agreements or compacts shall contain provisions intended to implement the policies and objectives of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

11. Administer inspection and licensing of social and charitable gambling pursuant to chapter 99B.

12. Administer inspections and licensing of hotels and home food establishments.

13. Administer inspections and licensing of food establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, vending machines, food processing plants, grocery stores, convenience stores, temporary food establishments, and mobile food units.

14. Administer inspections for sanitation in any locality of the state upon the written petition of five or more residents of the locality.

15. Administer inspections of cosmetology salons under section 157.7 and barbershops under section 158.6.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §504; 88 Acts, ch 1273, §3; 89 Acts, ch 231, §2 – 4; 92 Acts, ch 1141, §1; 93 Acts, ch 53, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1076, §1; 95 Acts, ch 67, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1052, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1079, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1162, §1, 30; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §1, 46; 2000 Acts, ch 1155, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §2, 3, 15, 75; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §128; 2004 Acts, ch 1026, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §34; 2009 Acts, ch 136, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 16, §1, 5

Referred to in §8A.111, 15.108, 73.16, 216A.167

For provisions concerning the transfer of powers and duties relating to the regulation of egg handlers from the department of inspections and appeals to the department of agriculture and land stewardship, see 2011 Acts, ch 16, §3 – 5

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

10A.105 Confidentiality.

1. For the purposes of this section, “governmental entity” includes an administrative division within the department.

2. The confidentiality of all information in the department produced or collected during or as a result of a hearing, appeal, investigation, inspection, audit, or other function performed by the department on behalf of another governmental entity is governed by the law applicable to the records of that governmental entity. The department may provide information to a governmental entity for which it is conducting a hearing, appeal, inspection, audit, investigation, or other function.

3. The state shall maintain records and materials related to an agreement or compact entered into pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.), as confidential records if confidentiality is required by the terms of the agreement or compact.

4. The lawful custodian of all records produced or collected during or as a result of any function performed by the department on behalf of another governmental entity is that governmental entity for the purpose of examination and copying pursuant to chapter 22.

5. If information in the possession of the department indicates that a criminal offense may have been committed, the information may be reported to the appropriate criminal justice or regulatory agency.

6. However, this section does not prohibit the department from releasing the minimal amount of information necessary in its judgment to conduct audits, inspections, investigations, appeals, and hearings, and does not prohibit the introduction of the information as evidence at any hearing conducted by the department.

7. The director, administrators, and their designees shall have access to all records deemed by the department to be pertinent to a hearing, appeal, audit, investigation, inspection, or other related function assigned under this chapter.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §505; 89 Acts, ch 231, §5

10A.106 Divisions of the department.

1. The department is comprised of the following divisions:

- a. Administrative hearings division.
- b. Investigations division.
- c. Health facilities division.

2. The allocation of departmental duties to the divisions of the department in sections 10A.402, 10A.702, and 10A.801 does not prohibit the director from reallocating departmental duties within the department.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §506; 87 Acts, ch 234, §420; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §9; 89 Acts, ch 231, §6, 7; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §2, 46; 2000 Acts, ch 1155, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §4, 5; 2004 Acts, ch 1026, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

10A.107 Repayment receipts.

The department may charge state departments, agencies, and commissions for services rendered and the payment received shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

90 Acts, ch 1247, §2

10A.108 Improper human services entitlement benefits or provider payments — debt, lien, collection.

1. *a.* If a person refuses or neglects to repay benefits or provider payments inappropriately obtained from the department of human services, the amount inappropriately obtained, including any interest, penalty, or costs attached to the amount, constitutes a debt and is a lien in favor of the state upon all property and any rights or title to or interest in property, whether real or personal, belonging to the person for the period established in subsection 2, with the exception of property which is exempt from execution pursuant to chapter 627.

b. A lien under this section shall not attach to any amount of inappropriately obtained benefits or provider payments, or portions of the benefits or provider payments, attributable to errors by the department of human services. Liens shall only attach to the amounts of inappropriately obtained benefits or provider payments or portions of the benefits or provider payments which were obtained due to false, misleading, incomplete, or inaccurate information submitted by a person in connection with the application for or receipt of benefits or provider payments.

2. *a.* The lien attaches at the time the notice of the lien is filed under subsection 3, and continues for ten years from that date, unless released or otherwise discharged at an earlier time.

b. The lien may be extended, within ten years from the date of attachment, if a person files a notice with the county recorder or other appropriate county official of the county in which the property is located at the time of filing the extension. From the time of the filing of the notice, the lien period shall be extended for ten years to apply to the property in the county in which the notice is filed, unless released or otherwise discharged at an earlier time. The number of extensions is not limited.

c. The director shall discharge any lien which is allowed to lapse and may charge off any account and release the corresponding lien before the lien has lapsed if the director determines, under uniform rules prescribed by the director, that the account is uncollectible or collection costs involved would not warrant collection of the amount due.

3. To preserve the lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers, or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any property located in a county, the director shall file a notice of the lien with the recorder of the county in which the property is located at the time of filing of the notice.

4. The county recorder of each county shall prepare and maintain in the recorder's office an index of liens of debts established based upon benefits or provider payments inappropriately obtained from and owed the department of human services, containing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52, and providing appropriate columns for all of the following data, under the names of debtors, arranged alphabetically:

a. The name of the debtor.

b. "State of Iowa, Department of Human Services" as claimant.

c. The time that the notice of the lien was filed for recording.

d. The date of notice.

e. The amount of the lien currently due.

f. The date of the assessment.

g. The date of satisfaction of the debt.

h. Any extension of the time period for application of the lien and the date that the notice for extension was filed.

5. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day and time filed for recording and the document reference number, and shall preserve the notice. The recorder shall index the notice and shall record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing.

6. The department shall pay, from moneys appropriated to the department for this purpose, recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien.

7. Upon payment of a debt for which the director has filed notice with a county recorder, the director shall provide to the debtor a satisfaction of the debt. The debtor shall be

responsible for filing the satisfaction of the debt with the recorder and the recorder shall enter the satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder’s office.

8. The department of inspections and appeals, as provided in this chapter and chapter 626, shall proceed to collect all debts owed the department of human services as soon as practicable after the debt becomes delinquent. If service has not been made on a distress warrant by the officer to whom addressed within five days from the date the distress warrant was received by the officer, the authorized investigators of the department of inspections and appeals may serve and make return of the warrant to the clerk of the district court of the county named in the distress warrant, and all subsequent procedures shall be in compliance with chapter 626.

9. The distress warrant shall be in a form as prescribed by the director, shall be directed to the sheriff of the appropriate county, and shall identify the debtor, the type of debt, and the delinquent amount. The distress warrant shall direct the sheriff to distrain, seize, garnish, or levy upon, and sell, as provided by law, any real or personal property belonging to the debtor to satisfy the amount of the delinquency plus costs. The distress warrant shall also direct the sheriff to make due and prompt return to the department or to the district court under chapter 626 of all amounts collected.

10. The attorney general, upon the request of the director of inspections and appeals, shall bring an action, as the facts may justify, without bond, to enforce payment of any debts under this section, and in the action the attorney general shall have the assistance of the county attorney of the county in which the action is pending.

11. The remedies of the state shall be cumulative and no action taken by the director of inspections and appeals or attorney general shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state or any of its officers to pursue any remedy to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

94 Acts, ch 1112, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1052, §2; 97 Acts, ch 23, §2, 3; 2002 Acts, ch 1113, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 27, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180; 2013 Acts, ch 24, §1

Subsections 6 and 7 amended

ARTICLE II
RESERVED

10A.201 and 10A.202 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1202, §45, 46.

ARTICLE III
RESERVED

10A.301 and 10A.302 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §14.

ARTICLE IV
INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

10A.401 Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Administrator” means the person coordinating the administration of this division.
2. “Division” means the investigations division of the department of inspections and appeals.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §511; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §6

10A.402 Responsibilities.

The administrator shall coordinate the division’s conduct of various audits and investigations as provided by law including but not limited to the following:

1. Investigations relative to the practice of regulated professions and occupations, except those within the jurisdiction of the board of medicine, the board of pharmacy, the dental board, and the board of nursing.

2. Audits relative to the administration of hospitals and health care facilities.

3. Audits relative to administration and disbursement of funding under the state supplementary assistance program and the medical assistance program.

4. Investigations and collections relative to the liquidation of overpayment debts owed to the department of human services. Collection methods include but are not limited to small claims filings, debt setoff, distress warrants, and repayment agreements, and are subject to approval by the department of human services.

5. Investigations relative to the administration of the state supplementary assistance program, the state medical assistance program, the food stamp program, the family investment program, and any other state or federal benefit assistance program.

6. Investigations relative to the internal affairs and operations of agencies and departments within the executive branch of state government, except for institutions governed by the state board of regents.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §512; 90 Acts, ch 1204, §1; 91 Acts, ch 107, §1; 93 Acts, ch 53, §2; 93 Acts, ch 97, §23; 2000 Acts, ch 1155, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §6; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §191; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 18, §1

Referred to in §10A.106, 10A.403

Subsection 5 stricken and former subsections 6 and 7 renumbered as 5 and 6

10A.403 Investigators — peace officer status.

Investigators of the division shall have the powers and authority of peace officers when acting within the scope of their responsibilities to conduct investigations as specified in section 10A.402, subsection 5. An investigator shall not carry a weapon to perform responsibilities as described in this section.

99 Acts, ch 80, §1

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

ARTICLE V

RESERVED

10A.501 and 10A.502 Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1026, § 4.

ARTICLE VI

EMPLOYMENT APPEAL BOARD

10A.601 Employment appeal board — created — duties.

1. A full-time employment appeal board is created within the department of inspections and appeals to hear and decide contested cases under chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapters 80, 88, 91C, 96, and 97B.

2. The employment appeal board is composed of three members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, to six-year staggered terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. One member shall be qualified by experience and affiliation to represent employers, one member shall be qualified by experience and affiliation to represent employees, and one member shall represent the general public. No more than two members shall be members of the same political party. A vacancy in membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. A member of the appeal board may be removed by the governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. The members of the employment appeal board shall receive an annual salary as set by the governor.

3. The members of the appeal board shall select a chairperson and vice chairperson from their membership. The appeal board shall meet at least once per month but may meet as

often as necessary. Meetings shall be set by a majority of the appeal board or upon the call of the chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence, upon the call of the vice chairperson. The employment appeal board, subject to the approval of the director, may appoint personnel necessary for carrying out its functions and duties.

4. The appeal board may on its own motion affirm, modify, or set aside a decision of an administrative law judge on the basis of the evidence previously submitted in the contested case, or direct the taking of additional evidence, or may permit any of the parties to the decision to initiate further appeals before the appeal board. The appeal board shall permit further appeal by any of the parties interested in a decision of an administrative law judge and by the representative whose decision has been overruled or modified by the administrative law judge. The appeal board shall review the case pursuant to rules adopted by the appeal board. The appeal board shall promptly notify the interested parties of its findings and decision.

5. The appeal board may order testimony to be taken by deposition, and may compel persons to appear and testify and to produce books, papers, and documents in the same manner as witnesses may be deposed and compelled to appear and testify and produce documentary evidence before the district court. In the discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter, the chairperson of the appeal board and any duly authorized representative designated by the appeal board, may administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify official acts, and issue subpoenas. Persons deposed or compelled to testify or produce documentary evidence shall be allowed the same fees and traveling expenses as allowed witnesses in the district court.

6. The appeal board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to establish the manner in which contested cases are to be presented, reports are to be required from the parties, and hearings and appeals are to be conducted. The appeal board shall keep a full and complete record of all proceedings in connection with a contested case. All testimony at a hearing shall be recorded, but need not be transcribed unless the contested case is further appealed. The appeal board shall retain the record for at least sixty days following the final date for appeal of a contested case. A decision of the appeal board is final agency action and an appeal of the decision shall be made directly to the district court. Any party to a contested case may appeal the decision to the district court.

7. An application for rehearing before the appeal board shall be filed pursuant to section 17A.16, unless otherwise provided in chapter 8A, subchapter IV, or chapter 80, 88, 91C, 96, or 97B. A petition for judicial review of a decision of the appeal board shall be filed pursuant to section 17A.19. The appeal board may be represented in any such judicial review by an attorney who is a regular salaried employee of the appeal board or who has been designated by the appeal board for that purpose, or at the appeal board's request, by the attorney general. Notwithstanding the petitioner's residency requirement in section 17A.19, subsection 2, a petition for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the petitioner was last employed or resides, provided that if the petitioner does not reside in this state, the action shall be brought in the district court of Polk county, Iowa, and any other party to the proceeding before the appeal board shall be named in the petition. Notwithstanding the thirty-day requirement in section 17A.19, subsection 6, the appeal board shall, within sixty days after filing of the petition for judicial review or within a longer period of time allowed by the court, transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire records of a contested case. The appeal board may also certify to the court, questions of law involved in any decision by the appeal board. Petitions for judicial review and the questions so certified shall be given precedence over all other civil cases except cases arising under the workers' compensation law of this state. No bond shall be required for entering an appeal from any final order, judgment, or decree of the district court to the supreme court.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §515; 88 Acts, ch 1025, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1162, §10; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §129; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §1, 30

Referred to in §80.15, 88.3, 88.9, 91C.8, 96.6, 96.19, 97B.27

Confirmation, see §2.32

ARTICLE VII
HEALTH FACILITIES DIVISION

10A.701 Definitions.

As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Administrator*” means the person coordinating the administration of this division.
2. “*Division*” means the health facilities division of the department of inspections and appeals.

2000 Acts, ch 1155, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §10

10A.702 Responsibilities.

The administrator shall coordinate the division’s conduct of various inspections and investigations as otherwise provided by law including, but not limited to, all of the following:

1. Investigations relative to the standards and practices of hospitals, hospices, and health care facilities.
2. Inspections and other licensing procedures relative to the hospice program, hospitals, and health care facilities. The division is designated as the sole licensing authority for these programs and facilities.
3. Inspections relative to hospital and health care facility construction projects.
4. Inspections of child foster care facilities and private institutions for the care of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children.

2000 Acts, ch 1155, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §76

Referred to in §10A.106

ARTICLE VIII
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS DIVISION

10A.801 Division of administrative hearings — creation, powers, duties.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a. “*Administrator*” means the person coordinating the administration of the division.
 - b. “*Division*” means the administrative hearings division of the department of inspections and appeals.

2. The administrator shall coordinate the division’s conduct of appeals and administrative hearings as provided by law.

3. a. The department shall employ a sufficient number of administrative law judges to conduct proceedings for which agencies are required, by section 17A.11 or any other provision of law, to use an administrative law judge employed by the division. An administrative law judge employed by the division shall not perform duties inconsistent with the judge’s duties and responsibilities as an administrative law judge and shall be located in an office that is separated from the offices of the agencies for which that person acts as a presiding officer. Administrative law judges shall be covered by the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

b. The division shall facilitate, insofar as practicable, specialization by its administrative law judges so that particular judges may become expert in presiding over cases in particular agencies. An agency may, by rule, identify particular classes of its contested cases for which the administrative law judge who acts as presiding officer shall have specified technical expertness. After the adoption of such a rule, the division may assign administrative law judges to preside over those identified particular classes of contested cases only if the administrative law judge possesses the technical expertness specified by agency rule. The division may charge the applicable agency for the costs of any training required by the division’s administrative law judges to acquire or maintain the technical expertise specified by agency rule.

4. If the division cannot furnish one of its administrative law judges in response to an

agency request, the administrator shall designate in writing a full-time employee of an agency other than the requesting agency to serve as administrative law judge for the proceeding, but only with the consent of the employing agency. The designee must possess the same qualifications required of administrative law judges employed by the division.

5. The division may furnish administrative law judges on a contract basis to any governmental entity to conduct any proceeding.

6. After July 1, 1999, a person shall not be newly employed by the division as an administrative law judge to preside over contested case proceedings unless that person has a license to practice law in this state.

7. The division shall adopt rules pursuant to this chapter and chapter 17A to do all of the following:

a. To establish procedures for agencies to request and for the administrator to assign administrative law judges employed by the division.

b. To establish procedures and adopt forms, consistent with chapter 17A and other provisions of law, to govern administrative law judges employed by the division, but any rules adopted under this paragraph shall be applicable to a particular contested case proceeding only to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the rules of the agency under whose authority that proceeding is conducted. Nothing in this paragraph precludes an agency from establishing procedural requirements otherwise within its authority to govern its contested case proceedings, including requirements with respect to the timeliness of decisions rendered for it by administrative law judges.

c. To establish standards and procedures for the evaluation, training, promotion, and discipline for the administrative law judges employed by the division. The procedures shall include provisions for each agency for whom a particular administrative law judge presides to submit to the division on a periodic basis the agency's views with respect to the performance of that administrative law judge or the need for specified additional training for that administrative law judge. However, the evaluation, training, promotion, and discipline of all administrative law judges employed by the division shall remain solely within the authority of the department.

d. To establish, consistent with the provisions of this section and chapter 17A, a code of administrative judicial conduct that is similar in function and substantially equivalent to the Iowa code of judicial conduct, to govern the conduct, in relation to their quasi-judicial functions in contested cases, of all persons who act as presiding officers under the authority of section 17A.11, subsection 1. The code of administrative judicial conduct shall separately specify which provisions are applicable to agency heads or members of multimember agency heads when they act as presiding officers, taking into account the objectives of the code and the fact that agency heads, unlike administrative law judges, have other duties imposed upon them by law. The code of administrative judicial conduct may also contain separate provisions, that are appropriate and consistent with the objectives of such a code, to govern the conduct of agency heads or the members of multimember agency heads when they act as presiding officers. However, a provision of the code of administrative judicial conduct shall not be made applicable to agency heads or members of multimember agency heads unless the application of that provision to agency heads and members of multimember agency heads has previously been approved by the administrative rules coordinator.

e. To facilitate the performance of the responsibilities conferred upon the division by this section, chapter 17A, and any other provision of law.

8. The division may do all of the following:

a. Provide administrative law judges, upon request, to any agency that is required to or wishes to utilize the services of an administrative law judge employed by the division.

b. Maintain a staff of reporters and other personnel.

c. Administer the provisions of this section and rules adopted under its authority.

9. The division may charge agencies for services rendered and the payment received shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

10. Except to the extent specified otherwise by statute, decisions of administrative law

judges employed by the division are subject to review by the agencies for which they act as presiding officers as provided by section 17A.15 or any other provision of law.

98 Acts, ch 1202, §3, 46; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §11 – 13; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §130

Referred to in §10A.106, 17A.11, 20.6, 216.15, 331.394, 453A.2, 455B.174, 505.29, 903A.1

CHAPTER 10B

AGRICULTURAL LANDHOLDING REPORTING

Referred to in §10.1, 10D.2, 22.7

10B.1	Definitions.	10B.4A	Suspension of other filing requirements.
10B.2	Interests described.	10B.5	Use of reports.
10B.3	Persons required to file reports.	10B.6	Penalties.
10B.4	Reporting requirements.	10B.7	Lessees conducting research or experiments — reports.

10B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Agricultural land*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.
2. “*Cooperative association*” means any entity organized on a cooperative basis, including an association of persons organized under chapter 497, 498, or 499; an entity composed of entities organized under those chapters; or a cooperative organized under chapter 501 or 501A.
3. “*Corporation*” means a domestic or foreign corporation, including an entity organized pursuant to chapter 490, or a nonprofit corporation.
4. “*Farming*” means the same as defined in section 9H.1.
5. “*Foreign business*” means the same as defined in section 9I.1.
6. “*Foreign government*” means the same as defined in section 9I.1.
7. “*Limited liability company*” means a foreign or domestic limited liability company, including a limited liability company as defined in section 489.102.
8. “*Limited partnership*” means a foreign or domestic limited partnership, including a limited partnership as defined in section 488.102, and a domestic or foreign limited liability limited partnership under chapter 488.
9. “*Nonprofit corporation*” means any of the following:
 - a. A corporation organized under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, or current chapter 504.
 - b. A corporation which qualifies under 26 U.S.C. § 501.
10. “*Nonresident alien*” means the same as defined in section 9I.1.
11. “*Reporting entity*” means any of the following:
 - a. A corporation, other than a family farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1, including an authorized farm corporation as defined in section 9H.1 or networking farmers corporation as defined in section 10.1, holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.
 - b. A cooperative association holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.
 - c. A limited partnership, other than a family farm limited partnership as defined in section 9H.1, holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.
 - d. A person acting in a fiduciary capacity or as a trustee on behalf of a person, including a corporation, cooperative association, limited liability company, or limited partnership, which holds in a trust, other than through a family trust as defined in section 9H.1, including through an authorized trust, an interest in agricultural land in this state.
 - e. A limited liability company, other than a family farm limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, including an authorized limited liability company as defined in section 9H.1, or a networking farmers limited liability company or farmers cooperative limited liability company as defined in section 10.1, holding an interest in agricultural land in this state.

f. A foreign business holding an interest in agricultural land in this state as provided in chapter 9I.

g. A foreign government holding an interest in agricultural land in this state as provided in chapter 9I.

h. A nonresident alien holding an interest in agricultural land in this state as provided in chapter 9I.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §201, 301; 2000 Acts, ch 1024, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §352, 353, 394, 400; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §101; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §128, 154, 155; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §3

10B.2 Interests described.

A reporting entity holds an interest in agricultural land if the reporting entity directly or indirectly owns or leases agricultural land in this state.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §202, 301

10B.3 Persons required to file reports.

The reports required under section 10B.4 shall be signed and filed by the following individuals required to submit reports pursuant to that section for their respective reporting entities:

1. A person serving as the president or other officer or authorized representative of a corporation.

2. A person serving as the president or other officer or authorized representative of a cooperative association.

3. A person acting as the general partner of a limited partnership.

4. A person acting in a fiduciary capacity or as a trustee on behalf of a person.

5. A person who is a member, manager, or authorized representative of a limited liability company.

6. A person serving as the president or other officer or authorized representative of a foreign business.

7. A person authorized to make the report by a foreign government.

8. A nonresident alien or an agent, trustee, or fiduciary of the nonresident alien.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §203, 301

10B.4 Reporting requirements.

1. A biennial report shall be filed by a reporting entity with the secretary of state on or before March 31 of each odd-numbered year as required by rules adopted by the secretary of state pursuant to chapter 17A. However, a reporting entity required to file a biennial report pursuant to chapter 489, 490, 496C, 497, 498, 499, 501, 501A, or 504 shall file the report required by this section in the same year as required by that chapter. The reporting entity may file the report required by this section together with the biennial report required to be filed by one of the other chapters referred to in this subsection. The reports shall be filed on forms prepared and supplied by the secretary of state. The secretary of state may provide for combining its reporting forms with other biennial reporting forms required to be used by the reporting entities.

2. A report required pursuant to this section shall contain information for the reporting period regarding the reporting entity as required by the secretary of state which shall at least include all of the following:

a. The name and address of the reporting entity.

b. The name and address of the person supervising the daily operations on the agricultural land in which the reporting entity holds an interest.

c. The following information regarding each person who holds an interest in the reporting entity:

(1) The name and address of the person.

(2) The person's citizenship, if other than the United States.

(3) The percentage interest held by the person in the reporting entity, unless the person is a natural person who holds less than a ten percent interest in a reporting entity.

d. The percentage interest that a reporting entity holds in another reporting entity, and the number of acres of agricultural land that is attributable to the reporting entity which holds an interest in another reporting entity as provided in chapter 10.

e. A certification that the reporting entity meets all of the requirements to lawfully hold agricultural land in this state.

f. The number of acres of agricultural land held by the reporting entity, including the following:

- (1) The total number of acres in the state.
- (2) The number of acres in each county identified by county name.
- (3) The number of acres owned.
- (4) The number of acres leased.
- (5) The number of acres held other than by ownership or lease.
- (6) The number of acres used for the production of row crops.

g. If the reporting entity is a life science enterprise, as provided in chapter 10C, Code 2005, the total amount of commercial sale of life science products and products other than life science products which are produced from the agricultural land held by the life science enterprise.

3. A reporting entity other than a foreign business, foreign government, or nonresident alien shall be excused from filing a report with the secretary of state during any reporting period in which the reporting entity holds an interest in less than twenty acres of agricultural land in this state and the gross revenue produced from all farming on the land equals less than ten thousand dollars.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §204, 301; 2000 Acts, ch 1197, §1, 10; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1147, §1 – 3; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 16, §1, 7; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §102; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §135; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §129, 154, 155; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §4

Referred to in §10B.3, 10B.6

Subsection 2, paragraph g amended

10B.4A Suspension of other filing requirements.

The secretary of state shall not prepare or distribute forms for reports or file reports otherwise required pursuant to section 9I.8 or 501.103. A person required to file a report pursuant to this chapter is not required to file a report under those sections. A person required to file a report pursuant to this chapter is not required to register with the secretary of state as otherwise required in section 9I.7.

2000 Acts, ch 1022, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1028, §2, 6; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 115, §14, 19

10B.5 Use of reports.

1. The secretary of state shall notify the attorney general when the secretary of state has reason to believe a violation of this chapter has occurred.

2. Information provided in reports required in this chapter is a confidential record as provided in section 22.7. The attorney general may have access to the reports, and may use information in the reports in any action to enforce state law, including but not limited to chapters 9H and 9I. The reports shall be made available to members of the general assembly and appropriate committees of the general assembly in order to determine the extent that agricultural land is held in this state by corporations and other business and foreign entities and the effect of such land ownership upon the economy of this state. The secretary of state shall assist any committee of the general assembly studying these issues.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §205, 301; 2004 Acts, ch 1147, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §22, 89

10B.6 Penalties.

1. The failure to timely file a report or the filing of false information in a report as provided in section 10B.4 is punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars.

2. The secretary of state shall notify a reporting entity which the secretary of state has reason to believe is required to file a report and who has not filed a timely report, that the person may be in violation of section 10B.4. The secretary of state shall include in the notice a statement of the penalty which may be assessed if the required report is not filed within thirty

days. The secretary of state shall refer to the attorney general any reporting entity which the secretary of state has reason to believe is required to report if, after thirty days from receipt of the notice, the reporting entity has not filed the required report. The attorney general may, upon referral from the secretary of state, file an action in district court to seek the assessment of a civil penalty of one hundred dollars for each day the report is not filed.

98 Acts, ch 1110, §206, 301

10B.7 Lessees conducting research or experiments — reports.

Lessees of agricultural land under section 9H.4, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), for research or experimental purposes, shall file a biennial report with the secretary of state on or before March 31 of each odd-numbered year on forms adopted pursuant to chapter 17A and supplied by the secretary of state. However, a lessee required to file a biennial report pursuant to chapter 489, 490, 496C, 497, 498, 499, 501, 501A, or 504 shall file the report required by this section in the same year as required by that chapter. The lessee may file the report required by this section together with the biennial report required to be filed by one of the other chapters referred to in this paragraph. The report shall contain the following information for the reporting period:

1. The name and principal place of business of the lessee.
2. The location of the agricultural land used for research or experimental purposes.
3. The date that the lease became effective.
4. The name and address of each person purchasing breeding stock produced on the agricultural land.
5. The number or volume of breeding stock purchased by each person purchasing breeding stock produced on the agricultural land.

89 Acts, ch 311, §24

CS89, §172C.6

C93, §9H.6

2003 Acts, ch 115, §16, 19

CS2003, §10B.7

2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1147, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §192; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §130, 154, 155

CHAPTER 10C

LIFE SCIENCE PRODUCTS

Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 118, §35, 89

CHAPTER 10D

AGRICULTURAL LAND INTERESTS OF QUALIFIED ENTERPRISES

Referred to in §175.37

Legislative purpose; 2002 Acts, ch 1028, §1

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|-------|---|-------|--------------------------|
| 10D.1 | Definitions. | 10D.3 | Enforcement — penalties. |
| 10D.2 | Qualified enterprises —
agricultural land interests. | | |

10D.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Agricultural land*” means land suitable for use in farming as defined in section 9H.1.
2. “*Baby chicks*” means the same as defined in section 168.1.

3. “*Qualified enterprise*” or “*enterprise*” means a limited liability company as defined in section 489.102, a domestic or foreign corporation subject to chapter 490, a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504, a cooperative association as defined in section 10.1, or a foreign business as defined in section 9I.1.

2002 Acts, ch 1028, §3, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §74; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393; 2008 Acts, ch 1162, §132, 154, 155

10D.2 Qualified enterprises — agricultural land interests.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a qualified enterprise may acquire or hold an ownership or leasehold interest in agricultural land as long as the qualified enterprise complies with all of the following requirements:

1. The enterprise files a notice with the secretary of state not later than June 30, 2002. The notice shall be a simple statement providing the name of the enterprise and the address of the enterprise’s registered office or registered agent. The notice shall indicate that the enterprise intends to acquire or hold an interest in agricultural land under this chapter. The secretary of state shall file the notice together with reports required for the enterprise as required in chapter 10B.

2. The enterprise holds a total of not more than one thousand two hundred eighty acres of agricultural land. The enterprise must hold not more than eight hundred acres of agricultural land in any one county.

3. The enterprise only holds the agricultural land for a designated or incidental use.

a. A designated use must relate to producing baby chicks or fertile chicken eggs for any of the following purposes:

(1) Sale or resale as breeding stock or breeding stock progeny.

(2) Research, testing, or experimentation related to the genetic characteristics of chickens.

(3) The production and sale of products using biotechnological systems or techniques for purposes of manufacturing animal vaccine, pharmaceutical, or nutraceutical products.

b. An incidental use must be for a purpose related to the sale of a surplus commodity or cull animal that is produced or kept on the agricultural land, or to the sale of any by-product that is produced as part of a designated use.

2002 Acts, ch 1028, §4, 6

10D.3 Enforcement — penalties.

1. The office of attorney general or a county attorney shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

2. A person who violates a provision of this chapter shall be subject to all of the following:

a. The person shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars. Each day that a violation exists constitutes a separate offense.

b. The person shall be divested of any land held in violation of this chapter within one year after judgment. The court may determine the method of divesting an interest held by a person found to be in violation of this chapter. A financial gain realized by the person that disposes of an interest held in violation of this chapter shall be forfeited.

c. The person shall pay all court costs and fees associated with any enforcement action which shall be taxed as court costs.

3. If the attorney general is the prevailing party, the moneys required to be paid or forfeited by a person who violates a provision of this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. If the county attorney is the prevailing party, the moneys shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

4. The courts of this state may prevent and restrain violations of this chapter through the issuance of an injunction. The attorney general or a county attorney shall institute suits on behalf of the state to prevent and restrain violations of this chapter.

5. A person who is in violation of this chapter shall not be subject to an enforcement action other than as provided in this section.

2002 Acts, ch 1028, §5, 6

CHAPTER 11

AUDITOR OF STATE

Referred to in §99D.17, 185.34, 261E.9, 331.303

AUDIT OF STATE DEPARTMENTS		REVIEW OF TARGETED SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES
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AUDIT OF GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS		APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION
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REVIEW OF PUBLICLY FUNDED ENTITIES		ENFORCEMENT
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AUDIT OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

11.1 Definitions.

1. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a. “*Department*” means any authority charged by law with official responsibility for the expenditure of public money of the state and any agency receiving money from the general revenues of the state.
 - b. “*Examination*” means procedures that are less in scope than an audit but which are directed toward reviewing financial activities and compliance with legal requirements.
 - c. “*Governmental subdivision*” means cities and administrative agencies established by

cities, hospitals or health care facilities established by a city, counties, county hospitals organized under chapters 347 and 347A, memorial hospitals organized under chapter 37, entities organized under chapter 28E, community colleges, area education agencies, and school districts.

d. “*Regents institutions*” means the institutions governed by the board of regents under section 262.7.

2. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

[C24, 27, 31, §339; C35, §101-a1; C39, §101.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.1]

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §1

Referred to in §24.24

11.2 Annual settlements.

1. The auditor of state shall annually, and more often if deemed necessary, audit the state and all state officers and departments receiving or expending state funds, except that the accounts, records, and documents of the treasurer of state shall be audited daily.

2. Departments shall immediately notify the auditor of state regarding any suspected embezzlement, theft, or other significant financial irregularities.

3. In conjunction with the audit of the state board of regents required under this section, the auditor of state, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, shall perform audit testing on the state board of regents’ investments. The auditor shall report to the state board of regents concerning compliance with state law and state board of regents’ investment policies. The state board of regents is responsible for remedying any reported noncompliance with its own policy or practices.

a. The state board of regents shall make available to the auditor of state and treasurer of state the most recent annual report of any investment entity or investment professional employed by a regents institution.

b. All contracts or agreements with an investment entity or investment professional employed by a regents institution shall require the investment entity or investment professional employed by a regents institution to notify in writing the state board of regents within thirty days of receipt of all communication from an independent auditor or the auditor of state or any regulatory authority of the existence of a material weakness in internal control, or regulatory orders or sanctions against the investment entity or investment professional, with regard to the type of services being performed under the contracts or agreements. This provision shall not be limited or avoided by another contractual provision.

c. The audit under this section shall not be certified until the most recent annual reports of any investment entity or investment professional employed by a regents institution are reviewed by the auditor of state.

d. The review of the most recent annual report to shareholders of an open-end management investment company or an unincorporated investment company or investment trust registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 270.30d-1 or the review, by the person performing the audit, of the most recent annual report to shareholders, call reports, or the findings pursuant to a regular examination under state or federal law, to the extent the findings are not confidential, of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union shall satisfy the review requirements of this subsection.

e. As used in this subsection, “*investment entity*” and “*investment professional*” exclude a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union when acting as an approved depository pursuant to chapter 12C.

[C97, §161; S13, §161-a; C24, 27, 31, §340; C35, §101-a2; C39, §101.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.2]

92 Acts, ch 1156, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §131; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §2 – 4; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §4

Referred to in §24.24, 262.14, 422.72

11.3 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 70, § 1.**11.4 Report of audits.**

1. The auditor of state shall make or cause to be made and filed and kept in the auditor's office written reports of all audits and examinations, which reports shall include, if applicable, the following:

- a. The financial condition of the state or department.
- b. Whether, in the auditor's opinion,
 - (1) Funds have been expended for the purpose for which appropriated.
 - (2) The department so audited or examined is efficiently conducted, and if the maximum results for the money expended are obtained.
 - (3) The work of the departments so audited or examined needlessly conflicts with or duplicates the work done by any other department.
- c. All illegal or unbusinesslike practices.
- d. Any recommendations for greater simplicity, accuracy, efficiency, or economy in the operation of the business of the several departments and institutions.
- e. Any other information which, in the auditor's judgment, may be of value.

2. The state auditor is hereby authorized to obtain, maintain, and operate, under the auditor's exclusive control such machinery as may be necessary to print confidential reports and documents originating in the auditor's office.

[S13, §161-a; C24, 27, 31, §342; C35, §101-a4; C39, §101.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.4]

92 Acts, ch 1242, §14; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §117; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §5, 6

Referred to in §24.24

11.5 Method of keeping accounts.

Each department and institution of the state shall keep its records and accounts in such form and by such methods as to be able to exhibit in its reports the matters required by the auditor of state, unless otherwise specifically prescribed by law. Each department and institution of the state shall keep its records and accounts in a current condition. The failure of the head of any department of the state to comply with this provision shall be ground for the department head's suspension from office.

[S13, §161-a; C24, 27, 31, §343; C35, §101-a5; C39, §101.5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.5]

Referred to in §24.24

Suspension of state officers, chapter 67

11.5A Audit or examination — costs.

When requested by the auditor of state, the department of management shall transfer from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury an amount not exceeding the expenses and prorated salary costs already paid to perform audits or examinations of state departments and agencies, the offices of the judicial branch, and federal financial assistance as defined in the federal Single Audit Act, 31 U.S.C. § 7501, et seq., received by all other departments, as listed in section 11.5B, for which payments by agencies have not been made. Upon payment by the departments, the auditor of state shall credit the payments to the state treasury.

87 Acts, ch 234, §422; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §9; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §7; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §5

11.5B Repayment of audit expenses by state departments and agencies.

The auditor of state shall be reimbursed by a department or agency for performing audits or examinations of the following state departments or agencies, or funds received by a department or agency:

1. Department of commerce.
2. Department of human services.
3. State department of transportation.
4. Iowa department of public health.
5. State board of regents.
6. Department of agriculture and land stewardship.

7. Iowa veterans home.
 8. Department of education.
 9. Department of workforce development.
 10. Department of natural resources.
 11. Offices of the clerks of the district court of the judicial branch.
 12. The Iowa public employees' retirement system.
 13. Federal financial assistance, as defined in the federal Single Audit Act, 31 U.S.C. § 7501, et seq., received by all other departments.
 14. Department of administrative services.
- 90 Acts, ch 1247, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §24; 94 Acts, ch 1187, §16; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §10; 2000 Acts, ch 1141, §13, 19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1144, §1, 13; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §8, 9; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §37, 89

Referred to in §11.5A

AUDIT OF GOVERNMENTAL SUBDIVISIONS AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

11.6 Audits of governmental subdivisions and related organizations — consultative services.

1. *a.* (1) Except for entities organized under chapter 28E having gross receipts of one hundred thousand dollars or less in a fiscal year, the financial condition and transactions of all government subdivisions shall be audited annually, except that cities having a population of less than two thousand and budgeted gross expenditures of one million dollars or more in a fiscal year shall be subject to a required fiscal year examination for that fiscal year according to procedures established by the office of auditor of state, and cities having a population of less than two thousand and budgeted gross expenditures of less than one million dollars in a fiscal year shall be subject to periodic examination by the auditor of state according to procedures established by the auditor of state, and may be examined as otherwise provided in this section. However, a city having a population of less than two thousand and budgeted gross expenditures of one million dollars or more in a fiscal year shall not be subject to a required fiscal year examination until the city has two consecutive years of budgeted gross expenditures of one million dollars or more in both fiscal years, and such examination shall be conducted during the second of such fiscal years. A city meeting the requirements for a periodic examination shall be subject to an examination under this section at least once during an eight-year period at a time determined by the auditor of state. The audit of school districts shall include an audit of all school funds including categorical funding provided by the state, the certified annual financial report, the certified enrollment as provided in section 257.6, supplementary weighting as provided in section 257.11, the revenues and expenditures of any nonprofit school organization established pursuant to section 279.62, and entrepreneurial education funds established pursuant to section 298A.15. Differences in certified enrollment shall be reported to the department of management. The audit of school districts shall include at a minimum a determination that the laws of the state are being followed, that categorical funding is not used to supplant other funding except as otherwise provided, that supplementary weighting is pursuant to an eligible sharing condition, and that postsecondary courses provided in accordance with section 257.11 and chapter 261E supplement, rather than supplant, school district courses. The audit of a city that owns or operates a municipal utility providing local exchange services pursuant to chapter 476 shall include performing tests of the city's compliance with section 388.10. The audit of a city that owns or operates a municipal utility providing telecommunications services pursuant to section 388.10 shall include performing tests of the city's compliance with section 388.10.

(2) Subject to the exceptions and requirements of subsections 2 and 3, and subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), audits or required fiscal year examinations shall be made as determined by the governmental subdivision either by the auditor of state or by certified

public accountants, certified in the state of Iowa, and they shall be paid from the proper public funds of the governmental subdivision. However, a periodic examination of a city shall be conducted by the auditor of state or by a certified public accountant employed by the auditor of state pursuant to section 11.32, and shall be paid from examination fees collected pursuant to subsection 11.

b. The financial condition and transactions of community mental health centers organized under chapter 230A, substance abuse programs organized under chapter 125, and community action agencies organized under chapter 216A, shall be audited at least once each year.

c. (1) In conjunction with the audit of the governmental subdivision required under this section, the auditor shall also perform tests for compliance with the investment policy of the governmental subdivision. The results of the compliance testing shall be reported in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The auditor may also make recommendations for changes to investment policy or practices. The governmental subdivision is responsible for the remedy of reported noncompliance with its policy or practices.

(2) (a) As part of its audit, the governmental subdivision is responsible for obtaining and providing to the auditor the audited financial statements and related report on internal control of outside persons, performing any of the following during the period under audit for the governmental subdivision:

- (i) Investing public funds.
- (ii) Advising on the investment of public funds.
- (iii) Directing the deposit or investment of public funds.
- (iv) Acting in a fiduciary capacity for the governmental subdivision.

(b) The audit under this section shall not be certified until all material information required by this subparagraph is reviewed by the auditor.

(3) The review by the auditor of the most recent annual report to shareholders of an open-end management investment company or an unincorporated investment company or investment trust registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 270.30d-1 or the review, by the auditor, of the most recent annual report to shareholders, call reports, or the findings pursuant to a regular examination under state or federal law, to the extent the findings are not confidential, of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union shall satisfy the review requirements of this paragraph.

(4) All contracts or agreements with outside persons performing any of the functions listed in subparagraph (2) shall require the outside person to notify in writing the governmental subdivision within thirty days of receipt of all communication from the auditor or any regulatory authority of the existence of a material weakness in internal control, or regulatory orders or sanctions against the outside person, with regard to the type of services being performed under the contracts or agreements. This provision shall not be limited or avoided by another contractual provision.

(5) As used in this subsection, “*outside person*” excludes a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union when acting as an approved depository pursuant to chapter 12C.

(6) A joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E shall file the audit reports required by this chapter with the administrator of the securities and regulated industries bureau of the insurance division of the department of commerce within ten days of receipt from the auditor. The auditor of a joint investment trust shall provide written notice to the administrator of the time of delivery of the reports to the joint investment trust.

(7) If during the course of an audit of a joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E, the auditor determines the existence of a material weakness in the internal control or a material violation of the internal control, the auditor shall report the determination to the joint investment trust which shall notify the administrator in writing within twenty-four hours, and provide a copy of the notification to the auditor. The auditor shall provide, within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the copy of the notice, written acknowledgment of the receipt to the administrator. If the joint investment trust does not make the notification within twenty-four hours, or the auditor does not receive a copy of the notification within twenty-four hours, the auditor shall immediately notify the administrator

in writing of the material weakness in the internal control or the material violation of the internal control.

2. A governmental subdivision contracting with certified public accountants shall do so in a reasonable manner on the basis of competence and qualification for the services required and for a fair and reasonable price utilizing procedures which include a written request for proposals.

3. A township or city for which audits are not required under subsection 1 may contract with or employ the auditor of state or certified public accountants for an audit or examination of its financial transactions and condition of its funds. An audit is mandatory on application by one hundred or more taxpayers, or if there are fewer than six hundred sixty-seven taxpayers in the township or city, then by fifteen percent of the taxpayers. Payment for the audit or examination shall be made from the proper public funds of the township or city.

4. *a.* In addition to the powers and duties under other provisions of the Code, the auditor of state may at any time cause to be made a complete or partial reaudit of the financial condition and transactions of any governmental subdivision, or an office of any governmental subdivision, if any of the following conditions exists:

(1) The auditor of state has probable cause to believe such action is necessary in the public interest because of a material deficiency in an audit of the governmental subdivision filed with the auditor of state or because of a substantial failure of the audit to comply with the standards and procedures established and published by the auditor of state.

(2) The auditor of state receives from an elected official or employee of the governmental subdivision a written request for a complete or partial reaudit of the governmental subdivision.

(3) The auditor of state receives a petition signed by at least one hundred eligible electors of the governmental subdivision requesting a complete or partial reaudit of the governmental subdivision. If the governmental subdivision has not contracted with or employed a certified public accountant to perform an audit of the fiscal year in which the petition is received by the auditor of state, the auditor of state may perform an audit required by subsection 1 or 3.

b. The reaudit shall be paid from the proper public funds available in the office of the auditor of state. In the event the audited governmental subdivision recovers damages from a person performing a previous audit due to negligent performance of that audit or breach of the audit contract, the auditor of state shall be entitled to reimbursement on an equitable basis for funds expended from any recovery made by the governmental subdivision.

5. The auditor of state may, within three years of filing, during normal business hours upon reasonable notice of at least twenty-four hours, review the audit work papers prepared in the performance of an audit or examination conducted pursuant to this section.

6. An audit required by this section shall be completed within nine months following the end of the fiscal year that is subject to the audit. At the request of the governmental subdivision, the auditor of state may extend the nine-month time limitation upon a finding that the extension is necessary and not contrary to the public interest and that the failure to meet the deadline was not intentional.

7. The auditor of state shall make guidelines available to the public setting forth accounting and auditing standards and procedures and audit and legal compliance programs to be applied in the audit of the governmental subdivisions of the state, which shall require a review of internal control and specify testing for compliance. The guidelines shall include a requirement that the certified public accountant and governmental subdivision immediately notify the auditor of state regarding any suspected embezzlement, theft, or other significant financial irregularities. The auditor of state shall also provide standard reporting formats for use in reporting the results of an audit of a governmental subdivision.

8. The auditor of state shall provide advice and counsel to public entities and certified public accountants concerning audit and examination matters. The auditor of state shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to establish a fee schedule based upon the prevailing rate for the service rendered. The auditor of state shall obtain payment from a public entity or certified public accountant for advisory and consultation services rendered pursuant to this subsection. The auditor of state may waive any charge provided in this subsection and may determine to provide certain services without cost.

9. Accounts of the Iowa state association of counties, the Iowa league of cities, and the Iowa association of school boards shall be audited annually by either the auditor of state or a certified public accountant certified in the state of Iowa. The audit shall state all moneys expended for expenses incurred by and salaries paid to legislative representatives and lobbyists of the association audited.

10. The auditor of state shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to establish and collect a filing fee for the filing of each report of audit or examination conducted pursuant to subsection 1, paragraphs “a” and “c”, subsection 2, and subsection 3. The funds collected shall be maintained in a segregated account for use by the office of the auditor of state in performing audits conducted pursuant to subsection 4 and for work paper reviews conducted pursuant to subsection 5. Any funds collected by the auditor pursuant to subsection 4 shall be deposited in this account. Notwithstanding section 8.33, the funds in this account shall not revert at the end of any fiscal year.

11. a. The auditor of state shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to establish and collect a periodic examination fee from cities that are not required to have an audit or required fiscal year examination conducted pursuant to subsection 1 during a fiscal year. Such fees are due on March 31 each year. The auditor of state shall base the fees on a sliding scale, based on the city’s budgeted gross expenditures, to produce total revenue of not more than three hundred seventy-five thousand dollars for each fiscal year. However, cities that pay a filing fee for an audit or examination pursuant to subsection 10 during the fiscal year are not required to pay the examination fee. The funds collected shall be maintained in a segregated account for use by the office of the auditor of state in performing periodic examinations conducted pursuant to subsection 1. However, if the fees collected in one fiscal year exceed three hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, the auditor of state shall apply the excess funds to provide training to city officials on municipal financial management or shall contract with a qualified organization to provide such training. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any fees collected by the auditor of state for these purposes that remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state or any other fund but shall remain available for use for the following fiscal year for the purposes authorized in this subsection.

b. The auditor of state shall provide an annual report by January 15 of each year to the general assembly’s standing committees on government oversight, advising the general assembly on the status of the account created in this subsection and on the status of the required fiscal year examinations and periodic examinations of cities.

12. Each governmental subdivision shall keep its records and accounts in such form and by such methods as to be able to exhibit in its reports the matters required by the auditor of state, unless a form or method is otherwise specifically prescribed by law. Each governmental subdivision shall keep its records and accounts in current condition.

[S13, §100-d, 1056-a11, -a13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §113; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §11.6; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.6, 332.3(27); S81, §11.6; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1000]

84 Acts, ch 1123, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1128, §1; 89 Acts, ch 264, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1013, §1; 91 Acts, ch 267, §222; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §2 – 4; 92 Acts, ch 1187, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1232, §301; 92 Acts, ch 1242, §16, 17; 96 Acts, ch 1215, §20; 2004 Acts, ch 1022, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1048, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §90; 2006 Acts, ch 1117, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §118 – 120; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, §42; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §10 – 19; 2012 Acts, ch 1107, §1, 2, 4; 2013 Acts, ch 71, §1, 4; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §45, 46

Referred to in §11.19, 11.24, 15J.7, 123.58, 125.55, 216A.98, 230A.110, 256F.4, 257.6, 279.38, 331.402, 331.902, 358C.12, 364.5, 388.10, 403.23, 411.5

2012 amendments to subsection 1, paragraph a, and adding subsection 11 take effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1107, §4

See Code editor’s note on simple harmonization

Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

Subsection 10 amended

NEW subsection 11 and former subsection 11 renumbered as 12

11.7 through 11.10 Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 75, § 41. See § 11.31 and 11.41(2).

11.11 Scope of audits.

The written report of the audit of a governmental subdivision shall include the auditor's opinion as to whether a governmental subdivision's financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or with an other comprehensive basis of accounting. As a part of conducting an audit of a governmental subdivision, an evaluation of internal control and tests for compliance with laws and regulations shall be performed. As part of conducting an audit of a governmental subdivision, an examination of the governmental subdivision's compliance with the reporting requirements of section 331.403, subsection 3, or section 384.22, subsection 2, if applicable, shall be performed.

[S13, §100-d, 1056-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §117; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.11]

2011 Acts, ch 75, §20; 2012 Acts, ch 1124, §3

Referred to in §123.58

Section not amended; editorial change applied

11.12 and 11.13 Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 75, § 41. See § 11.51 and 11.52.

11.14 Reports — public inspection.

1. A written report of an audit or examination shall be provided to the governmental subdivision and filed with the auditor of state. All reports shall be open to public inspection, including copies on file in the office of the state auditor, and refusal on the part of any public official to permit such inspection when such reports have been filed with the state auditor shall constitute a simple misdemeanor.

2. In addition to subsection 1, notice that the report has been filed shall be forwarded immediately to each newspaper, radio station, or television station located in the governmental subdivision that was audited or examined. However, if there is no newspaper, radio station, or television station located in the governmental subdivision, such notice shall be sent to the official newspapers of the county.

[S13, §100-d, 1056-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §120; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.14]

2011 Acts, ch 75, §21

Referred to in §123.58, 125.55, 216A.98, 256F.4

11.15 through 11.17 Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 75, § 41. See § 11.42, 11.53, and 11.54.

11.18 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 264, § 10.

11.19 Auditor's powers and duties.

1. Where an audit or examination is made under contract with, or employment of, certified public accountants, the auditor shall, in all matters pertaining to an authorized audit or examination, have all of the powers and be vested with all the authority of state auditors employed by the auditor of state, and the cost of the audit or examination shall be paid by the governmental subdivision procuring the audit or examination. A detailed statement of the cost of the audit or examination shall be filed with the governmental subdivision. Upon completion of such audit or examination, a copy of the report and a detailed, itemized statement of cost, including hours spent performing the audit or examination, shall be filed with the auditor of state in a manner specified by the auditor of state.

2. Failure to file the report and the statement of cost with the auditor of state within thirty days after receiving notification of not receiving the report and the statement of cost shall bar the accountant from making any governmental subdivision audits or examinations under section 11.6 for the following fiscal year.

[C39, §124.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.19]

89 Acts, ch 264, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §22

Referred to in §125.55, 216A.98, 230A.110, 256F.4

11.20 Bills — audit and payment.

If the audit or examination is made by the auditor of state under this chapter, each auditor shall file with the auditor of state an itemized, certified and sworn voucher of time and expense that the auditor is actually engaged in the audit or examination. The salaries shall be included in a two-week payroll period. Upon approval of the auditor of state the director of the department of administrative services may issue warrants for the payment of the vouchers and salary payments from any unappropriated funds in the state treasury. Repayment to the state shall be made as provided by section 11.21.

[S13, §100-a, -e, 1056-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §125; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.20]

84 Acts, ch 1118, §1; 85 Acts, ch 67, §4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §23

Referred to in §11.21

11.21 Repayment — objections.

1. Upon payment by the state of the salary and expenses, the auditor of state shall file with the warrant-issuing officer of the governmental subdivision whose offices were audited or examined a sworn statement consisting of the itemized expenses paid and prorated salary costs paid under section 11.20. Upon approval by the governing body of the governmental subdivision, payment shall be made from the proper public funds of the governmental subdivision. In the event of the disapproval by the governing body of the governmental subdivision of any items included on the statement, written objections shall be filed with the auditor of state within thirty days from the filing of the sworn statement with the warrant-issuing officer of the governmental subdivision. Disapproved items of the statement shall be paid the auditor of state upon receiving final decisions emanating from public hearing established by the auditor of state.

2. Whenever the governing body of the governmental subdivision files written objections on the question of compensation and expenses with the auditor of state, the auditor or the auditor's representative shall hold a public hearing in the governmental subdivision where the audit or examination was made and shall give the complaining board notice of the time and place of hearing. After such hearing the auditor shall have the power to reduce the compensation and expenses of the auditor whose bills have been questioned.

[S13, §100-a, -e, 1056-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §126; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.21]

83 Acts, ch 123, §28, 209; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §24

Referred to in §11.20, 123.58, 331.401

11.22 Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 123, § 206, 209.

11.23 Duty to install. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 75, § 41.

REVIEW OF PUBLICLY FUNDED ENTITIES

11.24 Review of entities receiving public moneys.

1. The auditor of state may, at the request of a department, review, during normal business hours upon reasonable notice of at least twenty-four hours, the audit working papers prepared by a certified public accountant covering the receipt and expenditure of state or federal funds provided by the department to any other entity to determine if the receipt and expenditure of those funds by the entity is consistent with the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements governing those funds. Upon completion of the review, the auditor of state shall report whether, in the auditor of state's judgment, the auditor of state believes the certified public accountant's working papers adequately demonstrate that the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements governing the funds have been substantially complied with. If the auditor of state does not believe the certified public accountant's working papers adequately demonstrate that the laws, rules,

regulations, and contractual agreements have been substantially complied with or believes a complete or partial reaudit is necessary based on the provisions of section 11.6, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1) or (2), the auditor of state shall notify the certified public accountant and the department of the actions the auditor of state believes are necessary to determine whether the entity is in substantial compliance with those laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements. The auditor of state may assist departments with actions to determine whether the entity is in substantial compliance. Departments requesting the review shall reimburse the auditor of state for the cost of the review and any subsequent assistance provided by the auditor of state.

2. The auditor of state may, at the request of a department, review the records covering the receipt and expenditure of state or federal funds provided by the department to any other entity which has not been audited by a certified public accountant to determine if the receipt and expenditure of those funds by the entity is consistent with the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements governing those funds. Upon completion of the review, the auditor of state shall report whether, in the auditor of state’s judgment, the auditor of state believes the entity adequately demonstrated that the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements governing the funds have been substantially complied with. If the auditor of state does not believe the entity adequately demonstrated that the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements have been substantially complied with, the auditor of state shall notify the department of the actions the auditor of state believes are necessary to determine whether the entity is in substantial compliance with those laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements. The auditor of state may assist a department with actions to determine whether the entity is in substantial compliance. Departments requesting the review shall reimburse the auditor of state for the cost of the review and any subsequent assistance provided by the auditor of state.

3. When, in the auditor of state’s judgment, the auditor of state finds that sufficient information is available to demonstrate that an entity receiving state or federal funds from a department may not have substantially complied with the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements governing those funds, the auditor of state shall notify the department providing those funds to the entity of the auditor of state’s finding. The department shall cooperate with the auditor of state to establish actions to be taken to determine whether substantial compliance with those laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements has been achieved by the entity receiving the state or federal funds from the department. Departments providing the state or federal funds shall reimburse the auditor of state for any actions taken by the auditor of state to determine whether the entity has substantially complied with the laws, rules, regulations, and contractual agreements governing the funds provided by the department for costs expended after the date the auditor of state notifies the department of an issue involving substantial compliance pursuant to the requirements of this subsection.

[C81, §7A.8]

C87, §11.36

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §193

CS2011, §11.24

Audits of community action agencies, §216A.98

11.25 Reports required. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 75, § 41.

REVIEW OF TARGETED SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENT ACTIVITIES

11.26 Targeted small business.

After the conclusion of each fiscal year, the auditor of state shall annually conduct a review of whether state agencies are meeting their goal for procurement activities conducted pursuant to sections 73.15 through 73.21, and compliance with the forty-eight hour notice provision in section 73.16, subsection 2. By December 31 of each year, the auditor of state

shall file a written report with the governor and the general assembly which shall include the findings of the review. The auditor of state may charge a fee to cover the costs of conducting activities under this section. The first report filed pursuant to this section shall be for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007. However, the auditor of state shall file a report pursuant to this section by March 1, 2008, for the time period beginning July 1, 2007, and ending September 30, 2007.

2007 Acts, ch 207, §2, 18

CS2007, §11.46

CS2011, §11.26

11.27 Biennial report. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 75, § 41.

REPORTS

11.28 Individual audit or examination reports.

Audit or examination reports shall include applicable exhibits, schedules, findings, and recommendations. The format of the reports shall comply with applicable professional accounting and auditing standards or procedures established by the auditor of state. Where applicable, the reports shall also set forth the average cost per year for the inmates, members, clients, patients, and students served. The reports shall make recommendations as may be deemed of advantage and to the best interests of the taxpayers of the state.

[C35, §130-e5; C39, §**130.7**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.28]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1973; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 121, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §25

Referred to in §11.42

11.29 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 115, § 83.

APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION

11.30 Salary.

The salary of the auditor of state shall be as fixed by the general assembly.

[C31, 35, §130-c1; C39, §**130.9**; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.30]

11.31 State auditors.

1. The auditor of state shall appoint such number of state auditors as may be necessary to make audits and examinations as required in this chapter. The auditors shall be of recognized skill and integrity and familiar with the system of accounting used in departments or governmental subdivisions and with the laws relating to the affairs of departments or governmental subdivisions. Such auditors shall be subject at all times to the direction of the auditor of state.

2. The auditor of state shall appoint such additional assistants to the auditors as may be necessary, who shall be subject to discharge at any time by the auditor of state.

3. Any auditor or assistant who is found guilty of falsifying a time and expense voucher or engagement report shall be immediately discharged by the auditor of state and shall not be eligible for reemployment. Such auditor or assistant must thereupon reimburse the auditor of state for all such compensation and expenses so found to have been overpaid and in the event of failure to do so, the auditor of state may collect the same amount from the auditor's surety by suit, if necessary.

2011 Acts, ch 75, §33

Referred to in §123.58

OUTSIDE ACCOUNTANTS

11.32 Certified accountants employed.

Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the auditor of state, with the prior written permission of the state executive council, from employing certified public accountants for specific assignments. The auditor of state may employ such accountants for any assignment expressly reserved to the auditor of state. Payments, after approval by the executive council, shall be made to the accountants so employed from funds from which the auditor of state would have been paid had the auditor of state performed the assignment, or if such specific funds are not available, then authorization of the expense by the executive council shall be requested, and if authorized shall be paid from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §11.32]

2011 Acts, ch 75, §26; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §18, 158

Referred to in §11.6

11.33 through 11.35 Reserved.

11.36 Review of entities receiving public moneys. Transferred to § 11.24.

11.37 through 11.40 Reserved.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

11.41 Access to information — confidentiality.

1. The auditor of state, when conducting any audit or examination required or permitted by this chapter, shall at all times have access to all information, records, instrumentalities, and properties used in the performance of the audited or examined entities' statutory duties or contractual responsibilities. All audited or examined entities shall cooperate with the auditor of state in the performance of the audit or examination and make available the information, records, instrumentalities, and properties upon the request of the auditor of state.

2. Auditors shall have the right while conducting audits or examinations to have full access to all papers, books, records, and documents of any officers or employees and shall have the right, in the presence of the custodian or the custodian's designee, to have full access to the cash drawers and cash in the official custody of the officer or employee and, during business hours, to examine the public accounts of the department or governmental subdivision in any depository which has public funds in its custody pursuant to the law.

3. If the information, records, instrumentalities, and properties sought by the auditor of state are required by law to be kept confidential, the auditor of state shall have access to the information, records, instrumentalities, and properties, but shall maintain the confidentiality of all such information and is subject to the same penalties as the lawful custodian of the information for dissemination of the information. However, the auditor of state shall not have access to the income tax returns of individuals.

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 75, §27; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §5

Referred to in §123.58, 422.20, 422.72

Subsection 1 amended

11.42 Disclosures prohibited.

1. Notwithstanding chapter 22, information received during the course of any audit or examination, including allegations of misconduct or noncompliance, and all audit or examination work papers shall be maintained as confidential.

2. Information maintained as confidential as provided by this section may be disclosed for any of the following reasons:

- a. As necessary to complete the audit or examination.
- b. To the extent the auditor is required by law to report the same or to testify in court.

3. Upon completion of an audit or examination, a report shall be prepared as required by section 11.28 and all information included in the report shall be public information.

4. Any violation of this section shall be grounds for termination of employment with the auditor of state.

2011 Acts, ch 75, §28

11.43 through 11.45 Reserved.

11.46 Targeted small business. Transferred to § 11.26.

11.47 through 11.50 Reserved.

ENFORCEMENT

11.51 Subpoenas.

The auditor of state shall, in all matters pertaining to an authorized audit or examination, have power to issue subpoenas of all kinds, administer oaths and examine witnesses, either orally or in writing, and the expense attending the same, including the expense of taking oral examinations, shall be paid as other expenses of the auditor.

2011 Acts, ch 75, §29

Expenses, §11.21

11.52 Refusal to testify.

In case any witness duly subpoenaed refuses to attend, or refuses to produce documents, books, and papers, or attends and refuses to make oath or affirmation, or, being sworn or affirmed, refuses to testify, the auditor of state or the auditor's designee may apply to the district court, or any judge of said district having jurisdiction thereof, for the enforcement of attendance and answers to questions as provided by law in the matter of taking depositions.

2011 Acts, ch 75, §30

Procedure for contempt, §622.76, 622.77, 622.84, 622.102, chapter 665

11.53 Report filed with county attorney.

If an audit or examination discloses any irregularity in the collection or disbursement of public funds, in the abatement of taxes, or other findings the auditor believes represent significant noncompliance, a copy of the report shall be filed with the county attorney, and it shall be the county attorney's duty to cooperate with the state auditor, and, in proper cases, with the attorney general, to secure the correction of the irregularity.

2011 Acts, ch 75, §31

Referred to in §331.756(11)

11.54 Duty of attorney general.

In the event an audit or examination discloses any grounds which would be grounds for removal from office, a copy of the report shall be provided and filed by the auditor of state in the office of the attorney general of the state, who shall thereupon take such action as, in the attorney general's judgment, the facts and circumstances warrant.

2011 Acts, ch 75, §32

CHAPTER 12

TREASURER OF STATE

Referred to in §159.35

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

12.1 Office — accounts — reports.

The treasurer shall keep the treasurer’s office at the seat of government, and shall keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements at the treasury in books kept for that purpose, in which the treasurer shall specify the names of the persons from whom money is received, and on what account, and the time thereof.

The treasurer is responsible for reporting on the bonding activities of all political subdivisions, instrumentalities, and agencies of the state and shall make recommendations to the general assembly and the governor on modification in the bonding authority. The treasurer shall notify each political subdivision, instrumentality, and agency of the state to report to the treasurer the amount of bonds outstanding and each new bond issue. The treasurer shall adopt rules and establish forms for carrying out this provision. Each political subdivision, instrumentality, and agency of the state shall provide all the information required by the treasurer under this provision.

[C51, §62; R60, §83; C73, §75; C97, §101; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §131; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.1]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §823

12.2 Daily balance sheet.

The treasurer of state shall so keep the books of the treasurer’s office that at the close of each day’s business the account of each fund will show the balance or deficit therein, and show also the total amount of the money in the state treasury, and should the books not be in balance, the daily statement shall show the amount of the surplus or deficit by which the books fail to balance.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §132; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.2]

12.3 Record and payment of warrants.

The treasurer of state shall keep a record of warrants issued as certified by the director of the department of administrative services, and receive in payment of public dues the warrants so issued in conformity with law, and redeem the same, if there be money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and on receiving any such warrant shall cause the person presenting it to endorse it, and shall indicate on its face in a suitable manner that it has been redeemed, and keep a record of warrants redeemed showing the name of the person to whom paid, date of payment, and amount of interest paid.

[C51, §63; R60, §84; C73, §76; C97, §102; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §133; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.3]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12.4 Receipts.

When money is paid to the treasurer, the treasurer shall execute receipts in duplicate therefor, stating the fund to which it belongs, one of which must be delivered to the director of the department of administrative services in order to obtain the proper credit, and the treasurer must be charged therewith.

[C51, §64; R60, §85; C73, §77; C97, §103; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §134; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.4]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12.5 Payment.

The treasurer shall pay no money from the treasury but upon the warrants of the director of the department of administrative services, and only in the order of their presentation.

[C51, §65; R60, §86; C73, §78; C97, §104; S13, §104; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §135; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.5]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Warrants not paid for want of funds, chapter 74

12.6 Report to and account with director of the department of administrative services.

Once in each week the treasurer shall certify to the director of the department of administrative services the number, date, amount, and payee of each warrant taken up by the treasurer, with the date when taken up, and the amount of interest allowed; and on the first Monday of January, and the first day of April, July, and October, annually, the treasurer is directed to account with the director of the department of administrative services and deposit with the department of administrative services all such warrants received at the treasury, and take the director's receipt therefor.

[C51, §67; R60, §88; C73, §80; C97, §106; S13, §106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §137; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.6]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12.7 Interest on bonds.

When interest on any bonds of the state becomes due, the treasurer shall provide funds for the payment thereof on the day and at the place where payable; and persons holding such bonds are required to present the same at such place within ten days from such day, at the expiration of which time the funds remaining unexpended and vouchers for interest paid shall be returned to the treasury.

[C73, §82; C97, §108; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §138; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.7]

Deposits in general, §12C.1

12.8 Investment or deposit of surplus — appropriation — investment income — lending securities.

1. The treasurer of state shall invest or deposit, subject to chapters 12F and 12H and as provided by law, any of the public funds not currently needed for operating expenses and shall do so upon receipt of monthly notice from the director of the department of administrative services of the amount not so needed. In the event of loss on redemption or sale of securities

invested as prescribed by law, and if the transaction is reported to the executive council, neither the treasurer nor director of the department of administrative services is personally liable but the loss shall be charged against the funds which would have received the profits or interest of the investment and there is appropriated from the funds the amount so required.

2. Investment income may be used to maintain compensating balances, pay transaction costs for investments made by the treasurer of state, and pay administrative and related overhead costs incurred by the treasurer of state in the management of money. The treasurer of state shall coordinate with the affected departments to determine how compensating balances, transaction costs, or money management and related costs will be established. All charges against a retirement system must be documented and notification of the charges shall be made to the appropriate administration of the retirement system affected.

3. The treasurer of state, with the approval of the investment board of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, may conduct a program of lending securities in the Iowa public employees' retirement system portfolio. When securities are loaned as provided by this paragraph, the treasurer shall act in the manner provided for investment of moneys in the Iowa public employees' retirement fund under section 97B.7A. The treasurer of state shall report at least annually to the investment board of the Iowa public employees' retirement system on the program and shall provide additional information on the program upon the request of the investment board or the employees of the Iowa public employees' retirement system.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §141; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.8]

84 Acts, ch 1180, §6; 85 Acts, ch 227, §6; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §1; 91 Acts, ch 268, §123; 94 Acts, ch 1001, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §1, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §98, 102; 2007 Acts, ch 39, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 82, §8

Referred to in §12C.7

Investment or deposit, §12B.10

12.9 Employee classifications.

In addition to public employees listed in section 20.4, public employees of the treasurer of state who hold positions that are classified in the administrative assistant series and executive officer series are excluded from chapter 20.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §39

12.10 Deposits by state officers.

Except as otherwise provided, all elective and appointive state officers, boards, commissions, and departments shall, within ten days succeeding the collection, deposit with the treasurer of state, or to the credit of the treasurer of state in any depository designated by the treasurer of state, ninety percent of all fees, commissions, and moneys collected or received. The balance actually collected in cash, remaining in the hands of any officer, board, or department shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars and money collected shall not be held more than thirty days. This section does not apply to the state fair board, the state board of regents, the utilities board of the department of commerce, the director of the department of human services, the Iowa finance authority or to the funds received by the state racing and gaming commission under sections 99D.7 and 99D.14.

[C73, §3778; C97, §191; S13, §170-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §143; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.10]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 83 Acts, ch 187, §29; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §2

Referred to in §524.207, 533.111

12.11 Repealed by 90 Acts, ch 1090, § 1.

12.12 and 12.13 Repealed by 95 Acts, ch 219, § 46.

12.14 Statement itemized.

Each deposit shall be accompanied by an itemized statement of the sources from which the money has been collected, and the funds to be credited, a duplicate of which shall, at the time, be filed with the department of administrative services.

[S13, §170-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §144; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.14] 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12.15 Director and treasurer to keep account.

The treasurer and director of the department of administrative services shall each keep an accurate account of the moneys so deposited.

[S13, §170-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §145; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.15] 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12.16 Swampland indemnity.

All swampland indemnity money paid by the federal government to this state under any Act of Congress relating thereto shall be paid by the treasurer of state to the county treasurer of the county where the land, on account of which such payment is made, is located. The county treasurer shall be liable on a bond for the safe custody of said funds and shall promptly notify the board of supervisors of the receipt thereof. Said funds shall be applied by the said supervisors as required by law.

[S13, §116-d, -e, -f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §146; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.16]

Referred to in §331.552

12.17 Biennial report.

The treasurer of state shall, biennially, at the time provided by law, report to the governor the state of the treasury and exhibit therein the amount received and paid out by the treasurer since the last report, and the balance remaining in the treasury.

[C51, §68; R60, §89; C73, §81; C97, §107; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §147; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.17]

Biennial reports, see §7A.3

Section not amended; footnote deleted

12.18 Salary.

The salary of the treasurer of state shall be as fixed by the general assembly.

[C31, 35, §147-c1; C39, §147.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.18]

12.19 Six-months' limit on checks.

On the first day of each quarter of each fiscal year of the state, the state treasurer shall stop payment on and make void all treasury checks dated six months or more prior to that date, and the state treasurer shall not redeem any such check thereafter.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.19]

12.20 Issuance of new check.

Upon presentation of any check voided as above provided by the holder thereof after said six months' period, the state treasurer is hereby authorized to issue to said holder, a new check for the amount of the original check.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §12.20]

12.21 Accepting credit card payments.

The treasurer of state may enter into an agreement with a financial institution to provide credit card receipt processing for state departments which are authorized by the treasurer of state to accept payment by credit card. A department which accepts credit card payments may adjust its fees to reflect the cost of processing as determined by the treasurer of state. A fee may be charged by a department for using the credit card payment method notwithstanding

any other provision of the Code setting specific fees. The treasurer of state shall adopt rules to implement this section.

89 Acts, ch 120, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1126, §1; 95 Acts, ch 219, §36

12.22 through 12.24 Reserved.

12.25 Legislative findings.

The general assembly finds and declares that because of differences in the timing of the receipt of tax and other revenues and the expenditure of funds by the state, the state has been unable to remain timely on its obligations, including its payments of school aid; the untimely payment of state aid has created a hardship for schools by increasing their costs and hindering their ability to remain timely on their obligations; it would be advantageous to the state to be able to issue notes in anticipation of its tax and other revenues in order to coordinate its cash flow; and pending their use, the proceeds of notes issued in anticipation of tax and other revenues should be invested in order to pay the cost of issuing the notes and as a benefit to the state. It is the purpose of this section and section 12.26 to enable the state to make timely payments of its obligations, including its school aid payments, by securing funds through the issuance of notes in anticipation of the state's tax and other revenues.

85 Acts, ch 34, §18

12.26 Issuance of revenue anticipation notes.

1. In anticipation of the collection of revenues in and for a fiscal year, the treasurer of state may borrow money, and issue notes for the money, in an amount not exceeding the estimated state revenues for that year. The sums so anticipated are appropriated for the payment of the notes with interest at maturity. The notes may be issued prior to the beginning of a fiscal year, but the notes shall be payable not later than the end of the fiscal year for which they are issued. More than one series of notes may be issued in a fiscal year and the proceeds of notes may be used to retire a prior issue of notes provided that the total outstanding at any one time shall not exceed the limit prescribed in this section. The proceeds from the issuance of notes shall be invested in the same manner as other public funds and shall be used only for the purposes for which the anticipated tax revenues were levied, collected, and appropriated.

2. The principal of and the interest on notes are payable solely out of the taxes and revenues of the state for the fiscal year for which the notes are issued. The notes of each issue shall be dated, shall bear interest at a rate or rates which may be variable according to a method approved by the treasurer of state, without regard to any limit contained in chapter 74A or any other law of this state, and shall mature at a time or times not later than the end of the fiscal year, all as determined by the treasurer of state. The notes may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the treasurer of state, at the price and under the terms and conditions provided by the treasurer of state. The treasurer of state shall determine the form of the notes and shall fix the denomination of the notes and the place of payment of principal and interest which may be at any bank within or without the state. The notes shall be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the treasurer of state, the director of management, and the director of the department of administrative services. If an official whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on any notes ceases to hold office before the delivery of the notes, the signature or the facsimile is valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if the official had remained in office until the delivery. All notes issued under this section have the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the laws of this state and without regard to any other law. The notes shall be issued in registered form. The notes may be sold in a manner, at public or private sale, as the treasurer of state may determine without regard to chapter 75.

3. Notes may be issued under this section without obtaining the consent of any officer or agency of this state, and without any other proceedings or conditions other than those proceedings and conditions which are specifically required by this section. The treasurer of state, the director of management, and the director of the department of administrative services are not liable personally on the notes or subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the notes.

4. As used in this section, “notes” means notes and other obligations, including short term obligations backed by a commercial letter of credit, issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to this section.

85 Acts, ch 34, §19; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286
Referred to in §12.25

12.27 Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 73, § 1.

12.28 Centralized financing for state agency purchase of real and personal property.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Financing agreement*” means any lease, lease-purchase agreement, or installment acquisition contract in which the lessee may purchase the leased property at a price which is less than the fair market value of the property at the end of the lease term, or any lease, agreement, or transaction which would be considered under criteria established by the internal revenue service to be a conditional sale agreement for tax purposes.

b. “*State agency*” means a board, commission, bureau, division, office, department, or branch of state government. However, state agency does not mean the state board of regents, institutions governed by the board of regents, or authorities created under chapter 16, 257C, or 261A.

2. The treasurer of state shall have sole authority to enter into financing agreements on behalf of state agencies. The treasurer of state may enter into financing agreements, including master lease-purchase agreements, for the purpose of funding state agency requests for the financing of real or personal property, wherever located within the state, including equipment, buildings, facilities, and structures, or additions or improvements to existing buildings, facilities, and structures. Subject to the selection procedures of section 12.30, the treasurer may employ financial consultants, banks, trustees, insurers, underwriters, accountants, attorneys, and other advisors or consultants as necessary to implement the provisions of this section. The costs of professional services and any other costs of entering into the financing agreements may be included in the financing agreement as a cost of the property being financed.

3. The financing agreement may provide for ultimate ownership of the property by the state. Title to all property acquired in this manner shall be taken and held in the name of the state. The state shall be the lessee or contracting party under all financing agreements entered into pursuant to this section. The financing agreements may contain provisions pertaining, but not limited to, interest, term, prepayment, and the state’s obligation to make payments on the financing agreement beyond the current budget year subject to availability of appropriations. All projects financed under this section shall be deemed to be for an essential governmental purpose.

4. The treasurer of state may contract for additional security or liquidity for a financing agreement and may enter into agreements for letters of credit, lines of credit, insurance, or other forms of security with respect to rental and other payments due under a financing agreement. Fees for the costs of additional security or liquidity are a cost of entering into the financing agreement and may be paid from funds annually appropriated by the general assembly to the state agency for which the property is being obtained, from other funds legally available, or from proceeds of the financing agreement. The provision of a financing agreement which provides that a portion of the periodic rental or lease payment be applied as interest is subject to chapter 74A. Other laws relating to interest rates do not apply. Chapter 75 does not apply to financing agreements entered into pursuant to this section.

5. Payments and other costs due under financing agreements entered into pursuant to this section shall be payable from funds annually appropriated by the general assembly to the state agency for which the property is being obtained or from other funds legally available. The treasurer of state, in cooperation with the department of administrative services, shall implement procedures to ensure that state agencies are timely in making payments due under the financing agreements.

6. The maximum principal amount of financing agreements which the treasurer of state can enter into shall be one million dollars per state agency in a fiscal year, subject to the

requirements of section 8.46. For the fiscal year, the treasurer of state shall not enter into more than one million dollars of financing agreements per state agency, not considering interest expense. However, the treasurer of state may enter into financing agreements in excess of the one million dollar per agency per fiscal year limit if a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly, or the legislative council if the general assembly is not in session, and the governor, authorize the treasurer of state to enter into additional financing agreements above the one million dollar authorization contained in this section. The treasurer of state shall not enter into a financing agreement for real or personal property which is to be constructed for use as a prison or prison-related facility without prior authorization by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approval by the governor of the use, location, and maximum cost, not including interest expense, of the real or personal property to be financed. However, financing agreements for an energy conservation measure, as defined in section 7D.34, for an energy management improvement, as defined in section 473.19, or for costs associated with projects under section 473.13A, are exempt from the provisions of this subsection, but are subject to the requirements of section 7D.34. In addition, financing agreements funded through the materials and equipment revolving fund established in section 307.47 are exempt from the provisions of this subsection.

7. The treasurer of state shall decide upon the most economical method of financing a state agency's request for funds. The treasurer of state may utilize master lease-purchase agreements, issue certificates of participation in lease-purchase agreements, or use any other financing method or method of sale which the treasurer believes will provide savings to the state in issuance or interest costs.

8. A financing agreement to which the state is a party is an obligation of the state for purposes of chapters 502 and 636, and is a lawful investment for banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, insurance companies, insurance associations, executors, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciaries responsible for the investment of funds.

9. Publication of any notice, whether under section 73A.12 or otherwise, and other or further proceedings with respect to the financing agreements referred to in this section are not required except as set forth in this section, notwithstanding any provisions of other statutes of the state to the contrary.

96 Acts, ch 1177, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §2, 33; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §13, 58; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 100, §19, 27

Referred to in §8A.321, 8D.11, 473.19, 473.20A, 476.10B
Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

12.29 Reserved.

12.30 Coordination of bonding activities.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Authority*" means a department, or public or quasi-public instrumentality of the state including but not limited to the authority created under chapter 12E, 16, 257C, 261A, or 463C, which has the power to issue obligations, except that "*authority*" does not include the state board of regents or the Iowa finance authority to the extent it acts pursuant to chapter 260C. "*Authority*" also includes a port authority created under chapter 28J.

b. "*Obligations*" means notes, bonds, including refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of an authority.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code the treasurer shall coordinate the issuance of obligations by authorities. The treasurer, or the treasurer's designee, shall serve as ex officio nonvoting member of each authority. Prior to the issuance of obligations, an authority shall notify the treasurer of its intention to do so. The treasurer shall:

a. Select and fix the compensation for, in consultation with the respective authority, through a competitive selection procedure, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees and agents which in the treasurer's judgment are necessary to carry out the authority's intention. Prior to the initial selection,

the treasurer shall, after consultation with the authorities, establish a procedure which provides for a fair and open selection process including, but not limited to, the opportunity to present written proposals and personal interviews. The treasurer shall maintain a list of firms which have requested to be notified of requests for proposal. The selection criteria shall take into consideration, but are not limited to, compensation, expenses, experience with similar issues, scheduling, ability to provide the services of individuals with specific knowledge in the relevant subject matter and length of the engagement. The treasurer may waive the requirements for a competitive selection procedure for any specific employment upon written notice to the executive council stating why the waiver is in the public interest. Upon selection by the treasurer, the authority shall promptly employ the individual or firm and be responsible for payment of costs.

b. Submit an account to the respective authority for all costs incurred in each transaction. The treasurer will charge an authority for costs of administration. The authority shall disburse to the treasurer the amounts set forth in the account.

c. Direct the investment or deposit of the proceeds of the sale of the obligations, in accordance with the language of the documents drafted to effectuate issuance of the obligations, except for the proceeds necessary to fund the ongoing operations of the authority. This paragraph does not apply to proceeds of obligations issued before July 1, 1986.

d. Collect from an authority and other sources, any statistical and financial information necessary to draft an offering document or prepare a presentation necessary for the issuance or marketing of the obligations.

3. Each respective authority shall consult with the treasurer on the following:

a. Amount, terms, and conditions of the obligations to be issued by the authority including other provisions deemed necessary by the treasurer or the authority.

b. The documents or instruments necessary to effectuate issuance of the obligation.

c. Presentations to rating agencies and marketing activities. The treasurer may choose to participate in these presentations.

4. Professional services, including but not limited to attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other employees employed by a project sponsor may be selected by the project sponsor, if the obligation is issued in behalf of the project sponsor and the purchaser of the obligation does not have recourse to the authority or state.

5. The treasurer may delay implementation of this section for up to six months following July 1, 1986, for an authority to facilitate an orderly transition.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §824; 90 Acts, ch 1254, §29; 2000 Acts, ch 1208, §19, 25; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §88; 2005 Acts, ch 178, §42, 64; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §14, 58; 2009 Acts, ch 97, §7; 2013 Acts, ch 100, §20, 27

Referred to in §8A.321, 8D.11, 12.28, 12A.13, 12E.5, 12E.14, 76.15, 463C.5, 463C.17
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

LINKED INVESTMENTS

12.31 Short title.

This section and sections 12.32 through 12.43 shall be known as the “*Linked Investments for Tomorrow Act*”.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §1; 89 Acts, ch 234, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §1

Referred to in §12.32

12.32 Definitions.

As used in section 12.31, this section, and sections 12.34 through 12.43, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Eligible borrower*” means any person who is qualified to participate in one of the programs in this section and sections 12.34 through 12.43. “*Eligible borrower*” does not include a person who has been determined to be delinquent in making child support payments or any other payments due the state.

2. “*Eligible lending institution*” means a financial institution that is empowered to make commercial loans and is eligible pursuant to chapter 12C to be a depository of state funds.

3. “*Linked investment*” means a certificate of deposit issued pursuant to this section and sections 12.34 through 12.43 to the treasurer of state by an eligible lending institution, at an interest rate not more than three percent below current market rate on the condition that the institution agrees to lend the value of the deposit, according to the investment agreement provided in section 12.35, to an eligible borrower at a rate not to exceed four percent above the rate paid on the certificate of deposit. The treasurer of state shall determine and make available the current market rate which shall be used each month.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §2; 89 Acts, ch 234, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1058, §1; 97 Acts, ch 195, §1, 2, 10; 99 Acts, ch 177, §1, 9; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §4, 5; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §2

Referred to in §12.31, 12.34, 12.35, 12.36, 466.8

12.33 Public policy. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1165, § 8.

12.34 Linked investments — limitations — rules — maturity and renewal of certificates.

1. The treasurer of state may invest up to the lesser of one hundred eight million dollars or twenty-five percent of the balance of the state pooled money fund in certificates of deposit in eligible lending institutions as provided in section 12.32, this section, and sections 12.35 through 12.43. One-half of the moneys invested pursuant to this section shall be made available under the program implemented pursuant to section 12.43 to increase the availability of lower cost moneys for purposes of injecting needed capital into small businesses which are fifty-one percent or more owned, operated, and actively managed by one or more women, minority persons, or persons with disabilities. “*Disability*” means the same as defined in section 15.102, subsection 10. A “*minority person*” means the same as defined in section 15.102, subsection 10. The treasurer shall invest the remaining one-half of the moneys invested pursuant to this section to support any other eligible applicant as provided in section 12.43.

2. The treasurer of state shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer section 12.32, this section, and sections 12.35 through 12.43.

3. A certificate of deposit that is issued to the treasurer of state by an eligible lending institution on or after July 1, 2006, may be renewed at the option of the treasurer on an annual basis for a total term not to exceed five years. All participants with certificates of deposit issued prior to July 1, 2006, are subject, for renewal certificates of deposit, to the requirements and terms applicable to the certificates of deposit issued prior to July 1, 2006.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §4; 89 Acts, ch 234, §4; 96 Acts, ch 1058, §2, 3, 9, 10, 12; 97 Acts, ch 195, §4, 10; 99 Acts, ch 177, § 2, 7, 9; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §3

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.35, 12.36

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

12.35 Agreement — loan applications.

1. An eligible lending institution that desires to receive a linked investment shall enter into an agreement with the treasurer of state, which shall include requirements necessary for the eligible lending institution to comply with sections 12.32 and 12.34, this section, and sections 12.36 through 12.43.

2. An eligible lending institution that desires to receive a linked investment shall accept and review applications for loans from eligible borrowers.

3. The eligible lending institution shall forward to the treasurer of state a linked investment loan package in the form and manner as prescribed by the treasurer of state. The package shall include information required by the treasurer of state, including but not limited to the amount of the loan requested and the purpose of the loan. The institution shall certify that the applicant is an eligible borrower.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §5; 89 Acts, ch 234, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1058, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §4

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.34, 12.36, 12.43

12.36 Actions by treasurer.

1. The treasurer of state shall accept or reject a linked investment loan package or any portion of the package based on the type or terms of the loan involved, the availability of state funds, or the compliance of the eligible borrower or eligible lending institution.

2. Upon acceptance of the linked investment loan package or any portion of the package, the treasurer of state shall deposit funds with the eligible lending institution and the eligible lending institution shall issue to the treasurer of state one or more certificates of deposit with interest at a rate determined pursuant to section 12.32, subsection 3. The treasurer of state shall not deposit funds with an eligible lending institution pursuant to sections 12.32, 12.34, 12.35, this section, and sections 12.37 through 12.43, unless the certificate of deposit earns a rate of interest of at least one percent. Interest earned on the certificate of deposit and principal not renewed shall be remitted to the treasurer of state at the time the certificate of deposit matures. Interest from the linked investments for tomorrow program shall be considered earnings of the general fund of the state. Certificates of deposit issued pursuant to sections 12.32, 12.34, 12.35, this section, and sections 12.37 through 12.43 are not subject to a penalty for early withdrawal.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §6; 89 Acts, ch 234, §6; 92 Acts, ch 1105, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1058, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §4; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §5

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.34, 12.35

12.37 Loans.

1. Upon the placement of a linked investment with an eligible lending institution, the institution is required to lend the funds to the eligible borrower listed in the linked investment loan package and in accordance with the investment agreement. The loan shall be at a rate not more than four percent above the rate paid the treasurer by the financial institution. The eligible lending institution shall be required to submit a certification of compliance with this section in the form and manner as prescribed by the treasurer of state.

2. The treasurer of state shall take all steps necessary to implement the linked investments for tomorrow program and monitor compliance of eligible lending institutions and eligible borrowers.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §7; 89 Acts, ch 234, §7

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.34, 12.35, 12.36

12.38 Reports.

By February 1 of each year, the treasurer of state shall report on the linked investments for tomorrow programs for the preceding calendar year to the governor, the economic development authority, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate. The speaker of the house shall transmit copies of this report to the house co-chairperson of the joint economic development appropriations subcommittee and the chairpersons of the standing committees in the house which customarily consider legislation regarding agriculture, commerce, and economic growth, and the president of the senate shall transmit copies of this report to the senate co-chairperson of the joint economic development appropriations subcommittee and the chairpersons of the standing committees in the senate which customarily consider legislation regarding agriculture, commerce, and economic growth. The report shall set forth the linked investments made by the treasurer of state under the program during the year, the total amount deposited, the number of deposits, and an estimate of foregone interest, and shall include information regarding the nature, terms, and amounts of the loans upon which the linked investments were based and a listing of eligible borrowers to which the loans were made.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §8; 89 Acts, ch 234, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1188, §31; 96 Acts, ch 1058, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §6; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.34, 12.35, 12.36

12.39 Liability.

The state and the treasurer of state are not liable to an eligible lending institution in any manner for payment of the principal or interest on the loan to an eligible borrower. Any delay

in payments or default on the part of an eligible borrower does not in any manner affect the investment agreement between the eligible lending institution and the treasurer of state.

86 Acts, ch 1096, §9; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §6

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.34, 12.35, 12.36

12.40 Rural small business transfer linked investment loan program. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1165, § 8.

12.41 Horticultural and nontraditional crops linked investment loan program. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1165, § 8.

12.42 Reserved.

12.43 Small business linked investments program created — definitions.

The treasurer of state shall adopt rules to implement a small business linked investments program to increase the availability of lower cost funds to inject needed capital into small businesses owned and operated in this state by residents of this state, which is the public policy of the state. The rules shall be in accordance with the following:

1. As used in this section, “*small business*” means one of the following:

a. A new or existing small business that meets all the requirements of subsection 5.

b. For applications to transfer an existing small business to a new owner, the small business must also meet the requirements of subsection 5 when local competition does not exist in the principal area of business activity of the existing small business, and the loss of the existing small business would result in a hardship on the community.

2. Loan applications for a new or existing small business shall be for the purchase of land, improvements, fixtures, machinery, inventory, supplies, equipment, information technology, or licenses, or patent, trademark, or copyright fees and expenses. Loan applications for the transfer of an existing small business shall be to assist in the transfer of ownership of a retail, wholesale, manufacturing, service, or agricultural business that may close in the absence of sufficient financial assistance.

3. During the lifetime of this loan program, the maximum amount of assistance that an eligible borrower or business may borrow or receive through this loan program shall be two hundred thousand dollars. An eligible borrower or business under this program shall be limited to one loan from one financial institution.

4. A preference shall be given to those persons who are less able than other persons to secure funds for a small business without participation in the small business linked investment program.

5. In order to qualify under this program, all owners of the business or borrowers must not have a combined net worth exceeding nine hundred seventy-five thousand dollars as defined in rules adopted by the treasurer of state pursuant to chapter 17A and the small business must meet all of the following criteria:

a. Be a for-profit business.

b. If an application involves an existing business or the transfer of an existing business to a new owner, the business must have annual gross sales of two million dollars or less at the time the application is submitted under section 12.35.

c. Not be operated out of the home of any person, unless the person is eligible for a deduction on federal income taxes pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 280A.

d. Not involve real estate investments, rental of real estate, leasing of real estate, or real estate speculation.

e. Liquor, beer, and wine sales must not exceed twenty percent of annual sales for establishments holding a class “C” liquor license issued pursuant to section 123.30.

f. If an application involves the transfer of an existing small business, the transfer must be by purchase, lease-purchase, or contract of sale. The purchase must be for all or a portion of the business which is essential to its continued viability, including land where the business is located, fixtures attached to the land, machinery, inventory, supplies, equipment, information

technology, or licenses, patents, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property relied upon by the business, and inventory for sale by the business.

6. Loan proceeds shall not be used to refinance existing debt, including credit card debt. However, proceeds may be used to refinance a short-term bridge loan made in anticipation of the treasurer of state's approval of the linked investment loan package.

7. Eligible lending institutions shall verify the borrower is eligible to participate under the provisions of this section pursuant to rules adopted by the treasurer of state pursuant to chapter 17A.

87 Acts, ch 233, §128; 88 Acts, ch 1273, §4; 89 Acts, ch 234, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1201, §13; 97 Acts, ch 195, §9, 10; 2006 Acts, ch 1165, §7; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §35

Referred to in §12.31, 12.32, 12.34, 12.35, 12.36

12.43A Traditional livestock producer's linked investment loan program. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1165, § 8.

12.43B Value-added agricultural linked investment loan program. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1165, § 8.

TARGETED SMALL BUSINESSES — WAIVER OF BOND REQUIREMENT

12.44 Iowa satisfaction and performance bond program.

Agencies of state government shall be required to waive the requirement of satisfaction, performance, surety, or bid bonds for targeted small businesses which are able to demonstrate the inability of securing such a bond because of a lack of experience, lack of net worth, or lack of capital. This waiver shall not apply to businesses with a record of repeated failure of substantial performance or material breach of contract in prior circumstances. The waiver shall be applied only to a project or individual transaction amounting to fifty thousand dollars or less, notwithstanding section 573.2. In order to qualify, the targeted small business shall provide written evidence to the department of inspections and appeals that the bond would otherwise be denied the business. The granting of the waiver shall in no way relieve the business from its contractual obligations and shall not preclude the state agency from pursuing any remedies under law upon default or breach of contract.

The department of inspections and appeals shall certify targeted small businesses for eligibility and participation in this program and shall make this information available to other state agencies.

Subdivisions of state government may also grant such a waiver under similar circumstances.

87 Acts, ch 233, §129; 88 Acts, ch 1273, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1244, §10

Referred to in §573.2

12.45 through 12.50 Reserved.

MAIN STREET LINKED INVESTMENTS LOAN PROGRAM

12.51 and 12.52 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1058, § 10 – 12.

12.53 through 12.60 Reserved.

STATE-SPONSORED CREDIT CARD

12.61 State-sponsored credit card.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Financial institution*” means a state bank as defined in section 524.103, subsection 41, a federally chartered state bank having its principal office within this state, a federally chartered credit union having its principal office within this state, a federally chartered savings and loan association having its principal office within the state, a credit union organized under chapter 533, or a trust company organized or incorporated under the laws of this state.

b. “*Financial institution credit card*” means a credit card that entitles the holder to make open-account purchases up to an approved amount and is issued through the agency of a financial institution.

c. “*Sponsoring entity*” means an entity that allows its name or logo to be used on a particular financial institution credit card in exchange for a fee from the credit card issuer.

2. The treasurer is authorized to participate in a financial institution credit card program for the benefit of the state. Within six months of May 27, 1989, the treasurer shall contact each financial institution to determine if:

a. The financial institution or its Iowa holding company or Iowa affiliate currently administers a credit card program.

b. The credit card program provides a fee or commission on retail sales to the sponsoring entity for the issuance and use of the credit card.

c. The credit card program would accept the state as a sponsoring entity.

3. If the treasurer determines that the state may be a sponsoring entity for a financial institution credit card, the treasurer shall negotiate the most favorable rate for the state’s fee by a credit card issuer.

a. The state shall not offer a more favorable rate to any other credit card issuer.

b. The rate must be expressed as a percentage of the gross sales from the use of the credit card.

c. The proceeds of the fee shall be deposited in the Iowa resources enhancement and protection fund created under section 455A.18.

d. The treasurer shall recommend a logo or design for the state-sponsored credit card indicating the use for which the revenues will be used.

4. In selecting a credit card issuer, the treasurer shall consider the issuer’s record of investments in the state, shall take into consideration credit card features which will enhance the promotion of the state-sponsored credit card including, but not limited to, favorable interest rates, annual fees, and other fees for using the card, and shall require that the card be available to any person who qualifies for a credit card.

5. Upon entering into an agreement with the financial institution, the treasurer shall notify all state agencies then possessing a credit card to obtain the new state-sponsored credit card.

89 Acts, ch 236, §8; 90 Acts, ch 1255, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §30

TECHNICAL INFORMATION
AND ASSISTANCE

12.62 Investments by agencies and political subdivisions — technical information and assistance.

The treasurer of state shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for providing technical information and assistance to political subdivisions, the state board of regents, instrumentalities, and agencies of the state authorized to invest funds which are seeking to invest public funds. The treasurer or the treasurer’s designee shall provide technical information and assistance to a political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency of the state authorized to invest funds at the request of the political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency of the state

authorized to invest funds, including but not limited to technical information regarding the statutory requirements for investments by the political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency and technical assistance to enable the political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency to invest funds in accordance with state law. However, the fact that information and assistance are provided under this section to a political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency authorized to invest funds shall not make the state, the treasurer of state, or the treasurer's designee liable to a political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency of the state in any manner for any loss, damage, or expense incurred by the political subdivision, the state board of regents, or an instrumentality, or agency as a result of an investment.

92 Acts, ch 1156, §5

12.63 and 12.64 Reserved.

HEALTHY IOWANS TOBACCO TRUST

12.65 Healthy Iowans tobacco trust. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1186, § 18, 19. See § 12E.3A.

Moneys credited or transferred to general fund of the state instead of healthy Iowans tobacco trust; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §20; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §26, 28

12.66 through 12.70 Reserved.

VISION IOWA PROGRAM

12.71 General and specific bonding powers — vision Iowa program.

1. The treasurer of state may issue bonds upon the request of the vision Iowa board created in section 15F.102 and do all things necessary with respect to the purposes of the vision Iowa fund. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary to issue and secure bonds and carry out the purposes of the fund. The treasurer of state may issue bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the board, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue for the fund, and all other expenditures of the board necessary or convenient to administer the fund; provided, however, excluding the issuance of refunding bonds, bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not be issued in an aggregate principal amount which exceeds three hundred million dollars. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the vision Iowa fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.72, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents and pledged by the board to the payment thereof. Bonds issued under this section shall contain on their face a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make bonds issued pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the vision Iowa fund.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment as directed by the board and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state approved by the board. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the board the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued for a general public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. Subject to the terms of any bond documents, moneys in the vision Iowa fund may be expended for administration expenses.

10. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the board for deposit in the vision Iowa fund established in section 12.72. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §15; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §44; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §31

Referred to in §12.72, 12.75, 12.76, 12.77, 422.7

12.72 Vision Iowa fund and reserve funds.

1. A vision Iowa fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The moneys in the fund are appropriated to the vision Iowa board for purposes of the vision Iowa program established in section 15F.302. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes of the vision Iowa fund. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund as directed by the vision Iowa board, including automatic disbursements of funds received pursuant to the terms of bond indentures and

documents and security provisions to trustees. The fund shall be administered by the vision Iowa board which shall make expenditures from the fund consistent with the purposes of the vision Iowa program without further appropriation. An applicant under the vision Iowa program shall not receive more than seventy-five million dollars in financial assistance from the fund.

2. Revenue for the vision Iowa fund shall include, but is not limited to, the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer's designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The proceeds of bonds issued to capitalize and pay the costs of the fund and investment earnings on the proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of money in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the vision Iowa fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. a. The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as "*bond reserve funds*", to secure one or more issues of bonds or notes issued pursuant to section 12.71. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state or the treasurer for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the treasurer for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the treasurer are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the treasurer to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for it.

c. The treasurer of state shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the treasurer at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "*bond reserve fund requirement*" means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

d. To assure the continued solvency of any bonds secured by the bond reserve fund, provision is made in paragraph "c" for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the treasurer shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the treasurer's certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor shall submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general

assembly and paid to the treasurer pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the treasurer in the applicable bond reserve fund.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §16; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §7, 8; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 5, §3, 7; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1030, §3

Referred to in §8.57, 12.71, 12.75, 12.76, 12.77, 15F.301

12.73 Vision Iowa fund moneys — administrative costs.

During the term of the vision Iowa program established in section 15F.302, two hundred thousand dollars of the moneys deposited each fiscal year in the vision Iowa fund and appropriated for the vision Iowa program shall be allocated each fiscal year to the economic development authority for administrative costs incurred by the authority for purposes of administering the vision Iowa program.

2000 Acts, ch 1225, §31, 38, 39; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §34; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §12.77

12.74 Pledges.

It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the treasurer of state shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the treasurer of state whether or not the parties have notice of the lien.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §17; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §42; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §9; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §35, 49

Referred to in §12.75, 12.77

12.75 Projects.

1. The vision Iowa board may undertake a project for two or more applicants jointly or for any combination of applicants, and may combine for financing purposes, with the consent of all of the applicants which are involved, the project and some or all future projects of any applicant, and sections 12.71, 12.72, and 12.74, this section, and sections 12.76 and 12.77 apply to and for the benefit of the vision Iowa board and the joint applicants. However, the money set aside in a fund or funds pledged for any series or issue of bonds or notes shall be held for the sole benefit of the series or issue separate and apart from money pledged for another series or issue of bonds or notes of the treasurer of state. To facilitate the combining of projects, bonds or notes may be issued in series under one or more resolutions or trust agreements and may be fully open-ended, thus providing for the unlimited issuance of additional series, or partially open-ended, limited as to additional series.

2. For purposes of this section, “*applicant*” means a city or county or public organization applying for financial assistance under the vision Iowa program established in section 15F.302.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §18

Referred to in §12.77

12.76 Limitations.

Bonds or notes issued pursuant to section 12.71 are not debts of the state, nor of any political subdivision of the state, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The issuance of any bonds or notes pursuant to section 12.71 by the treasurer of state does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply moneys from, or to levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to, the payment of the bonds or notes. Bonds and notes issued under section 12.71 are payable solely and only from the sources and special fund provided in section 12.72.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §19; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §5

Referred to in §12.75, 12.77

12.77 Construction.

Sections 12.71 through 12.76, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §20

Referred to in §12.75

12.78 Reserved.**PRISON INFRASTRUCTURE****12.79 FY 2009 prison bonding fund.**

1. An FY 2009 prison bonding fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes of the FY 2009 prison bonding fund.

2. Revenue for the fund shall consist of the net proceeds from the bonds issued pursuant to section 12.80.

3. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year shall be used as appropriated by the general assembly for prison improvement and prison construction projects.

4. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

5. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, the department of corrections shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2008 Acts, ch 1179, §41

12.80 General and specific bonding powers — prison infrastructure.

1. The treasurer of state is authorized to issue bonds to provide prison infrastructure financing as provided in this section. Bonds shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of chapter 12A.

2. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the prison infrastructure fund established in section 602.8108A, and other moneys available as provided in this section, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents, and are not an indebtedness of this state, or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state, and the state shall not be liable for the bonds except from amounts on deposit in the prison infrastructure fund and other moneys available as provided in this section. Bonds issued under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state.

3. Bonds issued under this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

4. The net proceeds from the bonds issued under this section shall be deposited into the FY 2009 prison bonding fund.

5. The treasurer of state shall cooperate with the department of corrections in the implementation of this section.

6. In order to assure maintenance of bond reserve funds, an issuer shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the issuer's certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor shall submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond

reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the issuer pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the issuer in the applicable bond reserve fund.

2008 Acts, ch 1179, §42; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §45

Referred to in §12.79, 422.7, 602.8108A

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

12.81 General and specific bonding powers — school infrastructure program.

1. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for purposes of the school infrastructure program established in section 292.2. Excluding the issuance of refunding bonds, the treasurer of state shall not issue bonds which result in the deposit of bond proceeds of more than fifty million dollars into the school infrastructure fund. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary to issue and secure bonds and carry out the purposes of the fund. The treasurer of state may issue bonds in principal amounts which are necessary to provide funds for the fund as provided by this section, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue for the fund, and all other expenditures of the treasurer of state necessary or convenient to administer the fund. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the school infrastructure fund and any bond reserve funds, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents and pledged by the treasurer of state to the payment thereof. Bonds issued under this section shall contain on their face a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make bonds issued pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the school infrastructure fund.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment approved by the treasurer of state and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the

issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the issuer the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued for a general public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. Subject to the terms of any bond documents, moneys in the school infrastructure fund may be expended for administration expenses.

10. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes issued pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned and deposited in the school infrastructure fund. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §21; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1119, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §46; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §32

Referred to in §8.57, 8.57F, 12.82, 12.85, 12.86, 422.7

12.82 School infrastructure fund and reserve funds.

1. A school infrastructure fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury under the control of the department of education. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the fund shall be used for purposes of the school infrastructure program established in section 292.2.

2. Revenue for the school infrastructure fund shall include, but is not limited to, the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or its designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The proceeds of bonds issued to capitalize and pay the costs of the fund and investment earnings on the proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of money in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the school infrastructure fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. Any amounts remaining in the school infrastructure fund at the end of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, and for each fiscal year thereafter, which are determined by the treasurer of state to be unencumbered and unobligated and otherwise unnecessary to make the payments for such fiscal year, shall be transferred to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

5. a. The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as "*bond reserve funds*", to secure one or more issues of bonds or notes issued pursuant to section 12.81. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state or the treasurer for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the treasurer for the purpose of

the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the treasurer are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the treasurer to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for it.

c. The treasurer of state shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the treasurer at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “*bond reserve fund requirement*” means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

d. To assure the continued solvency of any bonds secured by the bond reserve fund, provision is made in paragraph “c” for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the treasurer shall, on or before January 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the treasurer’s certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor shall submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the treasurer pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the treasurer in the applicable bond reserve fund.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §22; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 5, §4, 7; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §12; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §24, 25, 29

Referred to in §8.57, 8.57F, 12.85, 12.86, 292.1

2011 amendment to subsection 1 and new subsection 4 take effect July 27, 2011, and apply retroactively to June 30, 2011; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §29

12.83 School infrastructure fund moneys — state fire marshal.

During the term of the school infrastructure program established in section 292.2, up to fifty thousand dollars of the moneys deposited each fiscal year in the school infrastructure fund shall be allocated each fiscal year to the department of public safety for the use of the state fire marshal. The funds shall be used by the state fire marshal solely for the purpose of retaining an architect or architectural firm to evaluate structures for which school infrastructure program grant applications are made, to consult with school district representatives, to review construction drawings and blueprints, and to perform related duties at the direction of the state fire marshal to ensure the best possible use of moneys received by a school district under the school infrastructure program. The state fire marshal shall provide for the review of plans, drawings, and blueprints in a timely manner.

2000 Acts, ch 1225, §32, 38, 39

Referred to in §8.57F, 12.85, 12.86

12.84 Pledges.

It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the treasurer of state shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the treasurer of state whether or not the parties have notice of the lien.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §23; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §43; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §36, 49

Referred to in §8.57F, 12.85, 12.86

12.85 Limitations.

Bonds or notes issued pursuant to section 12.81 are not debts of the state, or of any political subdivision of the state, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The issuance of any bonds or notes pursuant to section 12.81 by the treasurer of state does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply moneys from, or to levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to, the payment of the bonds or notes. Bonds and notes issued under section 12.81 are payable solely and only from the sources and special fund provided in section 12.82. Expenses incurred in carrying out sections 12.81 through 12.84, this section, and section 12.86 are payable solely from funds available under those sections.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §24

Referred to in §8.57F, 12.86

12.86 Construction.

Sections 12.81 through 12.85, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §25

Referred to in §8.57F, 12.85

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS AND
IOWA JOBS PROGRAM
— REVENUE BONDS

12.87 General and specific bonding powers — revenue bonds — Iowa jobs program.

1. *a.* The treasurer of state is authorized to issue and sell bonds on behalf of the state to provide funds for certain infrastructure projects and for purposes of the Iowa jobs program established in section 16.194. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary or convenient to issue, sell, and secure bonds and carry out the treasurer of state's duties, and exercise the treasurer of state's authority under this section and sections 12.88 through 12.90. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in such amounts as the treasurer of state determines to be necessary to provide sufficient funds for certain infrastructure projects and the revenue bonds capitals fund, the revenue bonds capitals II fund, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the payment of costs of issuance of the bonds, the payment of other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the issuance and sale of the bonds, and the payment of all other expenditures of the treasurer of state necessary or convenient to administer the funds and to carry out the purposes for which the bonds are issued and sold. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds as provided in paragraph "b" in one or more series on the terms and conditions the treasurer of state determines to be in the best interest of the state, in accordance with this section in such amounts as the treasurer of state determines to be necessary to fund the purposes for which such bonds are issued and sold.

b. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate

net proceeds of not more than six hundred ninety-five million dollars, excluding any bonds issued and sold to refund outstanding bonds issued under this section, as follows:

(1) On or after July 1, 2009, the treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than one hundred eighty-five million dollars for capital projects which qualify as vertical infrastructure projects as defined in section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”, to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures.

(2) On or after July 1, 2009, the treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than three hundred sixty million dollars for purposes of the Iowa jobs program established in section 16.194 and for watershed flood rebuilding and prevention projects, soil conservation projects, sewer infrastructure projects, for certain housing and public service shelter projects and public broadband and alternative energy projects, and for projects relating to bridge safety and the rehabilitation of deficient bridges.

(3) On or after April 1, 2010, the treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds in amounts which provide aggregate net proceeds of not more than one hundred fifty million dollars for purposes of the Iowa jobs II program established in section 16.194A and for qualified projects in the departments of agriculture and land stewardship, education, natural resources, and transportation, and the economic development authority, Iowa finance authority, state board of regents, and treasurer of state.

2. Bonds issued and sold under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund, the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund, and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.89, and only to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance. All moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund, the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund, and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.89 may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with the terms of the trust indentures, resolutions, or other instruments authorizing the issuance of bonds and pledged by the treasurer of state to the payment thereof. Bonds issued and sold under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds are limited special obligations of the state and do not constitute a debt or indebtedness of the state or a pledge of the faith or credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the revenue bonds debt service fund, the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund, and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to section 12.89.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment as directed by the treasurer of state and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued and sold without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds, if issued and sold, shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments and investment securities under the laws of the state and sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other

persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state.

7. The resolution, trust indenture, or any other instrument by which a pledge is created shall not be required to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Any bonds issued and sold under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued and sold for an essential public and governmental purpose, and all bonds issued and sold under this section except as otherwise provided in any trust indentures, resolutions, or other instruments authorizing their issuance shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. The treasurer of state may issue and sell bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or the redemption of outstanding bonds, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments shall be returned to the treasurer of state for deposit in the revenue bonds debt service fund established in section 12.89. All refunding bonds shall be issued, sold and secured and subject to the provisions of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section.

10. Bonds issued and sold pursuant to this section are limited special obligations of the state and are not a debt or indebtedness of the state, nor of any political subdivision of the state, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The issuance and sale of any bonds pursuant to this section by the treasurer of state do not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply moneys from or to levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to, or to continue the appropriation of the funds for, the payment of the bonds. Bonds issued and sold under this section are payable solely and only from moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any reserve fund created in section 12.89 and only to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

11. The treasurer of state may enter into or obtain authorizing documents and other agreements and ancillary arrangements with respect to the bonds as the treasurer of state determines to be in the best interests of the state, including but not limited to trust indentures, resolutions, other instruments authorizing the issuance of the bonds, liquidity facilities, remarketing or dealer agreements, letter of credit agreements, insurance policies, guaranty agreements, reimbursement agreements, indexing agreements, or interest rate exchange agreements.

12. Neither the treasurer of state, the Iowa finance authority, nor any person acting on behalf of the treasurer of state or the Iowa finance authority while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, is subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties conferred by this section and sections 12.88 through 12.90.

13. As used in this section and sections 12.88 through 12.90, the term “bonds” means bonds, notes, or other evidence of obligations.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §1, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §47; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §79, 96; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §6; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §33; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §129; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §12

Referred to in §8.57, 8.57F, 12.88, 12.88A, 12.89, 12.89A, 12.90, 16.188, 422.7
Subsection 12 amended

12.88 Revenue bonds capitals fund.

1. A revenue bonds capitals fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund.

2. Revenue for the revenue bonds capitals fund shall include but is not limited to the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The net proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to section 12.87 other than bonds issued for the purpose of refunding such bonds, and investment earnings on the net proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the revenue bonds capitals fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the revenue bonds capitals fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §2, 36

Referred to in §12.87, 12.90, 16.196

12.88A Revenue bonds capitals II fund.

1. A revenue bonds capitals II fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund.

2. Revenue for the revenue bonds capitals II fund shall include but is not limited to the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee as provided by any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The net proceeds of bonds issued after April 1, 2010, pursuant to section 12.87 other than bonds issued for the purpose of refunding such bonds, and investment earnings on the net proceeds.

b. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the fund.

c. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the revenue bonds capitals II fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the revenue bonds capitals II fund shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §9, 13

Referred to in §12.87, 12.90

12.89 Revenue bonds debt service fund and bond reserve funds.

1. A revenue bonds debt service fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse

moneys contained in the fund. The moneys in such fund are appropriated and shall be used for the purpose of making all payments with respect to bonds issued and sold pursuant to section 12.87, including but not limited to the following:

a. Principal payments, interest payments, sinking fund payments, purchase price, redemption price, redemption premiums, and interest rate exchange payments.

b. Fees and expenses of trustees, paying agents, remarketing agents, financial advisors, underwriters, depositories, guarantors, bond insurers, liquidity or credit facility providers, interest rate indexing agents, and other professional services providers.

c. Costs and expenses of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary and convenient to carry out the issuance and sale of the bonds and the administration of the revenue bonds.

2. Moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund shall include but are not limited to the following, which shall be deposited with the treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee as provided in any bond or security documents and credited to the fund:

a. The proceeds of bonds to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance and investment earnings on the proceeds.

b. The revenues required to be deposited into the fund pursuant to section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph "e", subparagraphs (1) and (2).

c. Transfers from any bond reserve fund created pursuant to this section.

d. Federal subsidies and any transfers from the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund created pursuant to section 12.89A.

e. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the fund.

f. Any other moneys from any other sources which may be legally available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund.

3. a. The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as bond reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of bonds issued and sold pursuant to section 12.87. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of bonds to the extent provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be legally available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund shall be used or transferred to the revenue bonds debt service fund to be used as required solely to make the payments authorized to be made from such fund pursuant to subsection 1.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be transferred or withdrawn from the fund at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, the payments authorized to be made from such fund pursuant to subsection 1 for the payment of which sufficient moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of moneys in the bond reserve fund may be transferred by the treasurer of state to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the established bond reserve fund requirement.

c. The treasurer of state shall not at any time issue and sell bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the treasurer of state at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other legally available sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "*bond reserve fund requirement*" means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of moneys, as provided in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

d. To assure the continued solvency of any bonds secured by a bond reserve fund, provision is made in paragraph "c" for the accumulation in each bond reserve fund of an amount equal to the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. In order further to assure maintenance of the bond reserve funds, the treasurer of state shall, on or before January 1

of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor and to both houses of the general assembly the treasurer of state's certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund and requesting that the budget and appropriation bills approved for such fiscal year include amounts sufficient to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for such fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor may submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each bond reserve fund to the bond reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the treasurer of state pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited by the treasurer of state in the applicable bond reserve fund.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds debt service fund or any bond reserve fund relating to bonds issued pursuant to section 12.87 shall be held for the sole benefit of the bonds and shall not be pledged or used for the benefit of any bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to any other section of the Code.

5. Moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve fund created pursuant to this section are not subject to section 8.33; provided however, that on August 31 following the close of each fiscal year, any moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds debt service fund at the end of such fiscal year, which is determined by the treasurer of state to not be encumbered or obligated or otherwise necessary to make the payments for such fiscal year authorized to be made from such fund pursuant to subsection 1, shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the revenue bonds debt service fund and any bond reserve fund shall be credited to such funds.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §3, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §80; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §130

Referred to in §8.57, 12.87, 12.89A, 12.90

12.89A Revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund.

1. A revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The treasurer of state shall act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund.

2. The moneys in such fund shall include all of the following:

a. The revenues required to be deposited in the fund pursuant to section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph "e", subparagraphs (1) and (2).

b. Interest attributable to investment moneys in the fund.

c. Any other moneys from any other sources which may be legally available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund.

3. The moneys in the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund are appropriated and shall be used or transferred to the revenue bonds debt service fund created in section 12.89, subsection 1, solely for the purpose of making payments of principal and interest on federal subsidy bonds when due, if the treasurer of state or the treasurer's designee has not received a federal subsidy scheduled to be received for such payment by the due date.

4. The moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund shall be used or transferred to the revenue bonds debt service fund created in section 12.89, subsection 1, solely for the purpose of making payments of principal and interest on federal subsidy bonds prior to any use or transfer of moneys on deposit in any bond reserve fund created for such federal subsidy bonds by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.89, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

5. At any time during each fiscal year that there are moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund that are not needed to pay principal and interest on federal subsidy bonds during such fiscal year as determined by the treasurer of state or the treasurer's designee, such moneys on deposit in the revenue bonds federal subsidy holdback fund shall be credited to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund of the state.

6. For purposes of this section:

a. "Federal subsidy" means any payment from the federal government with respect to federal subsidy bonds.

b. “Federal subsidy bonds” means any bonds issued and sold pursuant to section 12.87 for which a federal subsidy is expected to be paid on or before any date on which interest on such bonds is due and payable.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §81; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §7; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §131
 Referred to in §§8.57, 12.87, 12.89

12.90 Pledges — construction.

1. It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the treasurer of state shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the treasurer of state whether or not the parties have notice of the lien.

2. Sections 12.87 through 12.89, and this section, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §4, 36
 Referred to in §12.87

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BONDS

12.90A through 12.90C Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1184, § 95.

ENERGY-EFFICIENT BUILDING PROJECT

12.91 Utilities board and consumer advocate building project — bond issue.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. “Bonds” means bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness issued under this section.

b. “Chargeable expenses” means expenses charged by the utilities board and the consumer advocate division of the department of justice under section 476.10.

c. “Chargeable expenses fund” means the fund created in the state treasury under this section.

d. “Project” means a building and related improvements and furnishings authorized under section 476.10B.

2. The treasurer of state may issue bonds and do all things necessary in order to finance the costs of the project. The treasurer of state shall have all of the powers which are necessary to issue and secure bonds to provide the financing for the project. The treasurer of state may issue bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the treasurer, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for the costs of the project, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds, other expenditures of the treasurer of state incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue, and all other expenditures of the utilities board and the department of administrative services in connection with the construction of the project. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

3. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the chargeable expenses fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to this section, all of which may be held by the treasurer of state or deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents and pledged by the treasurer of state to the payment thereof. Bonds issued under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state. The treasurer of state shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or

make bonds issued pursuant to this section payable out of any moneys except those in the chargeable expenses fund and any bond reserve funds established pursuant to this section.

4. The proceeds of bonds issued by the treasurer of state and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested or reinvested in any investment as directed by the treasurer of state and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

5. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the treasurer of state. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this section and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

6. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

7. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the treasurer of state.

8. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

9. Bonds issued under the provisions of this section are declared to be issued for a general public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

10. Subject to the terms of any bond documents, moneys in the chargeable expenses fund may be expended for administration expenses of the treasurer of state in connection with the bonds.

11. The treasurer of state may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds issued pursuant to this section then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or the redemption of outstanding bonds, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this section. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the treasurer of state for deposit in the chargeable expenses fund unless all bonds issued under the provisions of this section have been retired, in which case the proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

12. A chargeable expenses fund is created and established as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury. The moneys in the fund are appropriated for payment of the principal of, premium, and interest on any bonds issued under this section. Moneys in the fund shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, but shall be used only for the purposes of the chargeable expenses fund. The treasurer of state shall

act as custodian of the fund and disburse moneys contained in the fund for payment of the principal of, premium, and interest on any bonds issued under this section. Notwithstanding section 476.10, there shall in each fiscal year be deposited in the chargeable expenses fund from amounts collected by the utilities board as chargeable expenses an amount equal to the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any bonds issued under this section to become due, whether at maturity, by call for optional redemption or by sinking fund redemption, in such fiscal year. The treasurer of state is authorized to pledge any amounts in the chargeable expenses fund as security for the payment of the principal of, premium, and interest on any bonds issued under this section. The treasurer of state may provide in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds for the transfer to the general fund of the state of any amounts on deposit in the chargeable expenses fund that are not necessary for the payment of the principal of, premium, and interest on any bonds issued under this section.

13. Moneys in the chargeable expenses fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

14. a. The treasurer of state may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as “*bond reserve funds*”, to secure one or more issues of bonds issued pursuant to this section. The treasurer of state shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state or the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the treasurer of state for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

b. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this subsection, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums, and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the treasurer of state are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the treasurer of state to other funds or accounts to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for that bond reserve fund. For the purposes of this subsection, the term “*bond reserve fund requirement*” means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established.

c. The treasurer of state shall comply with the provisions of section 476.10B in order to assure the maintenance of any bond reserve funds established under this section.

15. It is the intent of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds issued under this section shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the treasurer of state shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the treasurer of state whether or not the parties have notice of the lien.

16. Bonds issued pursuant to this section are not debts of the state, nor of any political subdivision of the state, and do not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state. The issuance of any bonds pursuant to this section by the treasurer of state does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply moneys from, or to levy or

pledge any form of taxation whatever to, the payment of the bonds. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only from the sources and special fund provided in this section.

17. This section, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §70; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1119, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §49; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §34

Referred to in §422.7, 476.10B

12.92 through 12.100 Reserved.

FAIRGROUNDS INFRASTRUCTURE

12.101 and 12.102 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 184, § 40.

CHAPTER 12A

UNIFORM FINANCE PROCEDURES FOR STATE-ISSUED BONDS

Referred to in §12.80

12A.1	Definitions.	12A.8	Bonds secured by authorizing documents.
12A.2	Provisions applicable.	12A.9	State tax. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §12.
12A.3	Special obligations.	12A.10	State law.
12A.4	General powers.	12A.11	Provisions controlling.
12A.5	Reserve funds.	12A.12	Construction.
12A.6	Pledge of funds.	12A.13	Coordination.
12A.7	Authorizing documents provisions.		

12A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authorizing documents*” means a resolution of the issuer, an indenture of trust, or any other instrument setting forth the terms and conditions of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

2. “*Bonds*” means bonds, including refunding bonds, notes, and other obligations issued by an issuer.

3. “*Enabling legislation*” means legislation enabling the issuance by an issuer of bonds in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

4. “*Issuer*” means the state, a department or public or quasi-public agency or instrumentality of the state, or an authority of the state, authorized and enabled to issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §1

12A.2 Provisions applicable.

An issuer may issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of this chapter if enabling legislation enacted on or after July 1, 2007, provides that the bonds shall or may be issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. This chapter establishes the terms, conditions, and procedures applicable to the issuance of bonds by an issuer enabled to issue bonds under this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §2

12A.3 Special obligations.

Bonds issued under this chapter are payable solely out of the moneys, assets, or revenues pledged to the payment of the bonds pursuant to the enabling legislation and any bond

reserve funds established in accordance with this chapter, and are not an obligation, indebtedness, or debt of the state or any political subdivision of the state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations. Bonds issued under this chapter shall contain a statement that the bonds are issued pursuant to this chapter or the enabling legislation; are payable solely from the moneys, assets, and revenues pledged for their payment and any bond reserve funds established; do not constitute an obligation, indebtedness, or debt of the state or any political subdivision of the state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations; and that the issuer and the state have no obligation to satisfy any deficiency or default of any payment of the bonds using any moneys, assets, or revenues other than those specifically pledged in the enabling legislation for payment of the bonds, and any bond reserve funds established by the issuer. The issuer shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of the state or any political subdivision of the state; create an obligation, indebtedness, or debt of the state or any political subdivision of the state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations; or make its bonds payable out of any moneys except those pledged in the enabling legislation and any bond reserve funds established by the issuer.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §3

12A.4 General powers.

1. An issuer may issue bonds under this chapter and do all things necessary with respect to the issuance of the bonds. An issuer shall have all of the powers necessary to issue and secure bonds and carry out the purposes for which the bonds are to be issued, including the power to secure credit enhancement or support and to enter into agreements providing interest rate protection, as deemed appropriate by the issuer. The issuer may issue bonds in principal amounts consistent with the enabling legislation and which the issuer determines are necessary to provide sufficient funds for the purposes for which the bonds are issued, and to provide for the payment of capitalized interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the payment of the costs of issuance of the bonds, the payment of other expenditures of the issuer incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the issue, and the payment of all other expenditures necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes for which the bonds are issued.

2. The proceeds of bonds issued by the issuer and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository or the treasurer of state as provided in the authorizing documents. Proceeds shall be invested or reinvested as directed by the treasurer of state and specified in the authorizing documents without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

3. Bonds shall be issued as follows:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the authorizing documents.

b. Sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the issuer. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, 75, and 76 do not apply to the sale, issuance, or retirement of the bonds if this chapter is utilized.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by the authorizing documents.

4. Bonds issued under this chapter are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554. Bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state; political subdivisions of this state; insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business; banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

5. Bonds must be authorized by the authorizing documents. The authorizing documents

may, however, delegate to an officer of a board or of a governing body of an issuer the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

6. A resolution, trust agreement, or any other instrument by which a pledge is created shall not be required to be recorded or filed under the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

7. Subject to the terms of the authorizing documents, the proceeds of bonds may be expended for administrative expenses.

8. An issuer may issue bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or the redemption of outstanding bonds, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the authorizing documents, and any applicable escrow agreement. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments shall be returned to the issuer. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §4; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §35

12A.5 Reserve funds.

1. An issuer may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as bond reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of bonds. The issuer shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state for the purpose of that reserve fund, any proceeds of the sale of bonds to the extent provided in the authorizing documents, and any other moneys which may be legally available from any other sources and which the issuer determines to deposit in the reserve fund. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or other payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds, or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity, all in accordance with the authorizing documents.

2. Except as otherwise specified in the authorizing documents, moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, except for the purpose of making payment as described in subsection 1. For the purposes of this chapter, “*bond reserve fund requirement*” means, as of any particular date of computation, the amount of moneys, provided in the authorizing documents with respect to which the fund is established. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to its investment may be transferred to other funds or accounts as provided in the authorizing documents to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below its bond reserve fund requirement.

3. The issuer shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund for the bonds will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the issuer at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other legally available sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §5

12A.6 Pledge of funds.

1. Any amounts authorized to be pledged as security for bonds may be held in separate and distinct funds in the state treasury, unless otherwise specified in the authorizing documents. Moneys so held shall not be subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general

assembly, but shall be used only for debt service on the bonds and other amounts as set forth in the authorizing documents. The treasurer of state may act as custodian of the funds and disburse moneys contained in the funds as directed by the authorizing documents.

2. Moneys in any fund pledged as security for bonds are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the funds shall be credited to the applicable fund.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §6

12A.7 Authorizing documents provisions.

The authorizing documents may contain the following provisions:

1. Pledges or assignments of the revenue of a project with respect to which the bonds are to be issued or the revenue of other property or facilities.

2. The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds, and their regulation, investment, and disposition.

3. Limitations on the use of a project, property, or facilities.

4. Limitations on the purpose to which or the investments in which the proceeds of sale of an issue of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied and pledging the proceeds to secure the payment of the bonds.

5. Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds, the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued and secured, and the refunding of outstanding bonds.

6. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with the holder of a bond may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds may be specified for which the holders must consent to amendment or abrogation, and the manner in which the consent may be given.

7. Definitions of the acts or omissions to act which constitute a default in the duties of the issuer to holders of bonds, specifying any rights and remedies of the holders in the event of a default, and restricting the individual right of action by holders.

8. Other matters relating to the bonds as may be provided by the issuer.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §10

12A.8 Bonds secured by authorizing documents.

The authorizing documents may pledge or assign the revenue to be received for payment of the bonds or the proceeds of any contract pledged. A pledge or assignment made by the issuer pursuant to this chapter is valid and binding from the time that the pledge or assignment is made, and the revenue pledged and thereafter received by the issuer is immediately subject to the lien of the pledge or assignment without physical delivery or any further act. The lien of the pledge or assignment is valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the issuer irrespective of whether the parties have notice of the lien. The authorizing documents may contain other provisions the issuer deems reasonable and proper for the security of the bond holders.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §8

12A.9 State tax. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1065, § 12.

12A.10 State law.

The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the structure, organization, programs, or activities of any issuer, including the power to terminate the issuer, except that a law shall not be enacted that impairs any obligation made pursuant to any contract entered into by the issuer with or on behalf of the holders of the bonds to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §9

12A.11 Provisions controlling.

The powers granted issuers under this chapter are in addition to the powers of each issuer contained elsewhere in the Code. Nothing in this chapter limits the powers of an issuer to

issue bonds under any other applicable provisions of the Code or to otherwise carry out its responsibilities as otherwise set forth in the Code.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1065, §10

12A.12 Construction.

This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purpose.

2007 Acts, ch 133, §12

12A.13 Coordination.

Issuers of bonds issued under this chapter shall be subject to the provisions of section 12.30.

2008 Acts, ch 1065, §11

CHAPTER 12B

SECURITY OF THE REVENUE

Referred to in §12E.8, 16.5, 28J.9, 175.6, 257C.6, 331.401, 331.902, 463C.8

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 452 in Code 1993

12B.1	Definitions.	12B.10A	Public investment maturity and procedural limitations.
12B.1A	County responsible to state.	12B.10B	Written investment policies.
12B.2	Interest on warrants.	12B.10C	Regulation of public funds custodial agreements.
12B.3	Discounting warrants.	12B.11	Manner and details of settlement.
12B.4	Loans by county treasurer.	12B.12	Duty of examining officer.
12B.5	Loans by treasurer of state.	12B.13	Report of settlement filed.
12B.6	Certain public funds of political subdivisions.	12B.14	False statements or reports.
12B.7	Settlement by retiring treasurer.	12B.15	Official delinquency.
12B.8	Supervisors to report to state auditor.	12B.16	Refund to counties.
12B.9	Correct balances.	12B.17	Warrant for excess.
12B.10	Public funds investment standards.	12B.18	Delivery to treasurer.

12B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

12B.1A County responsible to state.

Each county is responsible to the state for the full amount of tax levied for state purposes, excepting such amounts as are certified to be unavailable, double, or erroneous assessments.

[R60, §793; C73, §908; C97, §1453; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7398; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.1]

C93, §12B.1

C2001, §12B.1A

12B.2 Interest on warrants.

When interest is due and allowed by the treasurer of state on the redemption of state warrants, or by the county treasurer on the redemption of county warrants, the same shall be receipted on the warrants by the holder, with the date of the payment, and no interest

shall be allowed by the department of administrative services or board of supervisors except such as is thus receipted.

[R60, §795; C73, §910; C97, §1455; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7400; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.2]

C93, §12B.2

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Analogous section, §74.7

12B.3 Discounting warrants.

If the treasurer of state or any county treasurer, personally or through another, discounts the director of the department of administrative services' or auditor's warrants, either directly or indirectly, the treasurer shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[R60, §796; C73, §911; C97, §1456; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7401; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.3]

C93, §12B.3

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §11

12B.4 Loans by county treasurer.

A county treasurer shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor for loaning out, or in any manner using for private purposes, state, county, or other funds in the treasurer's hands.

[R60, §797; C73, §912; C97, §1457; S13, §1457; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7402; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.4]

C93, §12B.4

12B.5 Loans by treasurer of state.

The treasurer of state shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor for loaning out, or in any manner using for private purposes, state, county, or other funds in the treasurer's hands.

[R60, §797; C73, §912; C97, §1457; S13, §1457; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7403; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.5]

C93, §12B.5

12B.6 Certain public funds of political subdivisions.

All funds received, expended, or held by an association of elected county officers before, on, or after June 16, 2005, to implement a state-authorized program, are subject to audit by the auditor of state at the request of the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight or the legislative council. All such funds received or held on and after July 1, 2005, shall be deposited in a fund in the office of the treasurer of state.

2005 Acts, ch 179, §98, 103; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §175, 177; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §4

12B.7 Settlement by retiring treasurer.

When a county treasurer goes out of office, the treasurer shall make a full and complete settlement with the board of supervisors, and deliver up all books, papers, moneys, and all other property pertaining to the office, to the treasurer's successor, taking a receipt therefor.

[R60, §802; C73, §917; C97, §1461; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7409; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.7]

C93, §12B.7

Referred to in §331.555

12B.8 Supervisors to report to state auditor.

The board of supervisors shall make a statement of state dues to the auditor of state, showing all charges against the treasurer during the treasurer's term of office, and all credits made, the delinquent taxes and other unfinished business charged over to the treasurer's successor, and the amount of money paid over to the treasurer's successor, showing to what year and to what account the amount so paid over belongs.

[R60, §802; C73, §917; C97, §1461; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7410; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.8]

C93, §12B.8

12B.9 Correct balances.

The board of supervisors shall also see that the books of the treasurer are correctly balanced before passing into the possession and control of the treasurer-elect.

[R60, §802; C73, §917; C97, §1461; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7411; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.9]

C93, §12B.9

12B.10 Public funds investment standards.

1. *a.* In addition to investment standards and requirements otherwise provided by law, the investment of public funds by the treasurer of state, state agencies authorized to invest funds, and political subdivisions of this state, shall comply with this section, except where otherwise provided by another statute specifically referring to this section.

b. The treasurer of state and the treasurer of each political subdivision shall at all times keep funds coming into their possession as public money in a vault or safe to be provided for that purpose or in one or more depositories approved pursuant to chapter 12C. However, the treasurer of state, state agencies authorized to invest public funds, and political subdivisions shall invest, unless otherwise provided, any public funds not currently needed in investments authorized by this section.

2. The treasurer of state, state agencies authorized to invest funds, and political subdivisions of this state, when investing or depositing public funds, shall exercise the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use to attain the goals of this subsection. This standard requires that when making investment decisions, a public entity shall consider the role that the investment or deposit plays within the portfolio of assets of the public entity and the goals of this subsection. The primary goals of investment prudence shall be based in the following order of priority:

a. Safety of principal is the first priority.

b. Maintaining the necessary liquidity to match expected liabilities is the second priority.

c. Obtaining a reasonable return is the third priority.

3. *a.* Investments of public funds shall be made in accordance with written policies. A written investment policy shall address the goals set out in subsection 2 and shall also address, but is not limited to, compliance with state law, diversification, maturity, quality, and capability of investment management.

b. The trading of securities in which any public funds are invested for the purpose of speculation and the realization of short-term trading profits is prohibited.

c. Investments by a political subdivision must have maturities that are consistent with the needs and use of that political subdivision or agency.

4. *a.* The treasurer of state and all other state agencies authorized to invest funds shall only purchase and invest in the following:

(1) Obligations of the United States government, its agencies, and instrumentalities.

(2) Certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved pursuant to chapter 12C.

(3) Prime bankers' acceptances that mature within two hundred seventy days and that are eligible for purchase by a federal reserve bank, provided that at the time of purchase no more than thirty percent of the investment portfolio of the treasurer of state or any other state agency shall be in investments authorized by this subparagraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

(4) Commercial paper or other short-term corporate debt that matures within two hundred seventy days and that is rated within the two highest classifications, as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, provided that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of all amounts invested in commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt shall be invested in paper and debt rated in the second highest classification, and provided further that at the time of purchase no more than thirty percent of the investment portfolio of the treasurer of state or any other state agency shall be in investments authorized by this

subparagraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

(5) Repurchase agreements whose underlying collateral consists of the investments set out in subparagraphs (1) through (4) if the treasurer of state or state agency takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian. Repurchase agreements do not include reverse repurchase agreements.

(6) Investments authorized for the Iowa public employees' retirement system in section 97B.7A, except that investment in common stocks is not permitted.

(7) An open-end management investment company organized in trust form registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7.

(8) Investments authorized under subsection 7.

(9) Obligations of the Iowa finance authority issued pursuant to chapter 16, bearing interest at market rates, provided that at the time of purchase the Iowa finance authority has an issuer credit rating within the two highest classifications or the obligations to be purchased are rated within the two highest classifications, as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

b. Futures and options contracts are not permissible investments.

5. a. Political subdivisions of this state, including entities organized pursuant to chapter 28E whose primary function is other than to jointly invest public funds, shall purchase and invest only in the following:

(1) Obligations of the United States government, its agencies, and instrumentalities.

(2) Certificates of deposit and other evidences of deposit at federally insured depository institutions approved pursuant to chapter 12C.

(3) Prime bankers' acceptances that mature within two hundred seventy days and that are eligible for purchase by a federal reserve bank, provided that at the time of purchase no more than ten percent of the investment portfolio shall be in investments authorized by this subparagraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

(4) Commercial paper or other short-term corporate debt that matures within two hundred seventy days and that is rated within the two highest classifications, as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, provided that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of all amounts invested in commercial paper and other short-term corporate debt shall be invested in paper and debt rated in the second highest classification, and provided further that at the time of purchase no more than ten percent of the investment portfolio shall be in investments authorized by this subparagraph and that at the time of purchase no more than five percent of the investment portfolio shall be invested in the securities of a single issuer.

(5) Repurchase agreements whose underlying collateral consists of the investments set out in subparagraph (1) if the political subdivision takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian. Repurchase agreements do not include reverse repurchase agreements.

(6) An open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7.

(7) A joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E prior to and existing in good standing on the effective date of this Act or a joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E after April 28, 1992, provided that the joint investment trust shall either be rated within the two highest classifications by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7, or be registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, and operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7. The manager or investment

advisor of the joint investment trust shall be registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the Investment Advisor Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b.

- (8) Warrants or improvement certificates of a levee or drainage district.
- (9) Investments authorized under subsection 7.
- b. Futures and options contracts are not permissible investments.
6. The following investments are not subject to this section:
 - a. Investments by the public safety peace officers' retirement system governed by chapter 97A.
 - b. Investments by the Iowa public employees' retirement system governed by chapter 97B.
 - c. Investments by the Iowa finance authority governed by chapter 16.
 - d. Investments by the state board of regents. However, investments by the state board of regents or institutions governed by the state board of regents are limited to the following:
 - (1) Those investments set out in subsection 4.
 - (2) The common fund for nonprofit organizations.
 - (3) Common stocks.
 - (4) For investments of short-term operating funds, the funds shall not be invested in investments having effective maturities exceeding sixty-three months.
 - e. A pension and annuity retirement system governed by chapter 294.
 - f. Investments by the statewide fire and police retirement system governed by chapter 411.
 - g. Investments by the judicial retirement system governed by chapter 602, article 9.
 - h. Investments under the deferred compensation plan established by the executive council pursuant to section 509A.12.
 - i. Investments made by city hospitals as provided in section 392.6. However, investments by city hospitals are limited to the following:
 - (1) The same types of investments as the treasurer of state and other state agencies may make under this section.
 - (2) Investment in common stocks.
 - j. Investments by the tobacco settlement authority governed by chapter 12E.
 - k. Investments by municipal utility retirement systems governed under chapter 412.
 - l. Investments in a qualified trust established pursuant to governmental accounting standards board statement number forty-three that is governed by a board of trustees of a joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E and that is registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a.
 - m. Investments by a student organization or club of moneys from an entrepreneurial education fund governed by section 298A.15.
7. Notwithstanding sections 12C.2, 12C.4, 12C.6, 12C.6A, and any other provision of law relating to the deposits of public funds, if public funds are deposited in a depository, as defined in section 12C.1, any uninsured portion of the public funds invested through the depository may be invested in insured deposits or certificates of deposit arranged by the depository that are placed in or issued by one or more federally insured banks or savings associations regardless of location for the account of the public funds depository if all of the following requirements are satisfied:
 - a. The full amount of the principal and any accrued interest on such public funds or each such certificate of deposit issued shall be covered by federal deposit insurance.
 - b. The depository, either directly or through an agent or subcustodian, shall act as custodian of the insured deposits or certificates of deposit.
 - c. On the same day that the public funds deposits are placed or the certificates of deposit are issued, the depository shall have received deposits in an amount eligible for federal deposit insurance from, and, with regard to certificates of deposit, shall have issued certificates of deposit to, customers of other financial institutions wherever located that are equal to or greater than the amount of public funds invested under this subsection by the public funds depository through the depository.

8. As used in this section, “*public funds*” means the same as defined in section 12C.1, subsection 2.

[R60, §804; C73, §918; C97, §1462; S13, §1462; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7412; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.10]

84 Acts, ch 1194, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1230, §4; 85 Acts, ch 194, §1; 87 Acts, ch 105, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1027, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1187, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §30; 91 Acts, ch 249, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §16

C93, §12B.10

94 Acts, ch 1012, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §75; 97 Acts, ch 185, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1156, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1208, §20, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §2, 24; 2001 Acts, ch 102, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §91; 2006 Acts, ch 1023, § 1 – 4; 2008 Acts, ch 1075, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 55, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1051, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 71, §2, 4

Referred to in §12B.10A, 12B.10B, 12B.14, 12C.1, 12C.7, 12C.9, 12C.10, 12C.22, 12C.23A, 28E.5, 161A.80, 279.29, 331.555, 347.13, 357A.11, 384.21, 412.4, 523I.507, 905.6

Subsection 6, NEW paragraph m

12B.10A Public investment maturity and procedural limitations.

1. The investment of public funds which are operating funds by a political subdivision shall be subject to the following:

a. As used in this section, “*operating funds*” means those funds which are reasonably expected to be expended during a current budget year or within fifteen months of receipt.

b. Operating funds must be identified and distinguished from all other funds available for investment.

c. Operating funds may only be invested in investments which mature within three hundred ninety-seven days or less and which are authorized by law for the investing public entity.

2. All investments of public funds by political subdivisions shall be subject to the following:

a. Each investment must be authorized by applicable law and the written investment policy of the political subdivision.

b. Each political subdivision whose investments involve the use of a public funds custodial agreement, as defined in section 12B.10C, shall comply with rules adopted pursuant to section 12B.10C relating to those investments. All contracts providing for the investment of public funds shall be in writing and shall contain a provision requiring that all investments shall be made in accordance with the laws of this state.

c. A contract for the investment or deposit of public funds shall not provide for compensation of an agent or fiduciary based upon investment performance.

3. A treasurer of a political subdivision may invest funds of the political subdivision or agency that are not operating funds in investments having maturities longer than three hundred and ninety-seven days.

4. As used in this section, “*public funds*” means all funds that are public funds within the meaning of section 12C.1, subsection 2, paragraph “e”, except state funds invested by the treasurer of state.

5. This section shall not be construed to supersede any provision of this chapter or of chapter 12C.

6. The following entities are not subject to this section:

a. The public safety peace officers’ retirement system governed by chapter 97A.

b. The Iowa public employees’ retirement system governed by chapter 97B.

c. The Iowa finance authority governed by chapter 16.

d. The state board of regents. However, investments by the state board of regents or institutions governed by the state board of regents are limited to the following:

(1) Those investments set out in section 12B.10, subsection 4.

(2) The common fund for nonprofit organizations.

(3) Common stocks.

(4) For investments of short-term operating funds, the funds shall not be invested in investments having effective maturities exceeding sixty-three months.

e. A pension and annuity retirement system governed by chapter 294.

- f. The statewide fire and police retirement system governed by chapter 411.
- g. The judicial retirement system governed by chapter 602, article 9.
- h. The deferred compensation plan established by the executive council pursuant to section 509A.12.
- i. The tobacco settlement authority governed by chapter 12E.

7. A joint investment trust organized pursuant to chapter 28E whose primary function is to invest public funds shall report to the general assembly not later than January 1 of each year the amount of any trust royalty, residual payment, administrative or service fee, or other fee paid by the trust, the services performed for the fee, and the person receiving the fee.

92 Acts, ch 1156, §17; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §76; 97 Acts, ch 185, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1208, §21, 25; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §92

Referred to in §12B.10B, 12B.14, 28E.5, 279.29, 331.555, 357A.11, 384.21, 905.6

12B.10B Written investment policies.

1. Political subdivisions shall approve written investment policies which incorporate the guidelines specified in sections 12B.10, 12B.10A, this section, and section 12B.10C, and any other provisions deemed necessary to adequately safeguard invested public funds.

2. The written investment policy required by section 12B.10 shall be delivered to all of the following:

- a. The governing body or officer of the public entity to which the policy applies.
- b. All depository institutions or fiduciaries for public funds of the public entity.
- c. The auditor of the public entity.
- 3. The following entities are not subject to this section:
 - a. The public safety peace officers' retirement system governed by chapter 97A.
 - b. The Iowa public employees' retirement system governed by chapter 97B.
 - c. The Iowa finance authority governed by chapter 16.
 - d. The state board of regents governed by chapter 262.
 - e. A pension and annuity retirement system governed by chapter 294.
 - f. The statewide fire and police retirement system governed by chapter 411.
 - g. The judicial retirement system governed by chapter 602, article 9.
 - h. The deferred compensation plan established by the executive council pursuant to section 509A.12.
 - i. The tobacco settlement authority governed by chapter 12E.

j. Municipal utility retirement systems governed under chapter 412.

92 Acts, ch 1156, §18; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §77; 97 Acts, ch 185, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1208, §22, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 102, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §4

Referred to in §12B.14, 28E.5, 331.303

12B.10C Regulation of public funds custodial agreements.

1. The treasurer of state, in consultation with the attorney general, shall adopt rules under chapter 17A requiring the inclusion in public funds custodial agreements of any provisions necessary to prevent loss of public funds.

2. As used in this section, "*public funds custodial agreement*" means any contractual arrangement pursuant to which one or more persons, including but not limited to investment advisors, investment companies, trustees, agents and custodians, are authorized to act as a custodian of or to designate another person to act as a custodian of public funds or any security or document of ownership or title evidencing public funds investments other than custodial agreements between an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a and a custodian bank.

3. As used in this section "*public funds*" means public funds as defined in section 12C.1. However, this section does not apply to public funds that are invested under the provisions of a resolution or indenture for the issuance of bonds, notes, certificates, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness. To the extent that a provision of this section conflicts with federal law, it shall be construed to avoid the conflict.

4. The following entities are not subject to this section:

- a. The public safety peace officers' retirement system governed by chapter 97A.
 - b. The Iowa public employees' retirement system governed by chapter 97B.
 - c. Investments by the Iowa finance authority governed by chapter 16.
 - d. A pension and annuity retirement system governed by chapter 294.
 - e. The statewide fire and police retirement system governed by chapter 411.
 - f. The judicial retirement system governed by chapter 602, article 9.
 - g. The deferred compensation plan established by the executive council pursuant to section 509A.12.
 - h. The tobacco settlement authority governed by chapter 12E.
 - i. Municipal utility retirement systems governed under chapter 412.
 - j. The state board of regents governed by chapter 262.
- 92 Acts, ch 1156, §19; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §78; 97 Acts, ch 185, §4; 2000 Acts, ch 1208, §23, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 102, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §147; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201
 Referred to in §12B.10A, 12B.10B, 12B.14, 28E.5

12B.11 Manner and details of settlement.

At the time of any examination of any such office, or at the time of any settlement with the treasurer in charge of any such public funds, the treasurer is not required to produce and count in the presence of the officer or officers making such examination or settlement, unless otherwise requested by the board of supervisors, all moneys or funds then on deposit in the safe or vault in the treasurer's office. The treasurer shall produce a statement of all money or funds on deposit with any depository wherein the treasurer is authorized to deposit such funds, and shall correctly show the balance remaining on deposit in such depository at the close of business on the day preceding the day of such settlement. The treasurer shall also file a statement setting forth the numbers, dates, and amounts of all outstanding checks, or other items of difference, reconciling the balance as shown by the treasurer's books with those of the depositories. The state treasurer shall also file a statement showing the numbers, dates, and amounts of all United States government bonds held as part of said public fund.

[R60, §804; C73, §918; C97, §1462; S13, §1462; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7413; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.11]

C93, §12B.11

2003 Acts, ch 24, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1070, §1, 31

Referred to in §12B.14

12B.12 Duty of examining officer.

It shall be the duty of the officer or officers making such settlement to see that the amount of securities and money produced and counted, together with the amounts so certified by the legally designated depositories, agrees with the balance with which such treasurer should be charged, and the officer shall make a report in writing of any such settlement or examination, and attach thereto the certified statement of all such depositories.

[S13, §1462; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7414; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.12]

C93, §12B.12

Referred to in §12B.14

12B.13 Report of settlement filed.

The report of any such settlement with the treasurer of state shall be filed in the office of the director of the department of management, and the report of a settlement with a county treasurer with the auditor of the county.

[S13, §1462; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7415; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.13]

C93, §12B.13

Referred to in §12B.14

12B.14 False statements or reports.

Any officer or other person making a false statement or report or in any manner violating any of the provisions of sections 12B.10 to 12B.13 shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

[S13, §1462-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7416; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.14]

C93, §12B.14

Fraudulent practices; see §714.8

12B.15 Official delinquency.

If any auditor or treasurer or other officer shall neglect or refuse to perform any act or duty specifically required of the officer, such officer shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor, and the officer and the officer's surety shall be liable on the official bond for any fine imposed, and for the damages sustained by any person through such neglect or refusal.

[R60, §744, 749, 805; C73, §919; C97, §1463; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7417; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.15]

C93, §12B.15

12B.16 Refund to counties.

The director of the department of administrative services shall draw the warrant on the state treasury in favor of any county in the state for the amount of any excess in any fund or tax due the state from said county, excepting the state taxes.

[C97, §1464; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7418; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.16]

C93, §12B.16

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12B.17 Warrant for excess.

When it shall appear from the books in the department of administrative services that there is a balance due any county in excess of any revenue due the state, except state taxes, the director of the department of administrative services shall draw a warrant for such excess in favor of the county entitled thereto, and forward the same by mail, or otherwise, to the county auditor of the county to which it belongs, and charge the amount so sent to such county.

[C97, §1465; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7419; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.17]

C93, §12B.17

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

12B.18 Delivery to treasurer.

The auditor to whom said warrant is sent shall immediately, upon receipt thereof, deliver it to the treasurer of the county, and charge the amount thereof to the treasurer, and shall acknowledge the receipt of the amount to the director of the department of administrative services.

[C97, §1466; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §7420; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §452.18]

C93, §12B.18

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §331.502

CHAPTER 12C

DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Referred to in §11.2, 11.6, 12.32, 12B.10, 12B.10A, 12E.8, 16.5, 28J.18, 28J.25, 28J.26, 175.6, 185.34, 257C.6, 331.401, 331.502, 331.555, 331.655, 463C.8, 468.54, 524.213, 524.223, 524.1312, 533.301, 533.404, 602.8103

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 453 in Code 1993

12C.1	Deposits in general — definitions.	12C.16	Security for deposit of public funds.
12C.2	Approval — requirements.	12C.17	Deposit of securities.
12C.3	Reserved.	12C.18	Condition of security.
12C.4	Location of depositories.	12C.19	Withdrawals, exchanges of security.
12C.5	Refusal of deposits — procedure.	12C.20	Public funds reports.
12C.6	Interest rate — committee — notice.	12C.21	Required collateral — banks. Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 117, §14, 15.
12C.6A	Eligibility for state public funds — procedures.	12C.22	Required collateral — banks.
12C.7	Interest — where credited.	12C.23	Payment of losses in a credit union.
12C.8	Liability of public officers.	12C.23A	Payment of losses in a bank.
12C.9	Investment of sinking funds — bond proceeds.	12C.24	Liability.
12C.10	Investment of funds created by election.	12C.25	State sinking funds created.
12C.11	Investment officer.	12C.26	Refund from sinking funds.
12C.12	Service charge by depository.	12C.27	Failure to maintain required collateral.
12C.13	Deposit not membership.	12C.28	Electronic reporting.
12C.14	Repealed by 95 Acts, ch 25, §3.	12C.29	Authority of superintendent to issue orders.
12C.15	Restriction on requiring collateral.		

12C.1 Deposits in general — definitions.

1. All funds held by the following officers or institutions shall be deposited in one or more depositories first approved by the appropriate governing body as indicated: for the treasurer of state, by the executive council; for judicial officers and court employees, by the supreme court; for the county treasurer, recorder, auditor, and sheriff, by the board of supervisors; for the city treasurer or other designated financial officer of a city, by the city council; for the county public hospital or merged area hospital, by the board of hospital trustees; for a memorial hospital, by the memorial hospital commission; for a school corporation, by the board of school directors; for a city utility or combined utility system established under chapter 388, by the utility board; and for an electric power agency as defined in section 28F.2 or 390.9, by the governing body of the electric power agency. However, the treasurer of state and the treasurer of each political subdivision or the designated financial officer of a city shall invest all funds not needed for current operating expenses in time certificates of deposit in approved depositories pursuant to this chapter or in investments permitted by section 12B.10. The list of public depositories and the amounts severally deposited in the depositories are matters of public record. This subsection does not limit the definition of “public funds” contained in subsection 2. Notwithstanding provisions of this section to the contrary, public funds of a state government deferred compensation plan established by the executive council may also be invested in the investment products authorized under section 509A.12.

2. As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Bank*” means a corporation or limited liability company engaged in the business of banking and organized under the laws of this state, another state, or the United States. “*Bank*” also means a savings and loan, savings association, or savings bank organized under the laws of another state or the United States.

b. “*Credit union*” means a cooperative, nonprofit association incorporated under chapter 533 or the federal Credit Union Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1751 et seq., and that is insured by the national credit union administration and includes an office of a credit union.

c. “*Depository*” means a bank or a credit union in which public funds are deposited under this chapter.

d. “*Financial institution*” means a bank or a credit union.

e. “*Public funds*” and “*public deposits*” mean any of the following:

(1) The moneys of the state or a political subdivision or instrumentality of the state including a county, school corporation, special district, drainage district, unincorporated town or township, municipality, or municipal corporation or any agency, board, or commission of the state or a political subdivision. Moneys of the state include moneys which are transmitted to a depository for purposes of completing an electronic financial transaction pursuant to section 159.35.

(2) The moneys of any court or public body noted in subsection 1.

(3) The moneys of a legal or administrative entity created pursuant to chapter 28E.

(4) The moneys of an electric power agency as defined in section 28F.2 or 390.9.

(5) Federal and state grant moneys of a quasi-public state entity that are placed in a depository pursuant to this chapter.

(6) Moneys placed in a depository for the purpose of completing an electronic financial transaction pursuant to section 8B.32 or 331.427.

f. “*Public officer*” means the person authorized by and acting for a public body to deposit public funds of the public body.

g. “*Superintendent*” means the superintendent of banking of this state when the depository is a bank, and the superintendent of credit unions of this state when the depository is a credit union.

h. “*Uninsured public funds*” means any amount of public funds of a public funds depositor on deposit in an account at a financial institution that exceeds the amount of public funds in that account that are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or the national credit union administration.

3. A deposit of public funds in a depository pursuant to this chapter shall be secured as follows:

a. If a depository is a credit union, then public deposits in the credit union shall be secured pursuant to sections 12C.16 through 12C.19 and sections 12C.23 and 12C.24.

b. If a depository is a bank, public deposits in the bank shall be secured pursuant to sections 12C.23A and 12C.24.

4. Ambiguities in the application of this section shall be resolved in favor of preventing the loss of public funds on deposit in a depository.

[C24, 27, §139, 4319, 5548, 5651, 7404; C31, 35, §7420-d1; C39, §7420.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §453.1; 81 Acts, ch 148, §1; 82 Acts, ch 1202, §1]

83 Acts, ch 97, §1, 3; 83 Acts, ch 186, §1014, 10201; 84 Acts, ch 1230, §5; 85 Acts, ch 194, §2; 89 Acts, ch 39, §12; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §20 – 22

C93, §12C.1

93 Acts, ch 48, §3; 97 Acts, ch 185, §5; 99 Acts, ch 117, §1 – 4, 15; 99 Acts, ch 208, §42, 74; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §4; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 4, §1, 2, 36; 2002 Acts, ch 1096, §1, 2, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 18, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 48, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §58, 84; 2010 Acts, ch 1018, §1, 2; 2010 Acts, ch 1028, §1, 2, 14; 2011 Acts, ch 132, §39, 106; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §36; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §26

Referred to in §12B.10, 12B.10A, 12B.10C, 12C.7, 12C.8, 12E.2, 176A.8, 179.1, 181.1, 183A.1, 184.1, 184A.1, 185.1, 185C.1, 350.6, 468.528, 602.8102(64), 633D.2, 654.17C

Subsection 2, paragraph e, subparagraph (6) amended

12C.2 Approval — requirements.

The approval of a financial institution as a depository of public funds for a public body shall be by written resolution or order that shall be entered of record in the minutes of the approving board, and that shall distinctly name each depository approved, and specify the maximum amount that may be kept on deposit in each depository.

[C24, 27, §139; C31, 35, §7420-d2; C39, §7420.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.2]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §6

C93, §12C.2

2002 Acts, ch 1096, §3, 17

Referred to in §12B.10

12C.3 Reserved.

12C.4 Location of depositories.

Deposits by the treasurer of state shall be in depositories located in this state; by a county officer or county public hospital officer or merged area hospital officer, in depositories located in the county or in an adjoining county within this state; by a memorial hospital treasurer, in a depository located within this state which shall be selected by the memorial hospital treasurer and approved by the memorial hospital commission; by a city treasurer or other city financial officer, in depositories located in the county in which the city is located or in an adjoining county, but if there is no depository in the county in which the city is located or in an adjoining county then in any other depository located in this state which shall be selected as a depository by the city council; by a school treasurer or by a school secretary in a depository within this state which shall be selected by the board of directors or the trustees of the school district; by a township clerk in a depository located within this state which shall be selected by the township clerk and approved by the trustees of the township. However, deposits may be made in depositories outside of Iowa for the purpose of paying principal and interest on bonded indebtedness of any municipality when the deposit is made not more than ten days before the date the principal or interest becomes due. Further, the treasurer of state may maintain an account or accounts outside the state of Iowa for the purpose of providing custodial services for the state and state retirement fund accounts. Deposits made for the purpose of completing an electronic financial transaction pursuant to section 8B.32 or 331.427 may be made in any depository located in this state.

[C24, 27, §139, 4319, 5548, 5651, 7404; C31, 35, §7420-d4; C39, §7420.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.4; 82 Acts, ch 1202, §2]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §8; 86 Acts, ch 1243, §31

C93, §12C.4

2003 Acts, ch 18, §2; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §35, 209; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §27

Referred to in §12B.10

Section amended

12C.5 Refusal of deposits — procedure.

If the approved depositories will not accept the deposits under the conditions prescribed or authorized in this chapter, the funds may be deposited, on the same or better terms as were offered to the depositories, in one or more approved depositories conveniently located within the state.

The treasurer of state may invest in any of the investments authorized for the Iowa public employees' retirement system in section 97B.7A except that investment in common stocks shall not be permitted.

[C24, 27, §5653; C31, 35, §7420-d5; C39, §7420.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §81, §453.5; 81 Acts, ch 149, §1]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §9

C93, §12C.5

2001 Acts, ch 68, §3, 24

12C.6 Interest rate — committee — notice.

1. Public deposits shall be deposited with reasonable promptness in a depository legally designated as depository for the funds.

2. a. A committee composed of the superintendent of banking, the superintendent of credit unions, the auditor of state or a designee, and the treasurer of state shall meet on or about the first of each month or at other times as the committee may prescribe and by majority action shall establish a minimum rate to be earned on state funds placed in time deposits.

b. State funds invested in depository time certificates of deposit shall draw interest at not less than the rate established, effective on the date of investment.

c. An interest rate established by the committee under this section shall be in effect commencing on the eighth calendar day following the day the rate is established and until a different rate is established and takes effect.

d. The committee shall give advisory notice of an interest rate established under this section. This notice may be given by publication in one or more newspapers, by publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin, by ordinary mail to persons directly affected, by any other method determined by the committee, or by a combination of these. In all cases, the notice shall be published in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

e. The notice shall contain the following words:

The rate of interest has been determined by a committee of the state of Iowa to be the minimum interest rate that shall be paid on public funds deposited in approved financial institutions. To be eligible to accept deposits of public funds of the state of Iowa, a financial institution shall demonstrate a commitment to serve the needs of the local community in which it is chartered to do business. These needs include credit services as well as deposit services. All such financial institutions are required to provide the committee with a written description of their commitment to provide credit services in the community. This statement is available for examination by citizens.

f. The notice shall also provide the name and address of a state official to whom inquiries can be sent. Actions of the committee under this section and section 12C.6A are exempt from chapter 17A.

3. Public funds invested in depositories' time certificates of deposit by a public body or officer other than the treasurer of state shall draw interest at rates to be determined by the public body or officer and the depository, which rates shall not be less than the minimum rate set under this section for state funds.

[C24, 27, §140, 4319, 5548, 5651, 7404; C31, 35, §7420-d6; C39, §7420.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §453.6; 81 Acts, ch 39, §2, ch 149, §2]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §10

C93, §12C.6

96 Acts, ch 1021, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §12B.10, 12C.6A, 12C.7, 384.58, 524.223, 573.12, 573.14, 602.8109

See §74A.6 for interest rates on public obligations

12C.6A Eligibility for state public funds — procedures.

1. Public funds of the state shall not be deposited in a financial institution which does not demonstrate a commitment to serve the needs of the local community in which it is chartered to do business, including the needs of neighborhoods, rural areas, and small businesses in communities served by the financial institution. These needs include credit services as well as deposit services.

2. In addition to establishing a minimum interest rate for public funds pursuant to section 12C.6, the committee composed of the superintendent of banking, the superintendent of credit unions, the auditor of state or a designee, and the treasurer of state shall develop a list of financial institutions eligible to accept state public funds. The committee shall require that a financial institution seeking to qualify for the list shall annually provide the committee a written statement that the financial institution has complied with the requirements of this chapter and has a commitment to community reinvestment consistent with the safe and sound operation of a financial institution, unless the financial institution has received a rating of satisfactory or higher pursuant to the federal Community Reinvestment Act, 12 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq., and such rating is certified to the committee by the superintendent of banking. To qualify for the list, a financial institution must demonstrate a continuing commitment to meet the credit needs of the local community in which it is chartered.

3. The committee may require a financial institution to provide public notice inviting the public to submit comments to the financial institution regarding its community lending

activities. Each financial institution shall maintain a file open to public inspection which contains public comments received on its community investment activities, and the financial institution's response to those comments. The committee shall adopt procedures for both of the following:

a. To receive information relating to a financial institution's commitment to community reinvestment.

b. To receive challenges from any person to a financial institution's continued eligibility to receive public funds.

4. At least once a year the committee shall review any challenges that have been filed pursuant to subsection 3. The committee may hold a public hearing to consider the challenge. In considering a challenge, the committee shall review documents filed with federal regulatory authorities pursuant to the Community Reinvestment Act, 12 U.S.C. § 2901 et seq., and regulations adopted pursuant to the Act, as amended to January 1, 1990. In addition, consistent with the confidentiality of financial institution records the committee shall consider other factors including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Activities conducted to determine the credit needs of the community.

b. Marketing and special credit-related programs to make citizens in the community aware of the credit services offered.

c. A description of how services actually provided satisfied the needs described under paragraph "a".

d. Practices intended to discourage application for home mortgages, small business loans, small farm loans, community development loans, and, if consumer lending constitutes a substantial majority of a financial institution's business, consumer loans.

e. Geographic distribution of credit extensions, credit applications and credit denials.

f. Evidence of prohibited discriminatory or other illegal credit practices.

g. Participation in local community and rural development and redevelopment projects, and in state and federal business and economic development programs, including investment in an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation formed under the Iowa agricultural industry finance Act pursuant to chapter 15E.

h. Origination or purchase of residential mortgage loans, housing rehabilitation loans, home improvement loans and business or farm loans within the community.

i. Ability to meet various community credit needs based on financial condition, size, legal impediments, and local economic conditions.

5. a. A person who believes a bank has failed to meet its community reinvestment responsibility may file a complaint with the committee detailing the basis for that belief.

b. If any committee member, in the member's discretion, finds that the complaint has merit, the member may order the bank alleged to have failed to meet its community reinvestment responsibility to attend and participate in a meeting with the complainant. The committee member may specify who, at minimum, shall represent the bank at the meeting. At the meeting, or at any other time, the bank may, but is not required to, enter into an agreement with a complainant to correct alleged failings.

c. A majority of the committee may order a bank against which a complaint has been filed pursuant to this subsection, to disclose such additional information relating to community reinvestment as required by the order of the majority of the committee.

d. This subsection does not preempt any other remedies available under statutory or common law available to the committee, the superintendent of banking, or aggrieved persons to cure violations of this section or chapter 524, or rules adopted pursuant to this section or chapter 524. The committee may conduct a public hearing as provided in subsection 4 based upon the same complaint. An order finding merit in a complaint and ordering a meeting is not an election of remedies.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §11

C85, §453.6A

90 Acts, ch 1002, §1

C93, §12C.6A

96 Acts, ch 1021, §2, 3; 99 Acts, ch 53, §1; 99 Acts, ch 117, §5, 15; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1096, §4, 5, 17

Referred to in §12B.10, 12C.6, 524.223

12C.7 Interest — where credited.

1. A depository may pay interest to a public officer on deposits of public funds, and a public officer may take or receive interest on deposits of public funds.

2. Interest or earnings on investments and time deposits made in accordance with the provisions of sections 12.8, 12B.10, 12C.1, and 12C.6 shall be credited to the general fund of the governmental body making the investment or deposit, with the exception of specific funds for which investments are otherwise provided by law, constitutional funds, or when legally diverted to the state sinking fund for public deposits. Funds so excepted shall receive credit for interest or earnings derived from such investments or time deposits made from such funds.

[C31, 35, §7420-d7; C39, §7420.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.7]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §12

C93, §12C.7

95 Acts, ch 25, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 5, §1

Referred to in §8.41A, 8.55, 8.56, 8.57, 8.57A, 8.57B, 8.57E, 8A.123, 8A.321, 8A.328, 8A.431, 8A.432, 8A.434, 8A.435, 8A.436, 8A.437, 8A.438, 8A.454, 8B.13, 8B.33, 8D.14, 12.72, 12.79, 12.82, 12.88, 12.88A, 12.89, 12.91, 12A.6, 12C.10, 15.106A, 15.293, 15.335B, 15.412, 15E.311, 15E.363, 15F.204, 15F.205, 16.5, 16.100, 16.134, 16.141, 16.181, 16.182, 16.183, 16.184, 16.185, 16.188, 35A.5, 35A.11, 35A.13, 35A.14, 35A.16, 80.42, 80.43, 80.44, 89.8, 89A.19, 91C.9, 99B.10D, 100B.13, 103.7, 135.156C, 135.175, 159.21, 159A.16, 161A.80, 161G.2, 162.2C, 169A.13A, 170.3C, 207.10, 216B.3, 237A.4A, 249A.33, 249L.4, 249M.4, 256.40, 256.87, 256I.11, 260H.2, 261.19, 261.23, 261.24, 261.38, 261.73, 261.110, 261.111, 261.112, 303.3D, 303A.4, 303A.7, 307.20, 312.1, 312A.2, 321G.7, 321I.8, 331.604, 357B.3, 359.43, 418.10, 426C.2, 452A.79A, 453A.35A, 455A.18, 455A.19, 455B.112A, 455B.133B, 455B.196, 455B.265A, 455D.11C, 455D.15, 455E.11, 455G.21, 456A.17, 456A.21, 459.401, 460.303, 461.31, 466.9, 466A.2, 466B.45, 473.19A, 476.10A, 483A.3B, 502.601, 514I.11, 535D.14, 541A.7, 553.19, 602.1304, 692.2A, 714.16C, 717F.9, 904.117, 904.118A, 904.303A, 904.311A, 904.703

Subsection 1 amended

12C.8 Liability of public officers.

An officer who is referred to in section 12C.1 is not liable for loss of funds by reason of the insolvency of the depository institution when the funds have been deposited or invested as provided in this chapter.

[C27, §1090-a20; C31, 35, §7420-d8; C39, §7420.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.8]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §13

C93, §12C.8

12C.9 Investment of sinking funds — bond proceeds.

1. The treasurer of state and all other state agencies authorized to invest funds and the treasurer or other designated financial officer of each political subdivision including each school corporation shall invest the proceeds of notes, bonds, refunding bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness, and funds being accumulated for the payment of principal and interest or reserves in investments set out in section 12B.10, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, subparagraphs (1) through (9), section 12B.10, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, subparagraphs (1) through (7), an investment contract, or tax-exempt bonds. The investment shall be as defined and permitted by section 148 of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations under that section. An investment contract or tax-exempt bonds shall be rated within the two highest classifications as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

2. Earnings and interest from investments pursuant to subsection 1 shall be used to pay the principal or interest as the principal or interest comes due on the indebtedness or to fund the construction of the project for which the indebtedness was issued, or shall be credited to the capital project fund for which the indebtedness was issued.

[C27, 31, 35, §12775-b1; C39, §7420.43; C46, 50, 54, §454.35; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.9]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §14; 91 Acts, ch 249, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §23

C93, §12C.9

95 Acts, ch 25, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1075, §2

12C.10 Investment of funds created by election.

The governing council or board, who by law have control of any fund created by direct vote of the people, may invest any portion of the fund not currently needed, in investments authorized in section 12B.10. The treasurer of state may invest in any of the investments authorized for the Iowa public employees' retirement system in section 97B.7A except that investment in common stocks shall not be permitted. Interest or earnings on such funds shall be credited as provided in section 12C.7, subsection 2.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.10]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §15

C93, §12C.10

2001 Acts, ch 68, §4, 24

12C.11 Investment officer.

A county, city, county public hospital, merged area hospital, memorial hospital or school corporation governing body may delegate its investment authority, under the provisions of this chapter, to the treasurer or other financial officer of the governmental unit, who shall thereafter be responsible for handling investment transactions until such delegation of authority is revoked.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.11]

C93, §12C.11

12C.12 Service charge by depository.

A depository may make reasonable service charges with respect to the handling of public funds, but the service charges shall not be greater than the depository customarily requires from other depositors for similar services.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §453.12]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §16

C93, §12C.12

12C.13 Deposit not membership.

Notwithstanding chapter 524, the deposit of public funds in a credit union as defined in section 533.102 or a mutual corporation as defined in section 524.103 does not constitute being a shareholder, stockholder, or owner of a corporation in violation of Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or any other provision of law.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §17

C85, §453.13

C93, §12C.13

2007 Acts, ch 174, §77; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §37

12C.14 Repealed by 95 Acts, ch 25, § 3.**12C.15 Restriction on requiring collateral.**

A local government shall not require a pledge of collateral for that portion of the local government's deposits in a credit union that is covered by insurance of a federal agency or instrumentality.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §19

C85, §453.15

92 Acts, ch 1156, §24

C93, §12C.15

99 Acts, ch 117, §6, 15

12C.16 Security for deposit of public funds.

1. Before a deposit of public funds is made by a public officer with a credit union in excess of the amount federally insured, the public officer shall obtain security for the deposit by one or more of the following:

a. The credit union may give to the public officer a corporate surety bond of a surety

corporation approved by the treasury department of the United States and authorized to do business in this state, which bond shall be in an amount equal to the public funds on deposit at any time. The bond shall be conditioned that the deposit shall be paid promptly on the order of the public officer making the deposit and shall be approved by the officer making the deposit.

b. (1) The credit union may deposit, maintain, pledge and assign for the benefit of the public officer in the manner provided in this chapter, securities approved by the public officer, the market value of which is not less than one hundred ten percent of the total deposits of public funds placed by that public officer in the credit union. The securities shall consist of any of the following:

(a) Direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States of America or an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America.

(b) Public bonds or obligations of this state or a political subdivision of this state.

(c) Public bonds or obligations of another state or a political subdivision of another state whose bonds are rated within the two highest classifications of prime as established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking pursuant to chapter 17A.

(d) To the extent of the guarantee, loans, obligations, or nontransferable letters of credit upon which the payment of principal and interest is fully secured or guaranteed by the United States of America or an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America or the United States central credit union, a corporate central credit union organized under section 533.213, or a corporate credit union whose activities are subject to regulation by the national credit union administration, and the rating of any one of such credit unions remains within the two highest classifications of prime established by at least one of the standard rating services approved by the superintendent of banking by rule pursuant to chapter 17A. The treasurer of state shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section.

(e) First lien mortgages which are valued according to practices acceptable to the treasurer of state.

(f) Investments in an open-end management investment company registered with the federal securities and exchange commission under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, which is operated in accordance with 17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7.

(2) Direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States of America, which may be used to secure the deposit of public funds under subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), include investments in an investment company or investment trust registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80a, the portfolio of which is limited to the United States government obligations described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by the United States government obligations described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (a), if the investment company or investment trust takes delivery of the collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

2. If public funds are secured by both the assets of a credit union and a bond of a surety company, the assets and bond shall be held as security for a rateable proportion of the deposit on the basis of the market value of the assets and of the total amount of the surety bonds.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §20

C85, §453.16

85 Acts, ch 194, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1090, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §25 – 30

C93, §12C.16

99 Acts, ch 117, §7, 15; 2006 Acts, ch 1040, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §78; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §27; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §12C.1

12C.17 Deposit of securities.

1. A credit union which receives public funds shall pledge securities owned by it as required by this chapter in one of the following methods:

a. The securities shall be deposited with the county, city, or other public officers at the option of the officers.

b. The securities shall be deposited pursuant to a bailment agreement with a financial institution having facilities for the safekeeping of securities and doing business in the state. A financial institution which receives securities for safekeeping is liable to the public officer to whom the securities are pledged for any loss suffered by the public officer if the financial institution relinquishes custody of the securities contrary to the provisions of this chapter or the instrument governing the pledge of the securities.

c. The securities shall be deposited with the federal reserve bank, the federal home loan bank of Des Moines, Iowa, or the United States central credit union, a corporate central credit union organized under section 533.213, or a corporate credit union whose activities are subject to regulation by the national credit union administration pursuant to a bailment agreement or a pledge custody agreement.

d. The securities may be deposited by any combination of methods specified in paragraphs “a”, “b”, and “c”.

2. A deposit of securities shall not be made in a facility owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the financial institution which deposits the securities.

3. All deposits of securities, other than deposits of securities with the appropriate public officer, shall have a joint custody receipt taken for the securities with one copy delivered to the public officer and one copy delivered to the credit union. A credit union pledging securities with a public officer may cause the securities to be examined in the officer’s office to show the securities are placed with the officer as collateral security and are not transferable except upon the conditions provided in this chapter.

4. Upon written request from the appropriate public officer but not less than monthly, the federal reserve bank, the federal home loan bank of Des Moines, Iowa, the United States central credit union, a corporate central credit union organized under section 533.213, or a corporate credit union whose activities are subject to regulation by the national credit union administration shall report a description, the par value, and the market value of any pledged collateral by a credit union.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §21

C85, §453.17

85 Acts, ch 194, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §31 – 33

C93, §12C.17

99 Acts, ch 117, §8, 15; 2006 Acts, ch 1040, §2, 3; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §79, 80; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §28, 29

Referred to in §12C.1

12C.18 Condition of security.

The condition of the surety bond or the deposit of securities, instruments, or a joint custody receipt, must be that the credit union will promptly pay to the parties entitled public funds, including any interest on the funds, in its custody upon lawful demand and, when required by law, pay the funds to the public officer who made the deposit.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §22

C85, §453.18

92 Acts, ch 1156, §34

C93, §12C.18

99 Acts, ch 117, §9, 15

Referred to in §12C.1

12C.19 Withdrawals, exchanges of security.

1. Securities pledged pursuant to this chapter may be withdrawn on application of the pledging depository institution, and as to securities pledged by a credit union upon approval of the public officer to whom the securities are pledged, if the deposit of securities is no longer necessary to comply with this chapter, or withdrawal is required for collection by virtue of maturity or exchange. The depository institution shall replace securities so withdrawn for collection or exchange.

2. In an exchange of deposited securities for new securities, the amount of security on deposit at any time shall not be decreased below that otherwise required by this chapter.

3. In the event of substitution, addition, or exchange of securities, the holder or custodian of the securities shall, on the same day, forward by regular mail to the public officer and the credit union, a receipt specifically describing and identifying both the substituted or additional securities.

4. The public officer which deposits public funds with a credit union shall require, if the market value of the securities deposited with or for the benefit of the officer falls below one hundred ten percent of the deposit liability to the public officer, the deposit of additional security to bring the total market value of the security to one hundred ten percent of the amount of public funds held by the credit union.

84 Acts, ch 1230, §23

C85, §453.19

92 Acts, ch 1156, §35

C93, §12C.19

99 Acts, ch 117, §10, 15; 2002 Acts, ch 1096, §6, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §6

Referred to in §12C.1

12C.20 Public funds reports.

1. On or before the tenth day of February, May, August, and November of each year, each out-of-state bank that has one or more branches in the state shall calculate and certify to the superintendent of banking in the form prescribed by the superintendent the amount of public funds on deposit at each such branch of the out-of-state bank as of the end of the previous calendar quarter.

2. A bank shall, upon request of the superintendent, certify to the superintendent the amount of public funds on deposit at the bank and at each branch of an out-of-state bank on any day specified by the superintendent in such request.

3. The superintendent may at any time make such investigation as the superintendent deems necessary and appropriate to verify the information provided to the superintendent pursuant to subsections 1 and 2.

4. On or before the twentieth day of February, May, August, and November of each year, the superintendent shall notify the treasurer of state of the amount of collateral required to be pledged as of the end of the previous calendar quarter based upon the certification provided to the superintendent under subsection 1 or 2 and a review by the superintendent of the quarterly call report filed by each bank that is not an out-of-state bank.

2002 Acts, ch 1096, §7, 17; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §38

12C.21 Required collateral — banks. Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 117, §14, 15.

12C.22 Required collateral — banks.

1. A bank shall pledge to the treasurer of state the amount of collateral required under subsection 2 by depositing the collateral in restricted accounts at a financial institution that has been designated by the treasurer of state and that is not owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the bank pledging the collateral or any affiliate of the bank as defined in section 524.1101. Each bank shall execute as debtor and deliver to the treasurer of state a security agreement and such other documents, instruments, and agreements in form approved by the treasurer of state as are required to grant to the treasurer of state, as secured party in its capacity as agent for the depositors of all public funds from time to time deposited in the bank, a perfected security interest in the collateral described in the security agreement. The security agreement shall among other provisions contain all of the following provisions:

a. A security interest in the collateral is granted as collateral for the obligation of the bank to repay all uninsured public funds deposited in the bank.

b. In the event an assessment is paid by a bank to the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12C.23A, the bank is subrogated to the claim of a public funds depositor to the extent the claim is paid from funds paid by the bank.

c. The treasurer of state is appointed as agent of the bank to assert the claim on behalf of

the bank as subrogee. Any amount recovered by the treasurer by reason of the claim shall be deposited in the state sinking fund for public deposits in banks.

2. The amount of the collateral required to be pledged by a bank shall at all times equal or exceed the total of the amount by which the public funds deposits in the bank exceeds the total capital of the bank. For purposes of this section, deposits that comply with section 12B.10, subsection 7, that are evidenced either by one or more certificates of deposit or one or more orders for the next business day settlement and issuance of certificates of deposit, by a federally insured bank or savings association other than the depository, or that are public funds placed in accordance with section 12B.10, subsection 7, shall not be deemed public funds deposits in the bank or savings association. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "*total capital of the bank*" means its tier one capital plus both of the following components of tier two capital:

- a. Qualifying subordinated debt and redeemable preferred stock.
- b. Cumulative perpetual preferred stock.

3. The amount of collateral pledged by an out-of-state bank that operates a branch in Iowa shall be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

- a. Total deposits of the bank.
- b. Total deposits in Iowa branches of the bank.
- c. The total of paragraph "b" divided by the total of paragraph "a", in order to establish the deposits of Iowa branches as a percentage of total deposits.
- d. Total capital of the bank as defined in subsection 2.
- e. The total of paragraph "d" multiplied by the total of paragraph "c", in order to establish Iowa branch capital.

- f. Total public funds deposits in the bank.
- g. The excess of the total of paragraph "f" over the total of paragraph "e", if any.

4. The value of the collateral shall be its market value.

5. The treasurer of state shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section, including rules to do the following:

- a. Designate not less than four financial institutions that may be custodians of collateral pledged under this chapter and establish regulations for qualification and compliance by the custodians and remedies and sanctions for noncompliance by the custodians.

- b. Establish requirements for reporting to the treasurer of state by a financial institution of the amount and value of collateral held by the financial institution as custodian of collateral for the uninsured public funds on deposit in a bank.

- c. Establish procedures for the valuation of collateral that does not have a readily ascertainable market value.

- d. Establish procedures for adding collateral, releasing collateral, and substituting different collateral for collateral pledged under this section.

- e. Establish procedures to determine the amount of the uninsured public funds of each bank or branch of an out-of-state bank as of the date of closing of a closed bank and the amount of the assessment to be made upon each bank.

- f. Establish additional procedures necessary to administer this chapter and other rules as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this chapter.

- g. Provide forms and procedures for compliance with this chapter, including electronic compliance.

- h. Establish amounts and procedures for payment of fees to cover the costs of administration of this chapter.

6. The collateral used to secure public deposits shall be in one or more of the following forms acceptable to the treasurer of state:

- a. Investment securities and shares in which a bank is permitted to invest under section 524.901, subsections 1, 2, 3, and 4.

- b. Investment securities, as defined in section 524.901, subsection 1, paragraph "a", representing general obligations of a state or a political subdivision of a state that is geographically contiguous with the state, provided that such investment securities are rated within the four highest grades according to a reputable rating service or represent unrated issues of equivalent value.

c. Investment securities, as defined in section 524.901, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, representing general obligations of a state or a political subdivision of a state that is not contiguous with the state, provided that such investment securities are rated within the two highest grades according to a reputable rating service.

d. Nontransferable letters of credit upon which the payment of principal and interest is fully secured or guaranteed by the United States of America or an agency or instrumentality, including government-sponsored enterprises of the United States of America.

e. Private insurance policies or bonds written by companies approved by the superintendent.

f. Certificates of deposit issued by a federal deposit insurance corporation insured bank, the payment of which is fully insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation both as to principal and accrued interest, and that have been assigned a committee on uniform security identification procedures number and deposited for the account of the public funds depository bank at the depository trust company.

7. A bank may borrow collateral to be pledged under subsection 2 if the collateral is free of any liens, security interests, claims, or encumbrances.

2002 Acts, ch 1096, §8, 17; 2004 Acts, ch 1080, §1 – 3, 7; 2006 Acts, ch 1015, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1023, §5; 2012 Acts, ch 1051, §2, 3

Referred to in §12C.23A, 12C.27

12C.23 Payment of losses in a credit union.

1. a. The pledging of securities by a credit union pursuant to this chapter constitutes consent by the credit union to the disposition of the securities in accordance with this section.

b. The acceptance of public funds by a credit union pursuant to this chapter constitutes consent by the credit union to assessments by the treasurer of state in accordance with this chapter.

2. The credit union and the security given for the public funds in its hands are liable for payment if the credit union fails to pay a check, draft, or warrant drawn by the public officer or to account for a check, draft, warrant, order, or certificates of deposit, or any public funds entrusted to it if, in failing to pay, the credit union acts contrary to the terms of an agreement between the credit union and the public body treasurer. The credit union and the security given for the public funds in its hands are also liable for payment if the credit union fails to pay an assessment by the treasurer of state when the assessment is due.

3. If a credit union is closed by its primary regulatory officials, the public body with deposits in the credit union may sell the collateral to pay for any loss of principal and accrued interest.

a. In cooperation with the responsible regulatory officials for the credit union, the public body shall validate the amount of public funds on deposit at the defaulting credit union and the amount of deposit insurance applicable to the deposits.

b. The loss to public depositors shall be satisfied, first through any applicable deposit insurance and then through the sale of securities pledged by the defaulting credit union, and then the assets of the defaulting credit union. The priority of claims are those established pursuant to section 533.404, subsection 1, paragraph “b”. To the extent permitted by federal law, in the distribution of an insolvent federally chartered credit union’s assets, the order of payment of liabilities if its assets are insufficient to pay in full all its liabilities for which claims are made shall be in the same order as for the equivalent type of state chartered credit union as provided in section 533.404, subsection 1, paragraph “b”.

c. The claim of a public depositor for purposes of this section shall be the amount of the depositor’s deposits plus interest to the date the funds are distributed to the public depositor at the rate the credit union agreed to pay on the funds reduced by the portion of the funds which is insured by federal deposit insurance.

d. If the loss to public funds is not covered by insurance and the proceeds of the failed credit union’s assets which are liquidated within thirty days of the closing of the credit union and pledged collateral, the treasurer shall provide coverage of the remaining loss from the state sinking fund for public deposits in credit unions. If the funds are inadequate to cover the entire loss, then the treasurer shall make an assessment against other credit unions who

hold public funds. The assessment shall be determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining loss to public depositors by a percentage that represents the average of public funds deposits held by all credit unions during the preceding twelve-month period ending on the last day of the month immediately preceding the month the credit union was closed. Each credit union shall pay its assessment to the treasurer within three business days after it receives notice of assessment. If a credit union fails to pay its assessment when due, the treasurer of state shall initiate a lawsuit to collect the assessment. If a credit union is found to have failed to pay the assessment as required by this paragraph, the court shall order it to pay the assessment, court costs, reasonable attorney's fees based upon the amount of time the attorney general's office spent preparing and bringing the action, and reasonable expenses incurred by the treasurer of state's office. Idle balances in the fund are to be invested by the treasurer with earnings credited to the fund. Fees paid by credit unions for administration of this chapter will be credited to the fund and the treasurer may deduct actual costs of administration from the fund.

e. Any amount realized from the sale of collateral pursuant to paragraph "d", in excess of the amount of a credit union's assessment, shall continue to be held by the treasurer, in the same interest-bearing investments available for public funds, as collateral until that credit union provides substitute collateral or is otherwise entitled to its release.

85 Acts, ch 194, §6

CS85, §453.23

92 Acts, ch 1156, §37 – 40

C93, §12C.23

94 Acts, ch 1023, §3; 99 Acts, ch 117, §11, 15; 99 Acts, ch 208, §43, 74; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §81; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §12C.1, 12C.25

12C.23A Payment of losses in a bank.

1. The acceptance of public funds by a bank pursuant to this chapter constitutes all of the following:

- a. Agreement by the bank to pledge collateral as required by section 12C.22.
- b. Consent by the bank to the disposition of the collateral in accordance with this section.
- c. Consent by the bank to assessments by the treasurer of state in accordance with this chapter.
- d. Agreement by the bank to provide accurate information and to otherwise comply with the requirements of this chapter.
- e. Consent to the jurisdiction and authority of the superintendent as provided under section 12C.29.

2. A bank is liable for payment if the bank fails to pay a check, draft, or warrant drawn by a public funds depositor or to account for a check, draft, warrant, order, or certificate of deposit, or any public funds entrusted to the bank if, in failing to pay, the bank acts contrary to the terms of an agreement between the bank and the public funds depositor. The bank is also liable to the treasurer of state for payment if the bank fails to pay an assessment by the treasurer of state under subsection 3 when the assessment is due.

3. If a bank is closed by its primary state or federal regulator, including a bank that has accepted public funds deposits under section 12B.10, subsection 7, each public funds depositor with deposits in the bank shall notify the treasurer of state of the amount of any claim within thirty days of the closing. The treasurer of state shall implement the following procedures:

a. In cooperation with the responsible regulatory officials for the closed bank, the treasurer shall validate the amount of public funds on deposit at the closed bank and the amount of deposit insurance applicable to the deposits.

b. Any loss to a public funds depositor shall be satisfied first by any federal deposit insurance, then by the sale or other disposition of collateral pledged by the closed bank, then from the assets of the closed bank. To the extent permitted by federal law, the priority of claims are those established pursuant to section 524.1312, subsection 2. To the extent permitted by federal law, in the distribution of an insolvent federally chartered bank's assets,

the order of payment of liabilities, if its assets are insufficient to pay in full all its liabilities for which claims are made, shall be in the same order as for a state bank as provided in section 524.1312, subsection 2.

c. The claim of a public funds depositor for purposes of this section shall be the amount of the depositor's public funds deposits plus interest to the date the funds are distributed to the public funds depositor at the rate the bank agreed to pay on the public funds reduced by the portion of the public funds that is insured by federal deposit insurance.

d. If the loss of public funds is not covered by federal deposit insurance and the proceeds of the closed bank's assets that are liquidated within thirty days of the closing of the bank are not sufficient to cover the loss, then any further payments to cover the loss will come from the state sinking fund for public deposits in banks. If the balance in that sinking fund is inadequate to pay the entire loss, then the treasurer shall obtain the additional amount needed by making an assessment against other banks whose public funds deposits exceed federal deposit insurance coverage. A bank's assessment shall be determined by multiplying the total amount of the remaining loss to all public depositors in the closed bank by a percentage that represents the assessed bank's proportional share of the total of uninsured public funds deposits held by all banks and all branches of out-of-state banks, based upon the average of the uninsured public funds of the assessed bank or branch of an out-of-state bank as of the end of the four calendar quarters prior to the date of closing of the closed bank and the average of the uninsured public funds in all banks and branches of out-of-state banks as of the end of the four calendar quarters prior to the date of closing of the closed bank, excluding the amount of uninsured public funds held by the closed bank at the end of the four calendar quarters. Each bank shall pay its assessment to the treasurer of state within three business days after it receives notice of assessment. For purposes of this section, when calculating uninsured public funds, a bank shall include all deposits of customers of other financial institutions as permitted by section 12B.10, subsection 7.

e. If a bank fails to pay its assessment when due, the treasurer of state shall make additional assessments as may be necessary against other banks that hold uninsured public funds to satisfy any unpaid assessment. Any additional assessments shall be determined, collected, and satisfied in the same manner as the first assessment except that in calculating the amount of each such additional assessment, the amount of uninsured public funds held by the bank that fails to pay the assessment shall not be counted.

f. If a bank fails to pay its assessment when due, the treasurer of state shall notify the superintendent or the comptroller of the currency, as applicable, of the failure to pay the assessment. If the bank that has failed to pay the assessment is a nationally chartered financial institution, the superintendent shall immediately notify the bank's primary federal regulator. If the assessment is not paid within thirty days after the bank received the notice of assessment, the treasurer of state shall initiate a lawsuit to collect the amount of the assessment. If a bank is found to have failed to pay the assessment as required by this subsection and is ordered to pay the assessment, the court shall also order that the bank pay court costs and reasonable attorney fees based on the amount of time the attorney general's office spent preparing and bringing the action, and reasonable expenses incurred by the treasurer of state.

g. Following collection of the assessments, the treasurer of state shall distribute funds to the public depositors of the closed bank according to their validated claims unless a public depositor requests in writing that the claims of other public depositors be paid prior to payment to the public depositor making the request. By receiving payment under this section, a public depositor shall be deemed to have assigned to the treasurer of state any claim the public depositor may have against the closed bank by reason of the deposit of its public funds and all rights the public depositor may have in funds that subsequently become available to depositors of the closed bank.

99 Acts, ch 117, §12, 15; 99 Acts, ch 208, §44, 45, 74; 2002 Acts, ch 1096, §9, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1080, §4 – 7; 2006 Acts, ch 1023, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1028, §3, 14; 2012 Acts, ch 1051, §4

Referred to in §12C.1, 12C.22, 12C.25

12C.24 Liability.

When public deposits are made in accordance with this chapter in a financial institution that is eligible to accept public funds deposits at the time a deposit of public funds is made, a public body depositing public funds, and any person that is an agent, employee, officer, or board member of the public funds depositor, is exempt from liability for any loss resulting from the loss of public funds in the absence of negligence, malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance on the part of the public body or such person.

85 Acts, ch 194, §7

CS85, §453.24

C93, §12C.24

2002 Acts, ch 1096, §10, 17

Referred to in §12C.1

12C.25 State sinking funds created.

1. There are created in the treasurer of state's office the following funds:
 - a. A state sinking fund for public deposits in banks.
 - b. A state sinking fund for public deposits in credit unions.
2. Idle balances in the state sinking fund for public deposits in banks shall be invested by the treasurer of state with earnings credited to that fund. Fees paid by banks for administration of this chapter shall be credited to the state sinking fund for public deposits in banks and the treasurer of state may deduct actual costs of administration from that fund.
3. The funds shall be used to receive and disburse moneys pursuant to section 12C.23, subsection 3, paragraph "d" and section 12C.23A, subsection 3, paragraph "d".

85 Acts, ch 194, §8

CS85, §453.25

86 Acts, ch 1237, §28

C93, §12C.25

99 Acts, ch 117, §13, 15; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1096, §11, 17

12C.26 Refund from sinking funds.

1. If at the end of any calendar year the amount in the sinking fund exceeds three million one hundred thousand dollars, then to the extent the amount in the sinking fund exceeds three million dollars, the treasurer shall, on or before January 31 of the following year, refund to each bank that paid an assessment after the year 1999 to the sinking fund resulting from the closing of a bank, its pro rata share of the unreimbursed portion of the total assessment paid by all banks. If assessments remain unreimbursed by reason of the closing of more than one bank, the reimbursements shall be made to the banks that paid assessments by reason of the bank which closed first until those banks are reimbursed in full, and then to the banks that paid assessments by reason of the bank which closed next. Such a refund shall not be made to a bank if the refund would exceed the amount of previous assessments paid by the bank.

2. Upon recovery of a loss of public funds due to a closed credit union, the treasurer of state may refund all or a portion of the recovered amount to the credit unions that paid an assessment under this chapter as a result of the closing of that credit union.

2000 Acts, ch 1232, §22, 40; 2002 Acts, ch 1096, §12, 17

12C.27 Failure to maintain required collateral.

If the treasurer of state determines that a bank fails to comply with section 12C.22, subsections 2 and 3, the treasurer of state may restrict that bank from accepting uninsured public funds and shall notify the office of thrift supervision, the office of the comptroller of the currency, or the superintendent as applicable, who may take such action against the bank, its board of directors and officers as permitted by law.

2002 Acts, ch 1096, §13, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §93

12C.28 Electronic reporting.

Any notice, information, report, or other communication required by this chapter shall be deemed effective and in compliance with this chapter if sent or given electronically as provided in rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A by the appropriate superintendent or the treasurer of state.

2002 Acts, ch 1096, §14, 17; 2010 Acts, ch 1028, §4, 14

12C.29 Authority of superintendent to issue orders.

1. If it appears to the superintendent that a bank is violating or has violated, or the superintendent has reasonable cause to believe that a bank is about to violate, any provision of this chapter or any rules adopted pursuant thereto, or if a bank is less than well capitalized as defined in 12 U.S.C. § 1831o(b)(1)(A), or if a bank is subject to a final order or written agreement subject to the public disclosure requirements of 12 U.S.C. § 1818(u), the superintendent may issue an order requiring the bank to do one or more of the following:

- a. Not accept uninsured public funds deposits.
- b. Reduce the amount of uninsured public funds accepted.
- c. Return to the depositors some or all uninsured public funds held in demand deposits and, when deposit instruments or agreements mature, return to the depositors some or all uninsured deposits representing proceeds of such instruments or agreements.
- d. Pledge collateral to the treasurer of state, with such collateral having a value at all times up to one hundred ten percent of the public funds held by the bank.
- e. Comply with such other requirements as the superintendent may impose.

2. An order issued pursuant to this section shall become effective upon service of the order on the bank and shall remain effective except to such extent modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the superintendent or of the district court of Polk county as provided in subsection 3.

3. An order issued pursuant to this section shall contain a concise statement of the facts forming the basis for issuing the order and shall provide the bank an opportunity to appeal the order by requesting a hearing. If the bank requests a hearing, the hearing shall be fixed for a date not later than thirty days after the service of the order unless a later date is set at the request of the bank. If upon the record made at the hearing, the superintendent finds that the grounds for the order have been established, the superintendent may issue and serve upon the bank an order upholding the original order. If the superintendent finds the grounds for the order have not been established, the superintendent shall set aside the original order or modify the order, as the superintendent deems appropriate. An administrative law judge may assist the superintendent at the hearing or, at the superintendent's request, preside over the hearing. The hearing shall not be open to the public. The superintendent's decision shall be subject to judicial review in Polk county district court in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A.

4. An order issued pursuant to this section shall be confidential, and the Polk county district court shall review the record in camera and shall maintain filings of any judicial review filed pursuant to subsection 3 under seal.

5. This section is intended to provide the superintendent additional authority and regulatory flexibility in regulating a bank that accepts public funds deposits and whose financial condition, level of public funds, or level of collateral may pose a greater than normal risk of loss coverage from the state sinking fund applicable for uninsured and unsecured public funds.

6. An act or omission by the superintendent pursuant to this section shall not subject the state to liability.

2010 Acts, ch 1028, §5, 14

Referred to in §12C.23A

CHAPTER 12D

IOWA EDUCATIONAL SAVINGS PLAN TRUST

Referred to in §12G.2, 422.7

12D.1	Purpose and definitions.	12D.6	Repayment and ownership of payments and investment income — transfer of ownership rights.
12D.2	Creation of Iowa educational savings plan trust.	12D.7	Effect of payments on determination of need and eligibility for student financial aid.
12D.3	Participation agreements for trust.	12D.8	Annual audited financial report to governor and general assembly.
12D.4	Program and administrative funds — investment and payments.	12D.9	Tax considerations.
12D.4A	Administrative fund — appropriation. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1231, §39; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §72, 74.	12D.10	Property rights to assets in trust.
12D.5	Cancellation of agreements.	12D.11	Construction.

12D.1 Purpose and definitions.

1. The general assembly finds that the general welfare and well-being of the state are directly related to educational levels and skills of the citizens of the state, and that a vital and valid public purpose is served by the creation and implementation of programs which encourage and make possible the attainment of higher education by the greatest number of citizens of the state. The state has limited resources to provide additional programs for higher education funding and the continued operation and maintenance of the state's public institutions of higher education and the general welfare of the citizens of the state will be enhanced by establishing a program which allows citizens of the state to invest money in a public trust for future application to the payment of higher education costs. The creation of the means of encouragement for citizens to invest in such a program represents the carrying out of a vital and valid public purpose. In order to make available to the citizens of the state an opportunity to fund future higher education needs, it is necessary that a public trust be established in which moneys may be invested for future educational use.

2. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Account balance limit*" means the maximum allowable aggregate balance of accounts established for the same beneficiary. Account earnings, if any, are included in the account balance limit.

b. "*Administrative fund*" means the administrative fund established under section 12D.4.

c. "*Beneficiary*" means the individual designated by a participation agreement to benefit from advance payments of higher education costs on behalf of the beneficiary.

d. "*Benefits*" means the payment of higher education costs on behalf of a beneficiary by the trust during the beneficiary's attendance at an institution of higher education.

e. "*Higher education costs*" means the certified costs of tuition, fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment or attendance at an institution of higher education. Reasonable room and board expenses, based on the minimum amount applicable for the institution of higher education during the period of enrollment, shall be included as a higher education cost for those students enrolled on at least a half-time basis. In the case of a special needs beneficiary, expenses for special needs services incurred in connection with enrollment or attendance at an institution of higher education shall be included as a higher education cost.

f. "*Institution of higher education*" means an institution described in section 481 of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965, 20 U.S.C. § 1088, which is eligible to participate in the United States department of education's student aid programs.

g. "*Internal Revenue Code*" means the same as defined in section 422.3.

h. "*Iowa educational savings plan trust*" or "*trust*" means the trust created under section 12D.2.

i. "*Participant*" means an individual, individual's legal representative, trust, or estate that

has entered into a participation agreement under this chapter for the advance payment of higher education costs on behalf of a beneficiary.

j. “*Participation agreement*” means an agreement between a participant and the trust entered into under this chapter.

k. “*Program fund*” means the program fund established under section 12D.4.

l. “*Tuition and fees*” means the quarter or semester charges imposed to attend an institution of higher education and required as a condition of enrollment.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1163, §1, 6; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §1, 17; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

12D.2 Creation of Iowa educational savings plan trust.

An Iowa educational savings plan trust is created. The treasurer of state is the trustee of the trust, and has all powers necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes, objectives, and provisions of this chapter pertaining to the trust, including the power to do all of the following:

1. Make and enter into contracts necessary for the administration of the trust created under this chapter.

2. Enter into agreements with any institution of higher education, the state, or any federal or other state agency, or other entity as required to implement this chapter.

3. Carry out the duties and obligations of the trust pursuant to this chapter.

4. Accept any grants, gifts, legislative appropriations, and other moneys from the state, any unit of federal, state, or local government, or any other person, firm, partnership, or corporation which the treasurer of state shall deposit into the administrative fund or the program fund.

5. Carry out studies and projections so the treasurer of state may advise participants regarding present and estimated future higher education costs and levels of financial participation in the trust required in order to enable participants to achieve their educational funding objectives.

6. Participate in any federal, state, or local governmental program for the benefit of the trust.

7. Procure insurance against any loss in connection with the property, assets, or activities of the trust.

8. Enter into participation agreements with participants.

9. Make payments to institutions of higher education, participants, or beneficiaries, pursuant to participation agreements on behalf of beneficiaries.

10. Make refunds to participants upon the termination of participation agreements, and partial nonqualified distributions to participants, pursuant to the provisions, limitations, and restrictions set forth in this chapter.

11. Invest moneys from the program fund in any investments which are determined by the treasurer of state to be appropriate.

12. Engage investment advisors, if necessary, to assist in the investment of trust assets.

13. Contract for goods and services and engage personnel as necessary, including consultants, actuaries, managers, legal counsel, and auditors for the purpose of rendering professional, managerial, and technical assistance and advice to the treasurer of state regarding trust administration and operation.

14. Establish, impose, and collect administrative fees and charges in connection with transactions of the trust, and provide for reasonable service charges, including penalties for cancellations and late payments with respect to participation agreements.

15. Administer the funds of the trust.

16. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration of the trust.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §2; 99 Acts, ch 114, §1; 99 Acts, ch 122, §1, 10; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §2 – 6,
17

Referred to in §12D.1

12D.3 Participation agreements for trust.

The trust may enter into participation agreements with participants on behalf of beneficiaries pursuant to the following terms and agreements:

1. *a.* Each participation agreement may require a participant to agree to invest a specific amount of money in the trust for a specific period of time for the benefit of a specific beneficiary. A participant shall not be required to make an annual contribution on behalf of a beneficiary. The maximum contribution that may be deducted for Iowa income tax purposes shall not exceed two thousand dollars per beneficiary per year adjusted annually to reflect increases in the consumer price index. The treasurer of state shall set an account balance limit to maintain compliance with section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. A contribution shall not be permitted to the extent it causes the aggregate balance of all accounts established for the same beneficiary to exceed the applicable account balance limit.

b. Participation agreements may be amended to provide for adjusted levels of payments based upon changed circumstances or changes in educational plans.

2. The execution of a participation agreement by the trust shall not guarantee in any way that higher education costs will be equal to projections and estimates provided by the trust or that the beneficiary named in any participation agreement will attain any of the following:

a. Be admitted to an institution of higher education.

b. If admitted, be determined a resident for tuition purposes by the institution of higher education.

c. Be allowed to continue attendance at the institution of higher education following admission.

d. Graduate from the institution of higher education.

3. *a.* A beneficiary under a participation agreement may be changed as permitted under rules adopted by the treasurer of state upon written request of the participant as long as the substitute beneficiary is eligible for participation.

b. Participation agreements may otherwise be freely amended throughout their terms in order to enable participants to increase or decrease the level of participation, change the designation of beneficiaries, and carry out similar matters as authorized by rule.

4. Each participation agreement shall provide that the participation agreement may be canceled upon the terms and conditions, and upon payment of applicable fees and costs set forth and contained in the rules adopted by the treasurer of state.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §3; 99 Acts, ch 122, §2 - 4, 10; 2000 Acts, ch 1163, §2 - 4, 6; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §7, 8, 17

Referred to in §12D.9, 422.7

12D.4 Program and administrative funds — investment and payments.

1. *a.* The treasurer of state shall segregate moneys received by the trust into two funds: the program fund and the administrative fund.

b. All moneys paid by participants in connection with participation agreements shall be deposited as received into separate accounts within the program fund.

c. Contributions to the trust made by participants may only be made in the form of cash.

d. A participant or beneficiary shall not provide investment direction regarding program contributions or earnings held by the trust.

2. Moneys accrued by participants in the program fund of the trust may be used for payments to any institution of higher education. Payments can be made to the institution, the participant, or the beneficiary.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §9, 17

Referred to in §12D.1, 12D.9

12D.4A Administrative fund — appropriation. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1231, § 39; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §72, 74.

12D.5 Cancellation of agreements.

A participant may cancel a participation agreement at will. Upon cancellation of a participation agreement, a participant shall be entitled to the return of the participant's account balance.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §5; 99 Acts, ch 96, §1; 99 Acts, ch 122, §6, 7, 10; 2003 Acts, ch 142, §1, 11; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §10, 17

12D.6 Repayment and ownership of payments and investment income — transfer of ownership rights.

1. *a.* A participant retains ownership of all payments made under a participation agreement up to the date of utilization for payment of higher education costs for the beneficiary.

b. All income derived from the investment of the payments made by the participant shall be considered to be held in trust for the benefit of the beneficiary.

2. In the event the program is terminated prior to payment of higher education costs for the beneficiary, the participant is entitled to a refund of the participant's account balance.

3. The institution of higher education shall obtain ownership of the payments made for the higher education costs paid to the institution at the time each payment is made to the institution.

4. Any amounts which may be paid to any person or persons pursuant to the Iowa educational savings plan trust but which are not listed in this section are owned by the trust.

5. A participant may transfer ownership rights to another eligible individual, including a gift of the ownership rights to a minor beneficiary. The transfer shall be made and the property distributed in accordance with rules adopted by the treasurer of state or with the terms of the participation agreement.

6. A participant shall not be entitled to utilize any interest in the trust as security for a loan.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §6; 99 Acts, ch 96, §2; 99 Acts, ch 114, §2; 99 Acts, ch 122, §8, 10; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §11, 12, 17

Referred to in §12D.9

12D.7 Effect of payments on determination of need and eligibility for student financial aid.

A student loan program, student grant program, or other program administered by any agency of the state, except as may be otherwise provided by federal law or the provisions of any specific grant applicable to that law, shall not take into account and shall not consider amounts available for the payment of higher education costs pursuant to the Iowa educational savings plan trust in determining need and eligibility for student aid.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §7

12D.8 Annual audited financial report to governor and general assembly.

1. *a.* The treasurer of state shall submit an annual audited financial report, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on the operations of the trust by November 1 to the governor and the general assembly.

b. The annual audit shall be made either by the auditor of state or by an independent certified public accountant designated by the auditor of state and shall include direct and indirect costs attributable to the use of outside consultants, independent contractors, and any other persons who are not state employees.

2. The annual audit shall be supplemented by all of the following information prepared by the treasurer of state:

a. Any related studies or evaluations prepared in the preceding year.

b. A summary of the benefits provided by the trust including the number of participants and beneficiaries in the trust.

c. Any other information which is relevant in order to make a full, fair, and effective disclosure of the operations of the trust.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

12D.9 Tax considerations.

1. For federal income tax purposes, the Iowa educational savings plan trust shall be considered a qualified state tuition program exempt from taxation pursuant to section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Iowa educational savings plan trust meets the requirements of section 529(b), of the Internal Revenue Code, as follows:

a. Pursuant to section 12D.3, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, a participant may make contributions to an account which is established for the purpose of meeting the qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary of the account.

b. Pursuant to section 12D.3, subsection 1, a maximum contribution level is established.

c. Pursuant to section 12D.4, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, a separate account is established for each beneficiary.

d. Pursuant to section 12D.4, subsection 1, paragraph “c”, contributions may only be made in the form of cash.

e. Pursuant to section 12D.4, subsection 1, paragraph “d”, a participant or beneficiary shall not provide investment direction regarding program contributions or earnings held by the trust.

f. Pursuant to section 12D.6, subsection 6, a participant shall not pledge any interest in the trust as security for a loan.

2. State income tax treatment of the Iowa educational savings plan trust shall be as provided in section 422.7, subsections 32 and 33.

3. State inheritance tax treatment of interests in Iowa educational savings plans shall be as provided in section 450.4, subsection 8. This subsection shall apply to all Iowa educational savings plans existing on or after July 1, 1998.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §9; 99 Acts, ch 122, §9, 10; 2003 Acts, ch 142, §2, 11; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §13, 14, 17; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §107; 2008 Acts, ch 1164, §1

12D.10 Property rights to assets in trust.

1. The assets of the trust shall at all times be preserved, invested, and expended solely and only for the purposes of the trust and shall be held in trust for the participants and beneficiaries.

2. No property rights in the trust shall exist in favor of the state.

3. The assets of the trust shall not be transferred or used by the state for any purposes other than the purposes of the trust.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §10; 2004 Acts, ch 1079, §15, 17

12D.11 Construction.

This chapter shall be construed liberally in order to effectuate its purpose.

98 Acts, ch 1172, §11

CHAPTER 12E

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

Referred to in §12.30, 12B.10, 12B.10A, 12B.10B, 12B.10C

12E.1	Title.	12E.9	Authorization of the sale of rights in the master settlement agreement.
12E.2	Definitions.	12E.10	Tobacco settlement program plan.
12E.3	Tobacco settlement authority — created — purposes — powers — restrictions.	12E.11	Authority — bonds.
12E.3A	Endowment for Iowa's health account — purposes.	12E.12	Tobacco settlement trust fund — established — investment — liability.
12E.4	Powers not restricted — law complete in itself.	12E.13	Moneys of the authority.
12E.5	Governing board.	12E.14	Exemption from competitive bid laws.
12E.6	Staff — assistance by state officers, agencies, and departments.	12E.15	Annual report.
12E.7	Limitation of liability.	12E.16	Bankruptcy.
12E.8	General powers.	12E.17	Dissolution of the authority.
		12E.18	Liberal interpretation.

12E.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Tobacco Settlement Authority Act*”. 2000 Acts, ch 1208, §1, 25

12E.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authority*” means the tobacco settlement authority created in this chapter.
2. “*Board*” means the governing board of the authority.
3. “*Bonds*” means bonds, notes, and other obligations and financing arrangements issued or entered into by the authority pursuant to this chapter.
4. “*Financial institution*” means a bank or credit union as defined in section 12C.1.
5. “*Interest rate agreement*” means an interest rate swap or exchange agreement, an agreement establishing an interest rate floor or ceiling or both, or any similar agreement. Any such agreement may include the option to enter into or cancel the agreement or to reverse or extend the agreement.
6. “*Master settlement agreement*” means the master settlement agreement as defined in section 453C.1.
7. “*Net proceeds*” means the amount of proceeds remaining following each sale of bonds which are not required by the authority to establish and fund reserve funds and to pay the costs of issuance and other expenses and fees directly related to the authorization and issuance of bonds.
8. “*Notes*” means notes, warrants, loan agreements, and all other forms of evidence of indebtedness authorized under this chapter.
9. “*Program plan*” means the tobacco settlement program plan dated February 14, 2001, including exhibits to the program plan, submitted by the authority to the legislative council and the executive council, to provide the state with a secure and stable source of funding for the purposes designated by section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter.
10. “*Qualified investments*” means investments of the authority authorized pursuant to this chapter.
11. “*Sales agreement*” means any agreement authorized pursuant to this chapter in which the state provides for the sale of all or a portion of the state's share to the authority.
12. “*State's share*” means all of the following:
 - a. All payments required to be made by tobacco product manufacturers to the state, and the state's rights to receive such payments, under the master settlement agreement.
 - b. To the extent that such amounts have been assigned to the state, all payments of

attorney fees required to be made by tobacco product manufacturers under the master settlement agreement, and all rights to receive such attorney fees.

13. “*Tax-exempt bonds*” means bonds issued by the authority that are accompanied by a written opinion of legal counsel to the authority that the bonds are excluded from the gross income of the recipients for federal income tax purposes.

14. “*Taxable bonds*” means bonds issued by the authority that are not accompanied by a written opinion of legal counsel to the authority that the bonds are excluded from the gross income of the recipients for federal income tax purposes.

15. “*Tobacco settlement trust fund*” means the tobacco settlement trust fund created in this chapter.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §2, 25; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §13, 15; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §2 – 5, 21; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §9, 10, 19

12E.3 Tobacco settlement authority — created — purposes — powers — restrictions.

1. A tobacco settlement authority is created and constitutes a public instrumentality and agency of the state, separate and distinct from the state, exercising public and essential governmental functions.

2. The purposes of the authority include all of the following:

a. To implement and administer the program plan and to establish a stable source of revenue to be used for the purposes designated in section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter.

b. To enter into sales agreements.

c. To issue bonds and enter into funding options, consistent with this chapter, including refunding and refinancing its debt and obligations.

d. To sell, pledge, or assign, as security or consideration, all or a portion of the state’s share sold to the authority pursuant to a sales agreement, to provide for and secure the issuance and repayment of its bonds.

e. To invest funds available under this chapter to provide for a source of revenue in accordance with the program plan.

f. To enter into agreements with the state for the periodic distribution of amounts due the state under any sales agreement.

g. To refund and refinance the authority’s debts and obligations, and to manage its funds, obligations, and investments as necessary and if consistent with its purpose.

h. To sell, pledge, or assign, as security or consideration, all or a portion of the state’s share to implement alternative funding options.

i. To implement the purposes of this chapter.

3. The authority shall invest its funds and accounts in accordance with this chapter and shall not take action or invest in any manner that would cause the state to become a stockholder in any corporation or that would cause the state to assume or agree to pay the debt or liability of any corporation in violation of the United States Constitution or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

4. The authority shall not create any obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation.

5. The authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority specifically pledged for their payment.

6. The authority shall not pledge or make its debts payable out of the moneys deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §3, 25; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §14, 15; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §6, 21; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §11, 19

12E.3A Endowment for Iowa’s health account — purposes.

1. The general assembly reaffirms and reenacts the purposes stated for the use of moneys deposited in the healthy Iowans tobacco trust, as the purposes were enacted in 2000 Iowa Acts, ch. 1232, section 12, and codified in section 12.65, Code 2007, as the purposes for the endowment for Iowa’s health account. The purposes include those purposes related to health

care, substance abuse treatment and enforcement, tobacco use prevention and control, and other purposes related to the needs of children, adults, and families in the state.

2. Any net proceeds from the sale of taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for the purposes stated in section 12.65, Code 2007, and as reaffirmed and reenacted in subsection 1 shall continue to be used for such purposes, including but not limited to any such proceeds deposited in the endowment for Iowa's health account or transferred or otherwise credited to the general fund of the state.

2008 Acts, ch 1186, §12, 19

Referred to in §12E.2, 12E.3, 12E.9, 12E.10, 12E.11, 12E.12

12E.4 Powers not restricted — law complete in itself.

This chapter shall not restrict or limit the powers which the authority has under any other law of this state, but is cumulative as to any such powers. A proceeding, notice, or approval is not required for the creation of the authority or the issuance of obligations or an instrument as security, except as provided in this chapter.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §4, 25

12E.5 Governing board.

1. The powers of the authority are vested in and shall be exercised by a board consisting of the treasurer of state, the auditor of state, and the director of the department of management. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 12.30, subsection 2, regarding ex officio nonvoting status, the treasurer of state shall act as a voting member of the authority.

2. Two members of the board constitute a quorum.

3. The members shall elect a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary, annually, and other officers as the members determine necessary. The treasurer of state shall serve as treasurer of the authority.

4. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairperson or when a majority of the members so requests.

5. The members of the board shall not receive compensation by reason of their membership on the board.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §5, 25

12E.6 Staff — assistance by state officers, agencies, and departments.

1. The staff of the office of the treasurer of state shall also serve as staff of the authority under the supervision of the treasurer.

2. State officers, agencies, and departments may render services to the authority within their respective functions, as requested by the authority.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §6, 25

12E.7 Limitation of liability.

Members of the board and persons acting on the authority's behalf, while acting within the scope of their employment or agency, are not subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties conferred on them under this chapter.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §7, 25

12E.8 General powers.

1. The authority has all the general powers necessary to carry out its purposes and duties and to exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to all of the following powers:

a. The power to issue its bonds and to enter into other funding options as provided in this chapter.

b. The power to have perpetual succession as a public instrumentality and agency of the state, until dissolved in accordance with this chapter.

c. The power to sue and be sued in its own name.

d. The power to make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments, with any public or private person, in accordance with this chapter.

e. The power to hire and compensate legal counsel, notwithstanding chapter 13.

f. The power to hire investment advisors and other persons as necessary to fulfill its purpose.

g. The power to invest or deposit moneys of or held by the authority in any manner determined by the authority, notwithstanding chapter 12B or 12C.

h. The power to procure insurance, other credit enhancements, and other financing arrangements, and to execute instruments and contracts and to enter into agreements convenient or necessary to facilitate financing arrangements of the authority and to fulfill the purposes of the authority under this chapter, including but not limited to such arrangements, instruments, contracts, and agreements as municipal bond insurance, liquidity facilities, interest rate agreements, and letters of credit.

i. The power to accept appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, or other aid from public or private entities.

j. The power to adopt rules, consistent with this chapter and in accordance with chapter 17A, as the board determines necessary.

k. The power to acquire, own, hold, administer, and dispose of property.

l. The power to determine, in connection with the issuance of bonds, and subject to the sales agreement, the terms and other details of financing, and the method of implementation of the program plan.

m. The power to perform any act not inconsistent with federal or state law necessary to carry out the purposes of the authority.

2. The authority is exempt from the requirements of chapter 8A, subchapter III.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §8, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §7, 8, 21; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §132

12E.9 Authorization of the sale of rights in the master settlement agreement.

1. a. The governor or the governor's designee shall sell and assign all or a portion of the state's share to the authority pursuant to one or more sales agreements for the purpose of securitization as described in the program plan and as specified in section 12E.10. The attorney general shall assist the governor in the preparation and review of all necessary documentation to effect such a sale as soon as reasonably practicable.

b. Any sales agreement shall be consistent with the program plan and this chapter. The terms and conditions of the sale established in such sales agreement may include but are not limited to any of the following:

(1) A requirement that the state enforce, at the sole expense of the authority, the provisions of the master settlement agreement that require payment of the state's share that has been sold to the authority under a sales agreement.

(2) A requirement that the state not agree to any amendment of the master settlement agreement that materially and adversely affects the authority's ability to receive the state's share that has been sold to the authority.

(3) An agreement that the anticipated use by the state of bond proceeds received pursuant to the sales agreement shall be for capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations that funded capital projects, payment of attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement, and to provide a secure and stable source of funding to the state for purposes designated by section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter.

(4) A statement that the net proceeds from the sale of bonds shall be deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund established under section 12E.12 and that in no event shall the amounts in the trust fund be available or be applied for payment of bonds or any claim against the authority or any debt or obligation of the authority.

(5) A requirement that the net proceeds received by the authority from the sale of any tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for capital projects, certain debt service, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement be paid by the authority to the state as consideration for the sale of that portion of the state's share, that such net proceeds be deposited by the state upon receipt in the tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account of the tobacco settlement trust fund, and that such proceeds are to be held by the authority solely for the benefit of the state, subject to annual appropriation by the state in accordance with section 12E.10, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(6) A requirement that the net proceeds received by the authority from the sale of taxable

bonds or tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A be deposited in the endowment for Iowa's health account of the tobacco settlement trust fund as moneys of the authority until transferred to the state pursuant to section 12E.12, subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (3). Each amount transferred shall be the consideration received by the state for that portion of the state's share.

(7) An agreement that the effective date of the sale is the date of receipt of the bond proceeds by the authority and the deposits of the net proceeds of the tax-exempt bonds and any taxable bonds in the respective accounts of the tobacco settlement trust fund.

2. The sale made under this section shall be irrevocable during the time when bonds are outstanding under this chapter, and shall be a part of the contractual obligation owed to the bondholders. The sale shall constitute and be treated as a true sale and absolute transfer of the property so transferred and not as a pledge or other security interest for any borrowing. The characterization of such a sale as an absolute transfer shall not be negated or adversely affected by the fact that only a portion of the state's share is being sold, or by the state's acquisition or retention of an ownership interest in the residual assets.

3. On or after the effective date of such sale, the state shall not have any right, title, or interest in the portion of the master settlement agreement sold and such portion shall be the property of the authority and not the state, and shall be owned, received, held, and disbursed by the authority or its trustee or assignee, and not the state.

4. On or before the effective date of the sale, the state shall notify the escrow agent under the master settlement agreement of the sale and shall instruct the escrow agent that subsequent to that date, all payments constituting the portion sold shall be made directly to the authority.

5. The authority, the treasurer of state, and the attorney general shall report to the legislative council and the executive council on or before the date of the sale, advising them of the status of the sale, its terms, and conditions.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §9, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §9, 10, 21; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §13, 19
Deposit of state's share in healthy Iowans tobacco trust under §12.65 until effective date of sale; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §20

12E.10 Tobacco settlement program plan.

1. a. (1) The authority shall implement the program plan and shall proceed with a securitization to maximize the transference of risks associated with the master settlement agreement.

(2) The authority shall issue tax-exempt bonds as necessary in amounts determined by the authority sufficient to provide net proceeds for deposit in the tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account of the tobacco settlement trust fund, to be used for capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations which funded capital projects, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement.

(3) The authority may also issue taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds to provide additional amounts to be used for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (1) and (2), the authority is not required to issue tax-exempt bonds if the authority determines that the issuance would not be in the best interest of the state due to market conditions.

b. It is the expectation of the state that not less than eighty-five percent of the proceeds of any issue of tax-exempt bonds will be expended within five years from the effective date of the sale, consistent with the requirements of federal law, and that the specific capital projects, debt service, and attorney fees payments shall be determined annually through appropriations authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor.

c. The authority may issue tax-exempt bonds if the securitization of any remaining tobacco settlement payments will result in the deposit of net proceeds of not less than one hundred eighty-three million dollars for tax-exempt bonds issued after July 1, 2008.

2. The authority shall periodically report to the legislative council and the governor regarding implementation of the program plan and shall, prior to any public offering of bonds, submit a report to the legislative council and the governor describing the terms of the proposed bond issue.

3. Any amendment to the program plan shall be authorized by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and approved by the governor.

4. To the extent that any provision of the program plan is inconsistent with this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall govern.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §10, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §11, 21; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §45 – 47; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §14, 19

Referred to in §12E.9

12E.11 Authority — bonds.

1. The authority may issue bonds and, if bonds are issued, shall make the proceeds from the bonds available to the state pursuant to the sales agreement to fund capital projects, certain debt service on outstanding obligations that funded capital projects, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement, and to provide a secure and stable source of funding to the state, consistent with the purposes of section 12E.3A and other provisions of this chapter. In connection with the issuance of bonds and subject to the terms of the sales agreement, the authority shall determine the terms and other details of the financing and the method of implementation of the program plan. Bonds issued pursuant to this section may be secured by a pledge of all or a portion of the state's share and any moneys derived from the state's share, and any other sources available to the authority with the exception of moneys in the tobacco settlement trust fund. The authority may also issue refunding bonds, including advance refunding bonds, for the purpose of refunding previously issued bonds, and may issue other types of bonds, debt obligations, and financing arrangements necessary to fulfill its purposes or the purposes of this chapter.

2. The authority may issue its bonds in principal amounts which, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of its bonds, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary to carry out its purposes or powers. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for the purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

3. Bonds issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues pledged by the authority and are not a general obligation or indebtedness of the authority or an obligation or indebtedness of the state or any subdivision of the state. The authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of the state or any political subdivision of the state, or create a debt or obligation of the state, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority, excluding those moneys deposited in the tobacco settlement trust fund.

4. Bonds shall state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority pledged for their purpose and do not constitute an indebtedness of the state or any political subdivision of the state; are secured solely by and payable solely from assets of the authority pledged for such purpose; constitute neither a general, legal, or moral obligation of the state or any of its political subdivisions; and that the state has no obligation or intention to satisfy any deficiency or default of any payment of the bonds.

5. Any amount pledged by the authority to be received under the master settlement agreement shall be valid and binding at the time the pledge is made. Amounts so pledged and then or thereafter received by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind against the authority, whether such parties have notice of the lien. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, the resolution of the authority or any other instrument by which a pledge is created need not be recorded or filed to perfect such pledge.

6. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for deposit in the tobacco settlement trust fund may be invested in any manner approved by the board and specified in the trust indenture or resolution pursuant to which the bonds must be issued, notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary.

7. The bonds shall comply with all of the following:

a. The bonds shall be in a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, as the board prescribes in the resolution authorizing their issuance.

b. The bonds shall be fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as prescribed by the board. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 shall not apply to the sale or issuance of bonds under this chapter.

c. The bonds shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest which may be fixed or variable during any period the bonds are outstanding, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by resolution of the board authorizing their issuance.

8. The bonds issued under this chapter are securities in which insurance companies and associations and other persons engaged in the business of insurance; banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies; administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries; and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

9. Bonds must be authorized by a resolution of the board. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

10. To comply with federal law with respect to the issuance of bonds, the interest of which is tax-exempt pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, the authority may issue a certain series of bonds, or periodically issue several series of bonds, so that interest on the bonds remains exempt from federal taxation or to comply with the purposes specified in this chapter.

11. The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the structure, organization, programs, or activities of the authority, including the power to terminate the authority, except that a law shall not be enacted that impairs any obligation made pursuant to a sales agreement or any contract entered into by the authority with or on behalf of the holders of the bonds to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §11, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §12 – 14, 21; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §15, 19; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §39

12E.12 Tobacco settlement trust fund — established — investment — liability.

1. a. A tobacco settlement trust fund is established, separate and apart from all other public moneys or funds of the state, under the control of the authority. The fund shall consist of moneys paid to the authority and not pledged to the payment of bonds or otherwise obligated. Such moneys shall include but are not limited to payments received from the master settlement agreement which are not pledged to the payment of bonds or which are subsequently released from a pledge to the payment of any bonds; payments which, in accordance with any sales agreement with the state, are to be paid to the state and not pledged to the bonds, including that portion of the proceeds of any bonds designated for purchase of all or a portion of the state's share, which are designated for deposit in the fund, together with all interest, dividends, and rents on the bonds; and all securities or investment income and other assets acquired by and through the use of the moneys belonging to the fund and any other moneys deposited in the fund. Moneys in the fund are to be used solely and only for the payment of all amounts due and to become due to the state, and shall not be used for any other purpose. Such moneys shall not be available for the payment of any claim against the authority or any debt or obligation of the authority.

b. The fund shall consist of the following accounts:

(1) The tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account. The net proceeds of tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for capital projects, certain debt service, and attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement which the state treasurer is

authorized and directed to deposit on behalf of the state shall be deposited in the account and shall be used to fund capital projects, certain debt service, and the payment of attorney fees related to the master settlement agreement. With respect to capital projects, it is the intent of the general assembly to fund capital projects that qualify as vertical infrastructure projects as defined in section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”, to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures considered and approved by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and the governor.

(2) The FY 2009 tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account. The net proceeds of tax-exempt bonds issued after July 1, 2008, as a result of the securitization of any remaining tobacco settlement payments to provide funds for capital projects which the treasurer of state is authorized and directed to deposit on behalf of the state shall be deposited in the account and shall be used to fund capital projects. With respect to capital projects, it is the intent of the general assembly to fund capital projects that qualify as vertical infrastructure projects as defined in section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”, to the extent practicable in any fiscal year and without limiting other qualifying capital expenditures considered and approved by a constitutional majority of each house of the general assembly and the governor.

(3) The endowment for Iowa’s health account.

(a) The net proceeds of any taxable bonds or tax-exempt bonds issued to provide funds for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A, which the authority is directed to deposit in the account, any portion of the state’s share which is not sold to the authority, and any other moneys appropriated by the state for deposit in the account shall be deposited in the account and shall be used for the purposes specified in section 12E.3A.

(b) For each fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the moneys deposited in the endowment for Iowa’s health account of the tobacco settlement trust fund are transferred to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

2. The treasurer of the authority shall act as custodian and trustee of the fund and shall administer the fund as directed by the authority. The treasurer of the authority shall do all of the following:

a. Hold the funds.

b. Invest the portion of the funds which, as deemed by the authority, is not necessary for current payment of sums to the state under this chapter or the program plan.

c. Disburse funds, if directed by the authority.

d. Sell any securities or other property held by the fund and reinvest the proceeds as directed by the authority, when deemed advisable by the authority for the protection of the fund or the preservation of the value of the investment. Such sale of securities or other property held by the fund shall only be made with the advice of the board in the manner and to the extent provided in this chapter with regard to the purchase of investments.

e. Subscribe, at the direction of the authority, for the purchase of securities for future delivery in anticipation of future income. Such securities shall be paid for by such anticipated income or from funds from the sale of securities or other property held by the fund.

f. Pay for securities, as directed by the authority, on the receipt of the purchasing entity’s paid statement or paid confirmation of purchase.

3. The authority shall execute the disposition and investment of moneys in the fund in accordance with the investment policy and goal statement established by the board.

a. In establishing the investment policy and goal statement of the fund, the standard utilized by the board shall be the exercise of judgment and care, under the prevailing circumstances, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own financial affairs, not for the purpose of speculation, but with regard to the permanent disposition of the funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety, of their capital.

b. Within the limitations of the standard prescribed in this subsection and the program plan, the treasurer of the authority, the authority, and the board may acquire and retain any type of property or investment which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence would acquire or retain for their own financial interests.

c. The authority and the board shall give appropriate consideration to those facts and

circumstances that the authority and board know or should know are relevant to the particular investment or investment policy involved, including the role the investment plays in the total value of the fund. For the purposes of this paragraph, “*appropriate consideration*” includes, but is not limited to, a determination by the authority and the board that the particular investment or investment policy is reasonably designed to further the purposes of the tobacco settlement program plan, taking into consideration the risk of loss and the opportunity for gain or other return associated with the investment or investment policy and consideration of all of the following as they relate to the tobacco settlement trust fund:

- (1) The composition of the fund with regard to diversification.
- (2) The liquidity and current return of the investments in the fund relative to the anticipated cash flow requirements of the program plan.

- (3) The projected return of the investments relative to the funding objectives of the program plan.

- d. Investments of moneys in the funds are not subject to sections 73.15 through 73.21.

- e. If consistent with the investment policy established by the board, the authority may invest moneys of or held by the authority in structured notes and investment agreements, the repayment of the principal amount of which is protected or guaranteed.

4. The authority, its staff, members of the board, and the treasurer of the authority are not personally liable for actions or omissions under this chapter that do not involve malicious or wanton misconduct even if those actions or omissions violate the standards established in this section.

5. Except as provided in this section, if there is loss to the fund, the treasurer, the authority, the board, and the staff are not personally liable, and the loss shall be charged against the fund. The amount required to cover a loss may be paid from the fund.

6.
 - a. Expenses incurred in the sale and purchase of securities belonging to the fund shall be charged to the fund, and the amount required for the investment management expenses may be paid from the fund, subject to the limitations stated in this subsection. The amount paid for investment management expenses for a fiscal year under this section shall not exceed the reasonable and customary charge to similar funds for similar purposes. The authority shall report the investment management expenses for a fiscal year as a percent of the market value of the fund in the annual report to the governor submitted pursuant to section 12E.15.

- b. A person who has entered into a contract with the authority for investment management purposes shall meet the requirements for doing business in Iowa sufficient to be subject to taxation under the rules of the department of revenue.

7. All moneys paid to or deposited in the fund are available to the authority to be used for the exclusive purpose of the program plan in accordance with this chapter, including but not limited to all of the following:

- a. For payment of amounts due to the state pursuant to the terms of the sales agreements entered into between the state and the authority.

- b. For payment of other amounts provided for in the program plan.

- c. For payment of the costs of administering the program plan and the costs of the authority.

8. With respect to the payment of certain debt service, the debt service to be paid shall be those installments of debt service on bonds selected by the treasurer of state and identified in the authority’s tax certificate delivered at the time of the issuance of the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, or as otherwise selected by the treasurer of state. Once the bonds and the installments of debt service thereon are so selected, that debt service and bonds shall not be paid, or provided to be paid, from any other source including the state or any of its departments or agencies. Provided, however, that if funds are not appropriated to pay debt service on such bonds when due, the issuing agency shall pay the debt service from any available source as provided in the bond covenants. To the extent that this section does not allow proceeds of previously issued refunding bonds to be applied for the purpose of the refunding, the issuing agency may expend such proceeds to improve, remodel, or repair buildings or other infrastructure upon authorization of the issuing agency’s authority.

9. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, a state agency that received an appropriation from the tobacco settlement trust fund shall report to the legislative services

agency and the department of management the status of all projects completed or in progress. The report shall include a description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §12, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §15, 16, 21; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §35, 46; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §229, 233; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §94, 159; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §38; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §48, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §16, 19; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §31, 41; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §132

Referred to in §12E.9

See annual Iowa Acts for temporary exceptions, changes, or other noncodified enactments modifying these statutory provisions

Creation of endowment for Iowa's health restricted capitals fund for the receipt of tax exempt bond proceeds from the November 30, 2005, bond issuance authorized by the tobacco settlement authority; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §16

For provisions requiring transfer of unencumbered or unobligated balance of endowment for Iowa's health account and the healthy Iowans tobacco trust at the close of fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, see 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §7, 8; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §26, 28

12E.13 Moneys of the authority.

1. Moneys of the authority, except as otherwise provided in this chapter or specified in a trust indenture or resolution pursuant to which the bonds are issued, shall be paid to the authority and shall be deposited in a financial institution designated by the authority. The moneys shall be withdrawn on the order of the authority or its designee. Deposits shall be secured in the manner determined by the authority.

2. The auditor of state or the auditor's designee, which may include a person hired by the auditor with the approval of the board, may periodically examine the accounts and books, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments, and any other records and papers relating to its financial standing. The authority shall pay the costs of any such examination.

3. The authority may contract with the holders of its bonds relating to the custody, collection, security, investment, and payment of moneys of the authority, and relating to the moneys held in trust or otherwise for payment of bonds, with the exception of moneys in the tobacco settlement trust fund. Moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or in any way to secure bonds and deposits of the moneys may be secured in the same manner as moneys of the authority, and financial institutions and trust companies may provide security for the deposits.

4. The authority shall submit to the governor, the attorney general, the auditor of state, the department of management, and the legislative services agency, within thirty days of its receipt, a copy of the report of every external examination of the books and accounts of the authority, other than copies of the reports of examinations of the auditor of state.

5. All moneys of the authority or moneys held by the authority shall be invested and held in the name of the authority, whether they are held for the benefit, security, or future payment to holders of bonds or to the state. All such moneys and investments shall be considered moneys and investments of the authority with the exception of moneys in the tax-exempt bond proceeds restricted capital funds account of the tobacco settlement trust fund which are moneys of the state.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §13, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §17, 21; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49

12E.14 Exemption from competitive bid laws.

The authority and contracts entered into by the authority in carrying out its public and essential governmental functions are exempt from the laws of the state which provide for competitive bids and hearings in connection with contracts, except as provided in section 12.30.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §14, 25

12E.15 Annual report.

1. The authority shall submit to the governor, the general assembly, and the attorney general, on or before December 31, annually, a report including information regarding all of the following:

- a. Its operations and accomplishments.
 - b. Its receipts and expenditures during the previous fiscal year, in accordance with classifications it establishes for its operating and capital accounts.
 - c. Its assets and liabilities at the end of the previous fiscal year and the status of reserve, special, and other funds.
 - d. A schedule of its bonds outstanding at the end of the previous fiscal year, and a statement of the amounts redeemed and issued during the previous fiscal year.
 - e. A statement of its proposed and projected activities.
 - f. Recommendations to the governor and the general assembly, as deemed necessary.
 - g. Any other information deemed necessary.
2. The annual report shall identify performance goals of the authority, and clearly indicate the extent of progress, during the reporting period, in attaining these goals.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §15, 25
 Referred to in §12E.12

12E.16 Bankruptcy.

Prior to the date which is three hundred sixty-six days after which the authority no longer has any bonds outstanding, the authority is prohibited from filing a voluntary petition under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code, 11 U.S.C. § 901 et seq., or such corresponding chapter or section as may, from time to time, be in effect, and a public official or organization, entity, or other person shall not authorize the authority to be or become a debtor under chapter nine or any successor or corresponding chapter or sections during such periods. The provisions of this section shall be part of any contractual obligation owed to the holders of bonds issued under this chapter. Any such contractual obligation shall not subsequently be modified by state law, during the period of the contractual obligation.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §16, 25; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §11

12E.17 Dissolution of the authority.

The authority shall dissolve no later than two years from the date of final payment of all outstanding bonds and the satisfaction of all outstanding obligations of the authority, except to the extent necessary to remain in existence to fulfill any outstanding covenants or provisions with bondholders or third parties made in accordance with this chapter. Upon dissolution of the authority, all assets of the authority shall be returned to the state and shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, unless otherwise directed by the general assembly, and the authority shall execute any necessary assignments or instruments, including any assignment of any right, title, or ownership to the state for receipt of payments under the master settlement agreement.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §17, 25; 2001 Acts, ch 164, §18, 21; 2008 Acts, ch 1186, §17, 19

12E.18 Liberal interpretation.

This chapter, being deemed necessary for the welfare of the state and its people, shall be liberally construed to effect its purpose.

2000 Acts, ch 1208, §18, 25

CHAPTER 12F

RESTRICTIONS ON SUDAN-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Referred to in §12.8, 97A.7, 97B.4, 262.14, 411.7, 602.9111

12F.1	Legislative findings and intent.	12F.4	Prohibited investments — divestment.
12F.2	Definitions.	12F.5	Reports.
12F.3	Identification of companies — notice.	12F.6	Legal obligations.
		12F.7	Applicability.

12F.1 Legislative findings and intent.

The general assembly is deeply concerned over the human rights situation in Sudan which calls for stepped-up international efforts to end the crisis in Sudan's Darfur region, and concurs with United States policy which has officially declared that genocide is ongoing in the Sudan, and demands that the government of Sudan bring an end to these atrocities. Therefore, the general assembly intends that state funds and funds administered by the state, including public employee retirement funds, should not be invested in companies that provide power production-related services, mineral extraction activities, oil-related activities, or military equipment to the government of Sudan, or are complicit in the genocide in Darfur, given the ongoing genocide in that country, the previous atrocities perpetrated by the government of Sudan, and the abysmal human rights situation in that country.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §1

12F.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Active business operations*" means all business operations that are not inactive business operations.

2. "*Business operations*" means engaging in commerce in any form in Sudan, including by acquiring, developing, maintaining, owning, selling, possessing, leasing, or operating equipment, facilities, personnel, products, services, personal property, real property, or any other apparatus of business or commerce.

3. "*Company*" means any sole proprietorship, organization, association, corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or other entity or business association, including all wholly-owned subsidiaries, majority-owned subsidiaries, parent companies, or affiliates of such entities or business associations, that exists for profit-making purposes.

4. "*Complicit*" means taking actions during any preceding twenty-month period which have directly supported or promoted the genocidal campaign in Darfur, including but not limited to preventing Darfur's victimized population from communicating with each other; encouraging Sudanese citizens to speak out against an internationally approved security force for Darfur; actively working to deny, cover up, or alter the record on human rights abuses in Darfur; or other similar actions.

5. "*Direct holdings*" in a company means all securities of that company held directly by the public fund or in an account or fund in which the public fund owns all shares or interests.

6. "*Government of Sudan*" means the government in Khartoum, Sudan, which is led by the National Congress Party or any successor government formed on or after October 13, 2006, including the coalition National Unity Government agreed upon in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan and does not include the regional government of southern Sudan.

7. "*Inactive business operations*" means the mere continued holding or renewal of rights to property previously operated for the purpose of generating revenues but not presently deployed for such purpose.

8. "*Indirect holdings*" in a company means all securities of that company held in an account or fund managed by one or more persons not employed by the public fund, in which the public fund owns shares or interests together with other investors not subject to the provisions of this chapter. Indirect holdings include but are not limited to mutual funds, fund of funds, private equity funds, hedge funds, and real estate funds.

9. "*Marginalized populations of Sudan*" include but are not limited to the portion of the population in the Darfur region that has been genocidally victimized; the portion of the population of southern Sudan victimized by Sudan's north-south civil war; the Beja, Rashidiya, and other similarly underserved groups of eastern Sudan; the Nubian and other similarly underserved groups in Sudan's Abyei, Southern Blue Nile, and Nuba Mountain regions; and the Amri, Hamadab, Manasir, and other similarly underserved groups of northern Sudan.

10. "*Military equipment*" means weapons, arms, military supplies, and equipment that readily may be used for military purposes including but not limited to radar systems

or military-grade transport vehicles, or supplies or services sold or provided directly or indirectly to any force actively participating in armed conflict in Sudan.

11. “*Mineral extraction activities*” include exploring, extracting, processing, transporting, or wholesale selling or trading of elemental minerals or associated metal alloys or oxides, including gold, copper, chromium, chromite, diamonds, iron, iron ore, silver, tungsten, uranium, and zinc, as well as facilitating such activities, including by providing supplies or services in support of such activities.

12. “*Oil-related activities*” include but are not limited to owning rights to oil blocks; exporting, extracting, producing, refining, processing, exploring for, transporting, selling, or trading of oil; constructing, maintaining, or operating a pipeline, refinery, or other oil field infrastructure; and facilitating such activities, including by providing supplies or services in support of such activities, provided that the mere retail sale of gasoline and related consumer products shall not be considered oil-related activities.

13. “*Power production activities*” means any business operation that involves a project commissioned by the National Electricity Corporation of Sudan or other similar government of Sudan entity whose purpose is to facilitate power generation and delivery including but not limited to establishing power generating plants or hydroelectric dams, selling or installing components for the project, providing service contracts related to the installation or maintenance of the project, as well as facilitating such activities, including by providing supplies or services in support of such activities.

14. “*Public fund*” means the treasurer of state, the state board of regents, the public safety peace officers’ retirement system created in chapter 97A, the Iowa public employees’ retirement system created in chapter 97B, the statewide fire and police retirement system created in chapter 411, or the judicial retirement system created in chapter 602.

15. “*Scrutinized company*” means any company that is not a social development company that meets any of the following criteria:

a. The company has business operations that involve contracts with or provision of supplies or services to the government of Sudan, companies in which the government of Sudan has any direct or indirect equity share, government of Sudan-commissioned consortiums or projects, or companies involved in government of Sudan-commissioned consortiums or projects; and meets any of the additional following criteria:

(1) More than ten percent of the company’s revenues or assets linked to Sudan involve oil-related activities or mineral extraction activities, less than seventy-five percent of the company’s revenues or assets linked to Sudan involve contracts with or provision of oil-related or mineral extracting products or services to the regional government of southern Sudan or a project or consortium created exclusively by that regional government, and the company has failed to take substantial action.

(2) More than ten percent of the company’s revenues or assets linked to Sudan involve power production activities, less than seventy-five percent of the company’s power production activities include projects whose intent is to provide power or electricity to the marginalized populations of Sudan, and the company has failed to take substantial action.

b. The company is complicit in the Darfur genocide.

c. The company supplies military equipment within Sudan, unless it clearly shows that the military equipment cannot be used to facilitate offensive military actions in Sudan or the company implements rigorous and verifiable safeguards to prevent use of that equipment by forces actively participating in armed conflict, for example, through post-sale tracking of such equipment by the company, certification from a reputable and objective third party that such equipment is not being used by a party participating in armed conflict in Sudan, or sale of such equipment solely to the regional government of southern Sudan or any internationally recognized peacekeeping force or humanitarian organization.

16. “*Social development company*” means a company that is not complicit in the Darfur genocide whose primary purpose in Sudan is to provide humanitarian goods or services, including medicine or medical equipment, agricultural supplies or infrastructure, educational opportunities, journalism-related activities, information or information materials, spiritual-related activities, services of a purely clerical or reporting nature, food,

clothing, or general consumer goods that are unrelated to oil-related activities, mineral extraction activities, or power production activities.

17. “*Substantial action*” means adopting, publicizing, and implementing a formal plan to cease scrutinized business operations within one year and to refrain from any such new business operations; undertaking significant humanitarian efforts on behalf of one or more marginalized populations of Sudan; or, through engagement with the government of Sudan, materially improving conditions for the genocidally victimized population in Darfur.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §2

12F.3 Identification of companies — notice.

1. *a.* By July 1, 2007, the public fund shall make its best efforts to identify all scrutinized companies in which the public fund has direct or indirect holdings or could possibly have such holdings in the future and shall create and make available to the public a scrutinized companies list for that public fund. The list shall further identify whether the company has inactive business operations or active business operations. The public fund shall review and update, if necessary, the scrutinized companies list and the determination of whether a company has inactive or active business operations on a quarterly basis thereafter.

b. In making its best efforts to identify scrutinized companies and companies with inactive business operations or active business operations, the public fund may review and rely, in the best judgment of the public fund, on publicly available information regarding companies with business operations in Sudan, such as information provided by the Sudan divestment task force, and including other information that may be provided by nonprofit organizations, research firms, international organizations, and government entities. The public fund may also contact asset managers and institutional investors for the public fund to identify scrutinized companies based upon industry-recognized lists of such companies that the public fund may have indirect holdings in.

2. *a.* For each company on the scrutinized companies list with only inactive business operations in which the public fund has direct or indirect holdings, the public fund shall send a written notice informing the company of the requirements of this chapter and encouraging it to continue to refrain from initiating active business operations in Sudan until it is able to avoid scrutinized business operations. The public fund shall continue to provide such written notice on an annual basis if the company remains a scrutinized company with inactive business operations.

b. For each company on the scrutinized companies list with active business operations in which the public fund has direct or indirect holdings, the public fund shall send a written notice informing the company of its status as a scrutinized company with active business operations and that it may become subject to divestment and restrictions on investing in the company by the public fund. The notice shall offer the company the opportunity to clarify its Sudan-related activities and shall encourage the company to either cease its scrutinized business operations or convert such operations to inactive business operations in order to avoid becoming subject to divestment and restrictions on investment in the company by the public fund. The public fund shall continue to provide such written notice on an annual basis if the company remains a scrutinized company with active business operations.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §3

Referred to in §12F.4, 12F.5, 12F.7

12F.4 Prohibited investments — divestment.

1. The public fund shall not acquire publicly traded securities of a company on the public fund’s most recent scrutinized companies list with active business operations so long as such company remains on the public fund’s scrutinized companies list as a company with active business operations as provided in this section.

2. *a.* The public fund shall sell, redeem, divest, or withdraw all publicly traded securities of a company on the public fund’s list of scrutinized companies with active business operations, so long as the company remains on that list, no sooner than ninety days, but no later than eighteen months, following the first written notice sent to the scrutinized company with active business operations as required by section 12F.3.

b. This subsection shall not be construed to require the premature or otherwise imprudent sale, redemption, divestment, or withdrawal of an investment, but such sale, redemption, divestment, or withdrawal shall be completed as provided by this subsection.

3. The requirements of this section shall not apply to the following:

a. A company which the United States government affirmatively declares to be excluded from its present or any future federal sanctions regime relating to Sudan.

b. Indirect holdings of a scrutinized company with active business operations. The public fund shall, however, submit letters to the managers of such investment funds containing companies with scrutinized active business operations requesting that they consider removing such companies from the fund or create a similar fund with indirect holdings devoid of such companies. If the manager creates a similar fund, the public fund is encouraged to replace all applicable investments with investments in the similar fund consistent with prudent investing standards.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §4

Referred to in §12F.5, 12F.7

12F.5 Reports.

1. *Scrutinized companies list.* Each public fund shall, within thirty days after the scrutinized companies list is created or updated as required by section 12F.3, make the list available to the public.

2. *Annual report.* On October 1, 2008, and each October 1 thereafter, each public fund shall make available to the public, and file with the general assembly, an annual report covering the prior fiscal year that includes the following:

a. The scrutinized companies list as of the end of the fiscal year.

b. A summary of all written notices sent as required by section 12F.3 during the fiscal year.

c. All investments sold, redeemed, divested, or withdrawn as provided in section 12F.4 during the fiscal year.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §5

Referred to in §12F.7

12F.6 Legal obligations.

With respect to actions taken in compliance with this chapter, including all good faith determinations regarding companies as required by this chapter, the public fund shall be exempt from any conflicting statutory or common law obligations, including any such obligations in respect to choice of asset managers, investment funds, or investments for the public fund's securities portfolios.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §6

12F.7 Applicability.

The requirements of sections 12F.3, 12F.4, and 12F.5 of this chapter shall not apply upon the occurrence of any of the following:

1. The Congress or president of the United States declares that the Darfur genocide has been halted for at least twelve months.

2. The United States revokes all sanctions imposed against the government of Sudan.

3. The Congress or president of the United States, through legislation or executive order, declares that mandatory divestment of the type provided for in this chapter interferes with the conduct of United States foreign policy.

4. A controlling circuit or district court of the United States issues an opinion that declares the mandatory divestment of the type provided for in this chapter or similar statutes of other states is preempted by the federal law of the United States.

2007 Acts, ch 39, §7

CHAPTER 12G

FINANCIAL LITERACY PROGRAM

12G.1	Iowa financial literacy program — legislative intent.	12G.2	Program created.
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12G.1 Iowa financial literacy program — legislative intent.

The general assembly finds that the general welfare of this state and well-being of its citizens is directly related to the financial education of those citizens. While the state has limited resources to promote financial literacy, a vital and valid public purpose shall be served by the creation and implementation of programs which encourage and make possible the attainment of financial literacy by the largest possible number of citizens in this state, and particularly by low-income to moderate-income families.

2010 Acts, ch 1189, §46

12G.2 Program created.

An Iowa financial literacy program is created within the office of the treasurer of state. The treasurer of state shall have all powers necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes, objectives, and provisions pertaining to the program, including the authority to do all of the following:

1. Promote the advantages of personal savings and responsible borrowing and the viability and desirability of implementing a personal savings program and responsible borrowing practices regardless of an individual's or family's financial status.

2. Create an incentive program and awards ceremony whereby individuals and families who have made significant progress toward achieving personal savings goals and engaging in responsible borrowing practices shall be officially recognized.

3. Create strategies for coordination of the program with the Iowa educational savings plan trust established in chapter 12D.

4. Make presentations to groups including but not limited to schools, hospitals, civic organizations, and privately organized clubs and groups regarding the existence of the program.

5. Coordinate conferences, meetings, and events which promote financial literacy and education.

2010 Acts, ch 1189, §47

CHAPTER 12H

RESTRICTIONS ON IRAN-RELATED INVESTMENTS

Referred to in §12.8, 97A.7, 97B.4, 262.14, 411.7, 602.9111

12H.1	Legislative findings and intent.	12H.4	Prohibited investments — divestment.
12H.2	Definitions.	12H.5	Reports.
12H.3	Identification of companies — notice.	12H.6	Legal obligations.
		12H.7	Applicability.

12H.1 Legislative findings and intent.

The general assembly is deeply concerned over the support the country of Iran has provided for acts of international terrorism. Therefore, the general assembly intends that state funds and funds administered by the state, including public employee retirement funds, should not be invested in companies that provide power production-related services, mineral extraction activities, oil-related activities, or military equipment to the government of Iran.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §1

12H.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Active business operations*” means all business operations that are not inactive business operations.

2. “*Business operations*” means engaging in commerce in any form in Iran, including by acquiring, developing, maintaining, owning, selling, possessing, leasing, or operating equipment, facilities, personnel, products, services, personal property, real property, or any other apparatus of business or commerce.

3. “*Company*” means any sole proprietorship, organization, association, corporation, partnership, joint venture, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or other entity or business association, including all wholly owned subsidiaries, majority-owned subsidiaries, parent companies, or affiliates of such entities or business associations, that exists for profit-making purposes.

4. “*Direct holdings*” in a company means all securities of that company held directly by the public fund or in an account or fund in which the public fund owns all shares or interests.

5. “*Inactive business operations*” means the mere continued holding or renewal of rights to property previously operated for the purpose of generating revenues but not presently deployed for such purpose.

6. “*Indirect holdings*” in a company means all securities of that company held in an account or fund managed by one or more persons not employed by the public fund, in which the public fund owns shares or interests together with other investors not subject to the provisions of this chapter. Indirect holdings include but are not limited to mutual funds, fund of funds, private equity funds, hedge funds, and real estate funds.

7. “*Military equipment*” means weapons, arms, military supplies, and equipment that readily may be used for military purposes including but not limited to radar systems or military-grade transport vehicles, or supplies or services sold or provided directly or indirectly to any terrorist organization.

8. “*Mineral extraction activities*” include exploring, extracting, processing, transporting, or wholesale selling or trading of elemental minerals or associated metal alloys or oxides, including gold, copper, chromium, chromite, diamonds, iron, iron ore, silver, tungsten, uranium, and zinc, as well as facilitating such activities, including by providing supplies or services in support of such activities.

9. “*Oil-related activities*” include but are not limited to owning rights to oil blocks; exporting, extracting, producing, refining, processing, exploring for, transporting, selling, or trading of oil; constructing, maintaining, or operating a pipeline, refinery, or other oil field infrastructure; and facilitating such activities, including by providing supplies or services in support of such activities, provided that the mere retail sale of gasoline and related consumer products shall not be considered oil-related activities.

10. “*Power production activities*” means any business operation that involves a project commissioned by any Iranian government entity whose purpose is to facilitate power-generation and delivery including but not limited to establishing power generating plants or hydroelectric dams, selling or installing components for the project, providing service contracts related to the installation or maintenance of the project, as well as facilitating such activities, including by providing supplies or services in support of such activities.

11. “*Public fund*” means the treasurer of state, the state board of regents, the public safety peace officers’ retirement system created in chapter 97A, the Iowa public employees’ retirement system created in chapter 97B, the statewide fire and police retirement system created in chapter 411, or the judicial retirement system created in chapter 602.

12. “*Scrutinized company*” means any company that is not a social development company that meets any of the following criteria:

a. The company has business operations that involve contracts with or provision of supplies or services to the government of Iran, companies in which the government of Iran has any direct or indirect equity share, Iranian government-commissioned consortiums or projects, or companies involved in Iranian government-commissioned consortiums or projects; and meets any of the additional following criteria:

(1) More than ten percent of the company's revenues or assets linked to Iran involve oil-related activities or mineral extraction activities and the company has failed to take substantial action.

(2) More than ten percent of the company's revenues or assets linked to Iran involve power production activities and the company has failed to take substantial action.

b. The company supplies military equipment to Iran, unless it clearly shows that the military equipment cannot be used to facilitate international acts of terrorism.

13. "*Social development company*" means a company whose primary purpose in Iran is to provide humanitarian goods or services, including medicine or medical equipment, agricultural supplies or infrastructure, educational opportunities, journalism-related activities, information or information materials, spiritual-related activities, services of a purely clerical or reporting nature, food, clothing, or general consumer goods that are unrelated to oil-related activities, mineral extraction activities, or power production activities.

14. "*Substantial action*" means adopting, publicizing, and implementing a formal plan to cease scrutinized business operations within one year and to refrain from any such new business operations.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §2

12H.3 Identification of companies — notice.

1. a. By March 1, 2012, the public fund shall make its best efforts to identify or have identified all scrutinized companies in which the public fund has direct or indirect holdings or could possibly have such holdings in the future and shall create and make available to the public a scrutinized companies list for that public fund. The list shall further identify whether the company has inactive business operations or active business operations. The public fund shall review and update, if necessary, the scrutinized companies list and the determination of whether a company has inactive or active business operations on a quarterly basis thereafter.

b. In making its best efforts to identify or have identified scrutinized companies and companies with inactive business operations or active business operations, the public fund may review and rely, in the best judgment of the public fund, on publicly available information regarding companies with business operations in Iran, and including other information that may be provided by nonprofit organizations, research firms, international organizations, and government entities. The public fund may also contact asset managers and institutional investors for the public fund to identify scrutinized companies based upon industry-recognized lists of such companies that the public fund may have indirect holdings in.

c. The Iowa public employees' retirement system, acting on behalf of the system and other public funds subject to this section, may develop and issue a request for proposals for third-party services to complete the identification of scrutinized companies and the compilation of a scrutinized companies list. The request for proposals may request bids for optional services related to this purpose, including but not limited to provision of notice of such scrutinized companies as required in subsection 2. The Iowa public employees' retirement system shall consult with all other public funds on the development of the request for proposals, however selection of a successful proposal and the final scope of services to be provided shall be determined only by those public funds that have agreed to utilize the third-party services. If more than one public fund decides to utilize the third-party services, the participating public funds shall equally share the costs of such services.

2. a. For each company on the scrutinized companies list with only inactive business operations in which the public fund has direct or indirect holdings, the public fund shall send or have sent a written notice informing the company of the requirements of this chapter and encouraging it to continue to refrain from initiating active business operations in Iran until it is able to avoid scrutinized business operations. The public fund or its representative shall continue to provide such written notice on an annual basis if the company remains a scrutinized company with inactive business operations.

b. For each company on the scrutinized companies list with active business operations in which the public fund has direct or indirect holdings, the public fund shall send or have

sent a written notice informing the company of its status as a scrutinized company with active business operations and that it may become subject to divestment and restrictions on investing in the company by the public fund. The notice shall offer the company the opportunity to clarify its Iran-related activities and shall encourage the company to either cease its scrutinized business operations or convert such operations to inactive business operations in order to avoid becoming subject to divestment and restrictions on investment in the company by the public fund. The public fund or its representative shall continue to provide such written notice on an annual basis if the company remains a scrutinized company with active business operations.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §3

Referred to in §12H.4, 12H.5, 12H.7

12H.4 Prohibited investments — divestment.

1. The public fund shall not acquire publicly traded securities of a company on the public fund's most recent scrutinized companies list with active business operations so long as such company remains on the public fund's scrutinized companies list as a company with active business operations as provided in this section.

2. a. The public fund shall sell, redeem, divest, or withdraw all publicly traded securities of a company on the public fund's list of scrutinized companies with active business operations, so long as the company remains on that list, no sooner than ninety days, but no later than eighteen months, following the first written notice sent to the scrutinized company with active business operations as required by section 12H.3.

b. This subsection shall not be construed to require the premature or otherwise imprudent sale, redemption, divestment, or withdrawal of an investment, but such sale, redemption, divestment, or withdrawal shall be completed as provided by this subsection.

3. The requirements of this section shall not apply to the following:

a. A company which the United States government affirmatively declares to be excluded from its present or any future federal sanctions regime relating to Iran.

b. Indirect holdings of a scrutinized company with active business operations. The public fund shall, however, submit letters to the managers of such investment funds containing companies with scrutinized active business operations requesting that they consider removing such companies from the fund or create a similar fund with indirect holdings devoid of such companies. If the manager creates a similar fund, the public fund is encouraged to replace all applicable investments with investments in the similar fund consistent with prudent investing standards.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §4

Referred to in §12H.5, 12H.7

12H.5 Reports.

1. *Scrutinized companies list.* Each public fund shall, within thirty days after the scrutinized companies list is created or updated as required by section 12H.3, make the list available to the public.

2. *Annual report.* On October 1, 2012, and each October 1 thereafter, each public fund shall make available to the public, and file with the general assembly, an annual report covering the prior fiscal year that includes the following:

a. The scrutinized companies list as of the end of the fiscal year.

b. A summary of all written notices sent as required by section 12H.3 during the fiscal year.

c. All investments sold, redeemed, divested, or withdrawn as provided in section 12H.4 during the fiscal year.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §5

Referred to in §12H.7

12H.6 Legal obligations.

With respect to actions taken in compliance with this chapter, including all good faith determinations regarding companies as required by this chapter, the public fund shall be exempt from any conflicting statutory or common law obligations, including any such

obligations in respect to choice of asset managers, investment funds, or investments for the public fund's securities portfolios.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §6

12H.7 Applicability.

1. The requirements of sections 12H.3, 12H.4, and 12H.5 shall not apply upon the occurrence of any of the following:

a. The Congress or president of the United States, through legislation or executive order, declares that mandatory divestment of the type provided for in this chapter interferes with the conduct of United States foreign policy.

b. A controlling circuit or district court of the United States issues an opinion that declares the mandatory divestment of the type provided for in this chapter or similar statutes of other states is preempted by the federal law of the United States.

2. The requirements of sections 12H.3, 12H.4, and 12H.5 shall not apply to Iran if the United States revokes all sanctions imposed against the government of Iran.

2011 Acts, ch 82, §7

CHAPTER 13

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Referred to in §12E.8, 257C.6, 463C.8, 654A.7

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		13.22	Program requirements.
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SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

13.1 Department of justice.

The department of justice, with the attorney general as head thereof, shall be located at the seat of government.

[R60, §124; C73, §150, 3770; C97, §208, 211; S13, §208, 211; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §148; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.1]

13.2 Duties.

1. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, except as otherwise provided by law to:

a. Prosecute and defend all causes in the appellate courts in which the state is a party or interested.

b. Prosecute and defend in any other court or tribunal, all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in which the state may be a party or interested, when, in the attorney general's judgment, the interest of the state requires such action, or when requested to do so by the governor, executive council, or general assembly.

c. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any state officer in the officer's official capacity.

d. Prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any employee of a judicial district department of correctional services in the performance of an assessment of risk.

e. Give an opinion in writing, when requested, upon all questions of law submitted by the general assembly or by either house thereof, or by any state officer, elective or appointive. Questions submitted by state officers must be of a public nature and relate to the duties of such officer.

f. Prepare drafts for contracts, forms, and other writings which may be required for the use of the state.

g. Report to the governor, at the time provided by law, the condition of the attorney general's office, opinions rendered, and business transacted of public interest.

h. Supervise county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices, and from time to time to require of them reports as to the condition of public business entrusted to their charge.

i. Promptly account, to the treasurer of state, for all state funds received by the attorney general.

j. Keep in proper books a record of all official opinions, and a register of all actions, prosecuted and defended by the attorney general, and of all proceedings had in relation thereto, which books shall be delivered to the attorney general's successor.

k. Perform all other duties required by law.

l. Inform prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys to the state of all changes in law and matters pertaining to their office and establish programs for the continuing education of prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys. The attorney general may accept funds, grants and gifts from any public or private source which shall be used to defray the expenses incident to implementing duties under this paragraph.

m. Establish and administer, in cooperation with the law schools of Drake university and the state university of Iowa, a prosecutor intern program incorporating the essential elements of the pilot program denominated "law student intern program in prosecutors' office" funded by the Iowa crime commission and participating counties. The attorney general shall consult with an advisory committee including representatives of each participating law school and the Iowa county attorneys association, inc. concerning development, administration, and critique of this program. The attorney general shall report on the program's operation annually to the general assembly and the supreme court.

n. Develop written procedures and policies to be followed by prosecuting attorneys in the prosecution of domestic abuse cases under chapters 236 and 708.

2. Executing the duties of this section shall not be deemed a violation of section 68B.6.

[R60, §124 – 127, 130, 131; C73, §150 – 153; C97, §208 – 210; S13, §208-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §149; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.2]

95 Acts, ch 180, §1; 99 Acts, ch 112, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §121; 2009 Acts, ch 119, §32

Referred to in §331.756(12)

13.3 Disqualification — substitute.

1. If, for any reason, the attorney general is disqualified from appearing in any action or proceeding, the executive council shall authorize the appointment of a suitable person for that purpose. There is appropriated from moneys in the general fund not otherwise appropriated an amount necessary to pay the reasonable expense for the person appointed. The department involved in the action or proceeding shall be requested to recommend a suitable person to represent the department and when the executive council concurs in the recommendation, the person recommended shall be appointed.

2. If the governor or a department is represented by an attorney other than the attorney general in a court proceeding as provided in this section, at the conclusion of the court proceedings, the court shall review the fees charged to the state to determine if the fees are fair and reasonable. The executive council shall not authorize reimbursement of attorney fees in excess of those determined by the court to be fair and reasonable.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §150; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.3]

92 Acts, ch 1240, §12; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §19, 158

Referred to in §8F2

13.4 Assistant attorneys general.

The attorney general may appoint a first assistant attorney general and such other assistant attorneys general as may be authorized by law, who shall devote their entire time to the duties of their positions. The assistant attorneys general shall, subject to the direction of the attorney general, have the same power and authority as the attorney general.

[C97, §212; S13, §212; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §151; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.4]

13.5 Assistant for department of revenue.

The attorney general may appoint one assistant attorney general to perform and supervise the legal work of the department of revenue, and in such event the salary and necessary traveling expenses of such assistant attorney general shall be paid from the appropriation to said department of revenue, and upon request of the attorney general the department of revenue shall provide and equip a suitable office and the necessary secretarial assistance for such assistant attorney general.

[C39, §151.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.5]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

13.6 Assistant for human services department.

The attorney general may appoint one assistant attorney general to perform and supervise the legal work of the division of child and family services of the department of human services, and in such event the salary and necessary traveling expenses of such assistant attorney general shall be paid from the appropriation to said division, and upon request of the attorney general the director of the department of human services shall provide and equip a suitable office and the necessary secretarial assistance for such assistant attorney general.

[C39, §151.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.6]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159

13.7 Special counsel.

1. Compensation shall not be allowed to any person for services as an attorney or counselor to an executive department of the state government, or the head of an executive department of state government, or to a state board or commission. However, the executive council may authorize employment of legal assistance, at a reasonable compensation, in a

pending action or proceeding to protect the interests of the state, but only upon a sufficient showing, in writing, made by the attorney general, that the department of justice cannot for reasons stated by the attorney general perform the service. The reasons and action of the council shall be entered upon its records. If the attorney general determines that the department of justice cannot perform legal service in an action or proceeding, the executive council shall request the department involved in the action or proceeding to recommend legal counsel to represent the department. If the attorney general concurs with the department that the person recommended is qualified and suitable to represent the department, the person recommended shall be employed. If the attorney general does not concur in the recommendation, the department shall submit a new recommendation. This subsection does not affect the general counsel for the utilities board of the department of commerce, the legal counsel of the department of workforce development, or the general counsel for the property assessment appeal board.

2. The executive branch and the attorney general shall also comply with chapter 23B when retaining legal counsel on a contingency fee basis under this section, as appropriate.

[S13, §208-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §152; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.7; 81 Acts, ch 22, §1]

83 Acts, ch 127, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §120; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §20, 158; 2012 Acts, ch 1112, §1

Referred to in §8F.2, 68B.32, 252B.7, 262.9

For future repeal, effective July 1, 2018, of 2005 amendments to this section and subsequent amendments relating to the property assessment appeal board, see 2005 Acts, ch 150, §134; 2013 Acts, ch 123, §62, 64, 68

Section not amended; footnote revised

13.8 Expenses.

The attorney general and the attorney general's assistants shall be repaid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in transacting their official duties at places other than the seat of government.

[C73, §3770; C97, §211; S13, §211; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §153; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.8]

13.9 Salary.

The salary of the attorney general shall be as fixed by the general assembly, and the salaries of the first assistant attorney general and other assistant attorneys general shall be such as may be fixed by law.

[C31, 35, §153-c1; C39, §153.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §13.9]

13.10 Physical criminal evidence — DNA profiling. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 158, § 17, 19. See chapter 81.

13.11 and 13.12 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

FARM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Legislative findings; 90 Acts, ch 1143, §1

13.13 Farm assistance program coordinator — contract for mediation services.

1. The attorney general or the attorney general's designee shall serve as the farm assistance program coordinator. The coordinator has the powers and duties specified in this subchapter.

2. The farm assistance program coordinator shall contract with a nonprofit organization chartered in this state to provide mediation services as provided in chapters 654A, 654B, and 654C. The contract may be terminated by the coordinator upon written notice and for good cause. The organization awarded the contract is designated as the farm mediation service for the duration of the contract. The organization may, upon approval by the coordinator,

provide mediation services other than as provided by law. The farm mediation service is not a state agency for the purposes of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapters 20 and 669.

90 Acts, ch 1143, §3; 95 Acts, ch 195, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §133

Referred to in §654A.1, 654B.1, 654C.1

13.14 Farm mediation service — confidentiality.

1. Meetings of the farm mediation service are closed meetings and are not subject to chapter 21.

2. Confidentiality is also protected as provided in section 679C.108.

90 Acts, ch 1143, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1062, §6; 2005 Acts, ch 68, §1

13.15 Rules and forms — fees.

The farm mediation service shall recommend rules to the farm assistance program coordinator. The coordinator shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to set the compensation of mediators and to implement this subchapter and chapters 654A, 654B, and 654C.

The rules shall provide for an hourly mediation fee not to exceed fifty dollars for the borrower and one hundred dollars for the creditor. The hourly mediation fee may be waived for any party demonstrating financial hardship upon application to the farm mediation service.

The compensation of a mediator shall be no more than twenty-five dollars per hour, and all parties shall contribute an equal amount of the cost.

The coordinator shall adopt voluntary mediation application and mediation request forms.

90 Acts, ch 1143, §5; 91 Acts, ch 267, §410; 95 Acts, ch 195, §2

13.16 Limitation on liability — immunity from special actions.

1. A member of the farm mediation staff, including a mediator, employee, or agent of the service, or member of a board for the service, is not liable for civil damages for a statement or decision made in the process of mediation, unless the member acts in bad faith, with malicious purpose, or in a manner exhibiting willful and wanton disregard of human rights, safety, or property.

2. A judicial action which seeks an injunction, mandamus, or similar equitable relief shall not be brought against the farm mediation service, including a mediator, employee, or agent of the service, or a member of a board for the service until completion of the mediation process.

90 Acts, ch 1143, §6

13.17 through 13.19 Reserved.

13.20 Authority to contract for legal assistance program.

The farm assistance program coordinator, provided in this subchapter, shall contract with an eligible nonprofit organization to provide legal assistance to financially distressed farmers. The contract shall be awarded within thirty days after May 30, 1986. The contract may be terminated by the coordinator upon written notice and for good cause.

86 Acts, ch 1214, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1143, §7

Referred to in §13.21, 13.22, 13.24

13.21 Eligible organization.

To be eligible for a contract under section 13.20, an organization must:

1. Be a nonprofit organization chartered in the state.
2. Have attorneys admitted to practice in the Iowa supreme court and the United States district courts.

3. Have offices throughout the state of Iowa.

4. Have attorneys and staff qualified to address agricultural legal problems and agricultural credit problems affecting financially distressed farmers.

86 Acts, ch 1214, §3

13.22 Program requirements.

A legal services provider which enters into a contract with the coordinator under authority of section 13.20 shall:

1. Offer direct representation of individual farmers in litigation and administrative cases.
2. Offer technical support to individual farmers.
3. Cooperate to the fullest extent feasible with the Iowa state university agricultural extension service so that its economic and farm management counseling services are utilized by eligible persons.
4. Utilize, to the fullest extent feasible, existing resources of accredited law schools within the state of Iowa to provide consulting assistance to attorneys in the agricultural law field.
5. Assist, to the fullest extent feasible, accredited law schools within the state of Iowa in enhancing their expertise in the area of agricultural law so that all attorneys within the state will have a resource available to provide training and experience in the agricultural law field.
6. Cooperate to the fullest extent feasible with the existing informational and referral networks among farmers, farmer advocates, and others concerned with the economic crisis in agricultural areas. The legal services provider is not a state agency for the purposes of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapters 20 and 669.

86 Acts, ch 1214, §4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §134

13.23 Persons eligible for legal assistance.

A person may obtain legal representation and legal assistance from the contracting legal services provider if the person meets all of the following criteria:

1. Is a resident of the state of Iowa.
2. Is a farmer, or a family shareholder of a family farm corporation, and has an occupation of farming.
3. Is engaged in a farm business that has a debt-to-asset ratio greater than fifty percent.
4. Has received less than twenty thousand dollars of taxable income in the last taxable year.
5. Is financially unable to acquire legal assistance.

86 Acts, ch 1214, §5

13.24 Report.

1. The legal services provider which enters into a contract with the coordinator under authority of 1986 Iowa Acts, ch. 1214 shall submit to the coordinator a working plan for the accomplishment of the objectives of 1986 Iowa Acts, ch. 1214 within thirty days after the contract is awarded. The plan must establish priorities and procedures, and set forth its annual operating budget for the fiscal year including projected salaries and all anticipated expenses. This budget shall set forth the maximum obligation of financial aid proposed for payment by the state and the availability of any additional funds or resources from the federal government and other sources to meet such expenses of operation.

2. At the end of each fiscal year the contracting legal services provider shall provide to the coordinator an audited statement of actual expenses incurred. The report shall also summarize the legal services provided and make recommendations for improved services for financially distressed farmers.

3. The contract entered into pursuant to section 13.20 shall provide that any contractual payments to the legal services provider are to be made monthly.

86 Acts, ch 1214, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §6

13.25 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1106, §1.

13.26 through 13.30 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER III
VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

13.31 Victim assistance program.

A victim assistance program is established in the department of justice, which shall do all of the following:

1. Administer grants received under the federal Victims of Crime Act pursuant to Pub. L. No. 98-473, Tit. 2, ch. 14, 42 U.S.C. § 10601, as amended by the federal Children's Justice and Assistance Act, Pub. L. No. 99-401, 100 Stat. 903 (1986).
 2. Administer the state crime victim compensation program as provided in chapter 915.
 3. Administer the domestic abuse program provided in chapter 236.
 4. Administer the family violence prevention and services grants pursuant to the federal Child Abuse Amendments of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-457, 42 U.S.C. § 10401.
 5. Administer payment for sexual abuse medical examinations pursuant to section 915.41.
 6. Administer the violence against women program and grants received pursuant to the federal Violence Against Women Act, Tit. IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, 42 U.S.C. § 13701.
 7. Administer an automated victim notification system as authorized pursuant to section 915.10A.
- 89 Acts, ch 279, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1251, §1; 91 Acts, ch 181, §16; 98 Acts, ch 1090, §58, 84; 2002 Acts, ch 1016, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 27, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

13.32 and 13.33 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER IV
LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR PERSONS IN POVERTY

13.34 Legal services for persons in poverty grant program.

1. For the purposes of this section, "*eligible individual*" means an individual or household with an annual income which is less than one hundred twenty-five percent of the poverty guidelines established by the United States office of management and budget. The attorney general shall contract with an eligible nonprofit organization to provide legal assistance to eligible individuals in poverty. The contract shall be awarded within thirty days after May 30, 1996. The contract may be terminated by the attorney general after a hearing upon written notice and for good cause.
2. A nonprofit organization must comply with all of the following to be eligible for a contract under this section:
 - a. Be a nonprofit organization incorporated in this state.
 - b. Has lost or will lose funding due to a reduction in federal funding for the legal services corporation for federal fiscal year 1995-1996.
 - c. Employ attorneys admitted to practice before the Iowa supreme court and the United States district courts.
 - d. Employ attorneys and staff qualified to address legal problems experienced by eligible individuals.
3. The contracting nonprofit organization shall do all of the following:
 - a. Offer direct representation of eligible individuals in litigation and administrative cases, in accordance with priorities established by the organization's board.
 - b. Offer technical support to eligible individuals.
 - c. Involve private attorneys through volunteer lawyer projects to represent eligible individuals.
 - d. Utilize, to the fullest extent feasible, existing resources of accredited law schools

within this state to provide consulting assistance to attorneys in the practice of law in their representation of persons in poverty.

e. Assist, to the fullest extent feasible, accredited law schools within this state in enhancing the schools' expertise in the practice of law representing persons in poverty so that all attorneys within the state will have a resource available to provide training and experience in the practice of law representing persons in poverty.

f. Cooperate, to the fullest extent feasible, with existing informational and referral networks among persons in poverty, providers of assistance to persons in poverty, and others concerned with assistance to persons in poverty.

4. The contracting nonprofit organization is not a state agency for the purposes of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapters 20 and 669.

5. An individual is eligible to obtain legal representation and legal assistance from the contracting nonprofit organization if the eligible individual meets all of the following criteria:

a. The eligible individual is a resident of this state.

b. The eligible individual is financially unable to acquire legal assistance, in accordance with criteria established by the organization's board.

96 Acts, ch 1216, §27; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §135

CHAPTER 13A

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS TRAINING COORDINATOR

13A.1	Definitions.	13A.6	Report required.
13A.2	Establishment of office and council — coordinator.	13A.7	Expenses paid.
13A.3	Membership and terms.	13A.8	Duties.
13A.4	Organization.	13A.9	Authority.
13A.5	Meetings.	13A.10	Receipt of funds.
		13A.11	Citation.

13A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Coordinator*” means the prosecuting attorneys training coordinator.
2. “*Council*” means the prosecuting attorneys training coordination council.
3. “*Office*” means the office of prosecuting attorneys training coordinator established in this chapter.
4. “*Prosecuting attorneys*” means county attorney, district attorney, or any attorney charged with responsibility of prosecution of violation of state laws.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.1]

13A.2 Establishment of office and council — coordinator.

1. The office of the prosecuting attorneys training coordinator is established as an entity in the department of justice.
2. The prosecuting attorneys training coordination council is established to consult with and advise the attorney general and the coordinator on the operation of the office.
3. The attorney general shall, with the advice and consent of the council, appoint an attorney with knowledge and experience in prosecution to the office of prosecuting attorneys training coordinator. The prosecuting attorneys training coordinator shall be the administrator of the office of the prosecuting attorneys training coordinator. The coordinator's term of office is four years, beginning on July 1 of the year of appointment and ending on June 30 of the year of expiration.
4. If a vacancy occurs in the office of prosecuting attorneys training coordinator, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointment was made.
5. The attorney general may, with the advice of the council, remove the prosecuting attorneys training coordinator for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, for any cause which

renders the coordinator ineligible for appointment, or for any cause which renders the coordinator incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of office. The prosecuting attorneys training coordinator may also be removed upon the unanimous vote of the council. The removal of a prosecuting attorneys training coordinator under this section is final.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.2]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2056; 93 Acts, ch 171, §16, 17

13A.3 Membership and terms.

1. The council shall consist of five members as follows:

- a. The attorney general or the attorney general's designated representative.
- b. The president of the Iowa county attorneys association or its successor.
- c. Three members elected by the Iowa county attorneys association or its successor.

2. A member shall vacate an appointment upon termination of the member's official position as a prosecuting attorney or an attorney general. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created other than by expiration of a term on the council shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom the new member is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment. Any member may be reappointed for an additional term.

3. The terms of the elected members shall be three years and shall be staggered so that one member is elected each year.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.3]

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §12

13A.4 Organization.

The council shall designate from among its members a chairperson and vice chairperson who shall serve for one-year terms and who may be reelected. Membership on the council shall not constitute holding a public office, and members of the council shall not be required to take and file oaths of office before serving on the council. A member of the council shall not be disqualified from holding any public office or employment by reason of membership on the council, nor shall one member forfeit the office or employment, by reason of appointment under this chapter, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, ordinance or city charter.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.4]

13A.5 Meetings.

The council shall meet at least four times each year and shall hold meetings when called by the chairperson, or in the absence of the chairperson, by the vice chairperson or when called by the chairperson upon the written request of three members of the council. The council shall establish its own procedures and requirements with respect to quorum, place and conduct of its meetings and other matters.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.5]

13A.6 Report required.

The prosecuting attorneys training coordinator shall make an annual report to the attorney general, the governor, and to the Iowa county attorneys association or its successor regarding the efforts of the office to implement the purposes of this chapter.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.6]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2057

13A.7 Expenses paid.

The members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to their actual expenses in attending meetings and in the performance of their duties.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.7]

13A.8 Duties.

The office shall keep the prosecuting attorneys and assistant prosecuting attorneys of the state informed of all changes in law and matters pertaining to their office to the end that a uniform system of conduct, duty and procedure is established in each county of the state.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.8]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §2058

13A.9 Authority.

The prosecuting attorneys training coordinator may:

1. Enter into agreements with other public or private agencies or organizations to implement this chapter.
2. Cooperate with and assist other public or private agencies or organizations to implement this chapter.
3. Make recommendations to the general assembly on matters pertaining to the responsibilities of the office under this chapter.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.9]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §2059; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §157

13A.10 Receipt of funds.

The office of the prosecuting attorneys training coordinator may accept funds, grants and gifts from any public or private source which shall be used to defray the expenses incident to implementing the responsibilities of the office under this chapter.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.10]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §2060

13A.11 Citation.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Prosecuting Attorneys Training Coordinator Act of 1975*”.

[C77, 79, 81, §13A.11]

CHAPTER 13B

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Referred to in §23B.5, 600A.6B, 815.9

13B.1	Definitions.	13B.5	Staff.
13B.2	Position established.	13B.6	Account established.
13B.2A	Indigent defense — report — court-appointed counsel fees.	13B.7	Legal services to inmates.
13B.2B	Repealed by 91 Acts, ch 268, §439.	13B.8	Office of local public defender.
13B.3	Qualifications of state public defender.	13B.8A	Public defender property. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 126, §113.
13B.4	Duties and powers of state public defender.	13B.9	Powers and duties of local public defenders — referrals to outside counsel.
13B.4A	Reserved.	13B.10	Determination of indigence.
13B.4B	Confidentiality of indigent defense claim records.	13B.11	State appellate defender.

13B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Appointed attorney*” means an attorney appointed by the court and compensated by the state to represent an indigent defendant.
2. “*Claimant*” means an attorney or other person seeking reimbursement of costs or fees payable from the appropriations under section 815.11.
3. “*Department*” means the department of inspections and appeals.

4. “*Financial statement*” means a full written disclosure of all assets, liabilities, current income, dependents, and other information required to determine if a client qualifies for legal assistance by an appointed attorney.

5. “*State public defender*” means the state public defender appointed pursuant to this chapter.

[81 Acts, ch 23, §1, 8]

88 Acts, ch 1161, §1; 91 Acts, ch 268, §408, 439; 96 Acts, ch 1040, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1193, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1041, §1

13B.2 Position established.

The position of state public defender is established within the department of inspections and appeals. The governor shall appoint the state public defender, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, no less frequently than once every four years, whether or not there has been a new state public defender appointed during that time, and shall establish the state public defender’s salary.

[81 Acts, ch 23, §2, 8]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §516; 88 Acts, ch 1161, §2

Confirmation, see §2.32

13B.2A Indigent defense — report — court-appointed counsel fees.

1. The state public defender shall file a written report every three years with the governor and the general assembly by January 1 of a year in which a report is due relating to the recommendations and activities of the state public defender relating to the state indigent defense system. The first such report shall be due on January 1, 2012.

2. The report shall contain recommendations to the general assembly regarding the hourly rates paid to court-appointed counsel and per case fee limitations. These recommendations shall be consistent with the constitutional requirement to provide effective assistance of counsel to those indigent persons for whom the state is required to provide counsel.

99 Acts, ch 135, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §15, 58; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §414

13B.2B Repealed by 91 Acts, ch 268, § 439.

13B.3 Qualifications of state public defender.

Only persons admitted to practice law in this state shall be appointed state public defender or assistant state public defender.

[81 Acts, ch 23, §3, 8]

88 Acts, ch 1161, §3

13B.4 Duties and powers of state public defender.

1. The state public defender shall coordinate the provision of legal representation of all indigents under arrest or charged with a crime, seeking postconviction relief, against whom a contempt action is pending, in proceedings under section 811.1A or chapter 229A or 812, in juvenile proceedings, on appeal in criminal cases, and on appeal in proceedings to obtain postconviction relief when ordered to do so by the district court in which the judgment or order was issued, and may provide for the representation of indigents in proceedings instituted pursuant to chapter 908. The state public defender shall not engage in the private practice of law.

2. The state public defender shall file a notice with the clerk of the district court in each county served by a public defender designating which public defender office shall receive notice of appointment of cases. The state public defender may also designate a person admitted to practice law in this state or a nonprofit organization employing persons admitted to practice law in this state to be appointed by the court as a designee of the state public defender. In each county in which the state public defender files a designation, the state public defender’s designee shall be appointed by the court to represent all eligible persons or to serve as guardian ad litem for eligible children in juvenile court in all cases

and proceedings specified in the designation. The appointment shall not be made if the state public defender or the state public defender's designee notifies the court that the state public defender's designee will not provide services in certain cases as identified in the designation by the state public defender.

3. The state public defender may contract with persons admitted to practice law in this state and nonprofit organizations employing persons admitted to practice law in this state for the provision of legal services to indigent persons. The contract may incorporate administrative rules into the terms of the contract or expressly provide that payments may be paid that are other than on an hourly rate basis for legal services provided, including but not limited to a fixed rate per case or per month.

4. a. The state public defender shall establish fee limitations for particular categories of cases. The fee limitations shall be reviewed at least every three years. In establishing and reviewing the fee limitations, the state public defender shall consider public input during the establishment and review process, and any available information regarding ordinary and customary charges for like services; the number of cases in which legal services to indigents are anticipated; the seriousness of the charge; an appropriate allocation of resources among the types of cases; experience with existing hourly rates, claims, and fee limitations; and any other factors determined to be relevant.

b. The state public defender shall establish a procedure for the submission of all claims for payment of indigent defense costs, including the submission of interim claims in appropriate cases.

c. The state public defender may review any claim for payment of indigent defense costs and may take any of the following actions:

(1) If the charges are appropriate and reasonable, approve the claim for payment.

(2) Deny the claim under any of the following circumstances:

(a) If it is not timely.

(b) If it is not payable as an indigent defense claim under chapter 815.

(c) If it is not payable under the contract between the claimant and the state public defender.

(d) If the claimant was appointed contrary to section 814.11 or 815.10, or the claimant failed to comply with section 814.11, subsection 7, or section 815.10, subsection 5.

(3) Request additional information or return the claim to the claimant, if the claim is incomplete.

(4) If any portion of the claim is excessive, notify the claimant that the claim is excessive and will be reduced to an amount which is not excessive, and reduce and approve the balance of the claim.

(5) If any portion of the claim is not payable within the scope of appointment of the claimant, notify the claimant that a portion of the claim is not within the scope of appointment and is not payable, deny those portions of the claim that are not payable, and approve the balance of the claim.

d. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the claimant may seek review of any action or intended action denying or reducing any claim by filing a motion with the court with jurisdiction over the original appointment for review.

(1) The motion must be filed within twenty days of any action taken by the state public defender.

(2) The motion shall be set for hearing by the court and the state public defender shall be provided with at least ten days' notice of the hearing. The state public defender shall not be required to file a resistance to the motion filed under this paragraph "d".

(3) The state public defender or the claimant may participate by telephone. If the state public defender participates by telephone, the state public defender shall be responsible for initiating and paying for all telephone charges.

(4) The filing of a motion shall not delay the payment of the amount approved by the state public defender.

(5) If a claim or portion of the claim is denied, the action of the state public defender shall be affirmed unless the action conflicts with a statute or an administrative rule.

(6) If the claim is reduced for being excessive, the claimant shall have the burden to

establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount of compensation and expenses is reasonable and necessary.

(7) The decision of the court following a hearing on the motion is a final judgment appealable by the state public defender or the claimant.

(8) If the state public defender is not first notified and given an opportunity to be heard, any court order entered after the state public defender has taken action on a claim, which affects that claim, is void.

5. In reviewing a claim for compensation submitted by an attorney who had been retained or agreed to represent an indigent person prior to appointment, the state public defender may consider any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment in determining whether the claim is reasonable and necessary or excessive. The attorney shall provide the state public defender with a copy of any representation agreement, and information on any moneys earned or paid to the attorney prior to the appointment.

6. The state public defender is authorized to contract with county attorneys to provide collection services related to court-ordered indigent defense restitution.

7. The state public defender shall not revise the allocations to the office of the state public defender and the allocations for indigent defense of adults and juveniles, unless prior notice of the revisions is given to the legislative services agency, the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system, and the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the house and senate committees on appropriations.

8. The state public defender shall adopt rules, as necessary, pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter and chapter 815.

9. Executing the duties of this section shall not be deemed a violation of section 68B.6.

[81 Acts, ch 23, §4, 8]

85 Acts, ch 36, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1161, §4; 89 Acts, ch 51, §1; 91 Acts, ch 268, §411, 439; 92 Acts, ch 1242, §18; 93 Acts, ch 175, §15; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §20; 94 Acts, ch 1187, §17; 96 Acts, ch 1040, §2; 99 Acts, ch 12, §1; 99 Acts, ch 135, §3 – 6; 99 Acts, ch 208, §46; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1067, §1 – 5; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §116; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §46, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 51, §1 – 3; 2004 Acts, ch 1040, §1 – 3; 2004 Acts, ch 1084, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §195; 2005 Acts, ch 107, §1, 14; 2006 Acts, ch 1041, §2 – 4; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1061, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 178, §23, 24; 2012 Acts, ch 1063, §1

Referred to in §13B.4B, 13B.9, 22.7, 814.11, 815.7, 815.10, 815.10A, 815.14, 908.2A

Authority of state public defender in termination of parental rights proceedings under chapter 600A, see §600A.6B

13B.4A Reserved.

13B.4B Confidentiality of indigent defense claim records.

1. A claim for compensation and reimbursement for legal assistance and supporting documents submitted to the state public defender for payment of costs incurred in the legal representation of an indigent person from the indigent defense fund established in section 815.11 shall be kept confidential by the state public defender except as otherwise provided in subsection 2.

2. a. The claim and supporting documents shall be released to the client on whose behalf the costs were incurred, or the client's designee, upon written request by the client.

b. Summary claims data may be released if the data contains no information that is required to be kept confidential pursuant to an attorney's obligations under the Iowa rules of professional conduct. Such summary data may include:

(1) The name of the attorney or vendor who provided the legal services.

(2) The name of the county in which legal services were provided.

(3) The case number and name of the client unless the information is a confidential juvenile record under section 232.147.

(4) The type of claim and the type of cases for which legal services were provided.

(5) The number of hours and expenses claimed, and the total amount paid.

c. The state public defender may in the state public defender's sole discretion release claims and supporting documents to the auditor of state, the Iowa supreme court attorney

disciplinary board, the grievance commission of the supreme court of Iowa, or to other state or local agencies to the extent necessary to investigate fraud or other criminal activity against the attorney or vendor submitting the claim.

d. The state public defender may release the claim and supporting documents to the court with respect to a hearing held under section 13B.4, subsection 4, paragraph “d”.

2013 Acts, ch 116, §1

Referred to in §22.7

NEW section

13B.5 Staff.

The state public defender may appoint assistant state public defenders who, subject to the direction of the state public defender, shall have the same duties as the state public defender and shall not engage in the private practice of law. The salaries of the staff shall be fixed by the state public defender. The state public defender and the state public defender’s staff shall receive actual and necessary expenses, including travel at the state rate set forth in section 8A.363.

[81 Acts, ch 23, §5, 8]

88 Acts, ch 1161, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §136

13B.6 Account established.

1. There is established in the state general fund an account to be known as the state public defender operating account. The state public defender may bill a county for services rendered to the county by the office of the state public defender. Receipts shall be deposited in the operating account established under this section. There is appropriated from the state general fund all amounts deposited in the state public defender operating account for use in maintaining the operations of the office of state public defender.

2. The department of inspections and appeals shall provide internal accounting and related fiscal services for the state public defender.

[81 Acts, ch 23, §6, 8]

83 Acts, ch 200, §10; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §517; 88 Acts, ch 1161, §6

13B.7 Legal services to inmates.

The state public defender may supervise the provision of legal services, funded by an appropriation to the Iowa department of corrections, to inmates of adult correctional institutions in civil cases involving prison litigation.

83 Acts, ch 96, §160; 83 Acts, ch 203, §12; 88 Acts, ch 1161, §7

13B.8 Office of local public defender.

1. The state public defender may establish or abolish local public defender offices. In determining whether to establish or abolish a local public defender office, the state public defender shall consider the following:

a. The number of cases or potential cases where a local public defender is or would be involved.

b. The population of the area served or to be served.

c. The willingness of the local private bar to participate in cases where a public defender is or would be involved.

d. Other factors which the state public defender deems to be important.

2. The state public defender may appoint and may, for cause, remove the local public defender, assistant local public defenders, clerks, investigators, secretaries, or other employees. Each local public defender, and any assistant local public defender, must be an attorney admitted to the practice of law before the Iowa supreme court.

3. The compensation of the local public defender and staff of the local public defender offices shall be fixed by the state public defender.

4. The state public defender shall provide separate and suitable office space, furniture, equipment, computers, computer networks, support staff, and supplies for each office of the local public defender out of funds appropriated to the state public defender for this purpose.

5. An employee of a local public defender office shall not have access to any confidential

client information in any other local public defender office, and the state public defender shall not have access to such confidential information.

88 Acts, ch 1161, §8; 91 Acts, ch 268, §412, 439; 95 Acts, ch 67, §3; 99 Acts, ch 135, §7; 2000 Acts, ch 1115, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1067, §6 – 8; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §117

13B.8A Public defender property. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 126, § 113.

13B.9 Powers and duties of local public defenders — referrals to outside counsel.

1. The local public defender shall do all of the following:

a. Represent an indigent person who is under arrest or charged with a crime if the indigent person requests representation or the court orders representation when the type of case, the county, and the court have been designated for such representation by the state public defender. The local public defender shall counsel and defend an indigent defendant at every stage of the criminal proceedings and prosecute before or after conviction any appeals or other remedies which the local public defender considers to be in the interest of justice unless other counsel is appointed to the case.

b. Represent an indigent party, upon order of the court, in child in need of assistance, family in need of assistance, delinquency, and termination of parental rights proceedings pursuant to chapter 232 when designated by the state public defender to represent the indigent party in the type of case for that county. The local public defender shall counsel and represent an indigent party in all proceedings pursuant to chapter 232 to which the local public defender is appointed and prosecute before or after judgment any appeals or other remedies which the local public defender considers to be in the interest of justice unless other counsel is appointed to the case.

c. Serve as guardian ad litem for each child in all cases in which the local public defender office is the state public defender's designee. The local public defender shall be responsible for determining who shall perform the duties of the guardian ad litem as defined in section 232.2 and shall be responsible for assuring the court that the duties of the guardian ad litem have been fulfilled.

2. An attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages as a result of a conviction in a criminal case unless the court determines in a postconviction proceeding or on direct appeal that the person's conviction resulted from ineffective assistance of counsel, and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage. In juvenile or civil proceedings, an attorney appointed under this section is not liable to a person represented by the attorney for damages unless it has been determined that the attorney has provided ineffective assistance of counsel and the ineffective assistance of counsel is the proximate cause of the damage.

3. The local public defender shall handle every case to which the local public defender is appointed if the local public defender can reasonably handle the case. The local public defender shall be responsible for assigning cases to individual attorneys within the local public defender office and for making decisions concerning cases in which the local public defender has been appointed.

4. a. If a conflict of interest arises or if the local public defender is unable to handle a case because of a temporary overload of cases, the local public defender shall return the case to the court. If the case is returned and the state public defender has filed a successor designation, the court shall appoint the successor designee. If there is no successor designee on file, the court shall make the appointment pursuant to section 815.10. As used in this subsection, "successor designee" may include another local public defender office, or a nonprofit organization or a person admitted to practice law in this state that has contracted with the state public defender under section 13B.4, subsection 3.

b. If a conflict of interest arises in any case, subsection 1 does not affect the local public defender's obligation to withdraw as counsel or as guardian ad litem.

88 Acts, ch 1161, §9; 89 Acts, ch 83, §4; 91 Acts, ch 268, §413, 439; 94 Acts, ch 1187, §18, 19; 96 Acts, ch 1040, § 3, 4; 99 Acts, ch 135, §8 – 10; 2002 Acts, ch 1067, §9 – 12; 2003 Acts, ch 51, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1017, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1040, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1061, §2, 3; 2012 Acts, ch 1063, §2, 3

13B.10 Determination of indigence.

For purposes of this chapter, a determination of indigence shall be made pursuant to section 815.9.

88 Acts, ch 1161, §10; 89 Acts, ch 83, §5; 93 Acts, ch 175, §16; 96 Acts, ch 1193, §2; 99 Acts, ch 135, §11

13B.11 State appellate defender.

The state public defender shall appoint a state appellate defender who shall represent indigents on appeal in criminal cases and on appeal in proceedings to obtain postconviction relief when appointed to do so by the district court in which the judgment or order was issued, and may represent indigents in proceedings instituted pursuant to chapter 908 when required to do so by the state public defender, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.

89 Acts, ch 51, §2

CHAPTER 13C

ORGANIZATIONS SOLICITING PUBLIC DONATIONS

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 122 in Code 1993

13C.1	Definitions.	13C.4	through 13C.7 Reserved.
13C.2	Registration permit required — disclosure.	13C.8	Enforcement — penalty.
13C.3	Use of another organization's name in solicitation.		

13C.1 Definitions.

1. “*Charitable organization*” means a person who solicits or purports to solicit contributions for a charitable purpose and which receives contributions. “*Charitable organization*” does not include a political organization, a religious organization, or a state, regionally, or nationally accredited college or university.

2. “*Charitable purpose*” means a benevolent, educational, philanthropic, humane, scientific, patriotic, social welfare or advocacy, public health, environmental, conservation, civic, or other charitable objective. In the case of law enforcement, emergency medical technician, paramedic, and fire fighter organizations, “*charitable purpose*” does not include funds raised through the sale of advertisements, products, or tickets for an event unless the organization represents that part of proceeds will be used to assist individuals other than the organization, its members, or their families.

3. “*Political organization*” means a political party, a candidate for office, or a political action committee required to file financial information with federal or state election or campaign commissions.

4. “*Professional commercial fund-raiser*” means any person who for compensation solicits contributions in Iowa for a charitable organization other than the person. A person whose sole responsibility is to mail fund-raising literature is not a professional commercial fund-raiser. A lawyer, investment counselor, or banker who advises a person to make a charitable contribution is not, as a result of such advice, a professional commercial fund-raiser. A bona fide salaried officer, employee, or volunteer of a charitable organization is not a professional commercial fund-raiser.

5. “*Religious organization*” means a religious corporation, trust, foundation, association, or organization incorporated or established for religious purposes.

6. “*Solicit*” or “*solicitation*” means the request, directly or indirectly, for a contribution on the pleas or representation that the contribution will be used for a charitable purpose. A solicitation is deemed to have taken place whether or not the person making the solicitation

receives a contribution. “Solicitation” does not include an application for a grant from any governmental entity or private nonprofit foundation.

[S13, §5077-c; C24, §1916; C27, 31, 35, §1921-b1; C39, §1915.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §122.1]

89 Acts, ch 93, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1202, §1

C93, §13C.1

Referred to in §714H.3

13C.2 Registration permit required — disclosure.

1. *a.* A professional commercial fund-raiser shall not solicit contributions for charitable purposes in this state unless the professional commercial fund-raiser has registered with the attorney general, has provided the attorney general with a listing of the professional commercial fund-raiser’s clients, and has obtained a registration permit from the attorney general. The attorney general may require that registration information be updated on a quarterly basis.

b. The attorney general shall prescribe and furnish the registration permit application form which shall include provisions for financial disclosure information concerning contributions received and disbursements made during the previous year by the professional commercial fund-raiser applying for registration. Financial disclosure information shall not include an applicant’s donor lists.

c. In lieu of filing the financial disclosure information at the time of registration, the professional commercial fund-raiser may file a statement with its permit application where it agrees to provide, without cost, the financial disclosure information required to be disclosed pursuant to this subsection to a person or government entity requesting the information within one day of the request. The statement shall include the telephone number, mailing address, and names of persons to be contacted to obtain the financial disclosure information of the fund-raiser. Failure to provide this information upon request shall be a violation of this chapter.

2. A charitable organization shall provide, upon request and without cost to the requesting party, financial disclosure information concerning contributions received and disbursements for the organization’s last complete fiscal year, or, if the organization has not completed a full fiscal year, for its current fiscal year, to the attorney general or a person requesting the information within five days of the request.

3. *a.* If a professional commercial fund-raiser or charitable organization fails to provide financial information as required or requested, the fund-raiser or organization shall file the financial disclosure information with the attorney general within seven days of its failure to have provided the disclosure information and, thereafter, file, if required by the attorney general, annual financial disclosure information with the attorney general.

b. The attorney general may seek an injunction pursuant to section 714.16 prohibiting the professional commercial fund-raiser or charitable organization from soliciting contributions until the required financial information has been disclosed to the attorney general, person, or government entity making the request.

4. The client lists of a professional commercial fund-raiser, if required to be filed as part of the application for registration, shall be confidential and may be used only for law enforcement purposes.

5. The attorney general shall collect a fee of ten dollars for each registration permit issued. A permit shall expire twelve months following the date of issuance.

6. The attorney general may make reasonable rules to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

[S13, §5077-c; C24, §1917; C27, 31, 35, §1921-b2; C39, §1915.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §122.2]

89 Acts, ch 93, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1202, §2

C93, §13C.2

13C.3 Use of another organization’s name in solicitation.

A charitable organization shall not solicit contributions for a charitable purpose in this state, where the charitable organization claims that a portion or all of the contributions received will be given to another charitable organization in this state, without permission from the other charitable organization that its name may be referred to as part of the solicitation.

90 Acts, ch 1202, §3
C93, §13C.3

13C.4 through 13C.7 Reserved.

13C.8 Enforcement — penalty.

The attorney general shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

A violation of this chapter is a violation of section 714.16, subsection 2, paragraph “a”. The provisions of section 714.16, including but not limited to provisions relating to investigation, injunctive relief, and penalties, shall apply to this chapter.

[C24, §1918; C27, 31, 35, §1921-b3; C39, §1915.3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §122.3]

89 Acts, ch 93, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1202, §4
C91, §122.8
C93, §13C.8

CHAPTER 14

RESERVED

CHAPTER 14A

DEPUTIES OF STATE OFFICERS

14A.1 Deputies.

14A.2 Deputy to qualify.

14A.1 Deputies.

The secretary, auditor, treasurer of state, and secretary of agriculture may each appoint, in writing, any person, except one holding a state office, as deputy, for whose acts the appointing officer shall be responsible, and from whom the appointing officer shall require bond, which appointment and bond must be approved by the officer having the approval of the principal’s bond, and such appointment may be revoked in the same manner. The appointment and revocation shall be filed with and kept by the secretary of state. The state shall pay the reasonable cost of the bonds required by this section.

[C51, §411 – 413, 416; R60, §642 – 644, 647; C73, §766 – 768, 770, 3756 – 3758; C97, §87, 99, 116; S13, §87, 99, 116; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §430; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §27.1]

C93, §14A.1

14A.2 Deputy to qualify.

The deputy shall qualify by taking the oath of the principal, to be endorsed upon and filed with the certificate of appointment, and when so qualified shall, in the absence or disability

of the appointing officer, unless otherwise provided, perform all the duties pertaining to the office of the appointing officer.

[C51, §411, 412, 416; R60, §642, 643, 647; C73, §766, 767, 770; C97, §87, 99, 116; S13, §87, 99, 116; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §431; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §27.2]

C93, §14A.2

Deputy may not act on executive council, §7D.1

Oath of principal, §63.10

CHAPTER 14B

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 145, §291; see chapter 8B

SUBTITLE 5

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Referred to in §476A.6

CHAPTER 15

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Administration of disaster assistance loan and credit guarantee program and fund; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §187, 196

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For provisions regarding continuation of financial assistance by the economic development authority, transfer of funds under the control of the department of economic development to the economic development authority, continuation of licenses, permits, or contracts by the economic development authority, continuation of financial assistance awards under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, and availability of federal funds to employ certain personnel, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §20, 89

For provisions regarding transfer of funds under the control of the office of energy independence to the economic development authority, continuation of licenses, permits, or contracts by the economic development authority, continued administration of grants or loans awarded from the Iowa power fund, continued administration of federal grant funds by the economic development authority, and employment status of certain office of energy independence employees, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §51, 89

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15.341	Workforce development fund program.	15.393	Film, television, and video project promotion program — tax credits and income exclusion. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §38 – 41.
15.342	Purpose.	15.394	through 15.400 Reserved.
15.342A	Workforce development fund account.		PART 22
15.343	Workforce development fund.		
15.344	Common system — assessment and tracking.	15.401	Renewable fuels. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1169, §26, 30.
15.345	and 15.346 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1180, §20.	15.402	through 15.409 Reserved.
15.347	and 15.348 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1186, §26.		PART 23
	PART 16		
15.349	Shelter assistance fund. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §267.	15.410	Definitions.
15.350	Reserved.	15.411	Innovative business development — internships — technical and financial assistance.
	PART 17	15.412	Innovation and commercialization development fund.
15.351	through 15.354 Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1097, §4.	15.413	through 15.420 Reserved.
15.355	through 15.360 Reserved.		PART 24
	PART 18		
15.361	through 15.367 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1225, §21, 40.	15.421	Generation Iowa commission. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 122, §13, 14.

SUBCHAPTER I

AUTHORITY — ORGANIZATION

15.101 Findings and purpose — collaboration described.

1. The general assembly finds that economic development is an important public purpose and that both the public and private sectors have a shared interest in fostering the economic vitality of the state. Therefore, it is the purpose of this subchapter to implement economic

development policy in the state by means of a collaboration between government and the private sector.

2. The collaboration shall involve the economic development authority and the Iowa innovation corporation, both of which shall work together to further economic development policy according to the provisions of this subchapter.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §801; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §1, 89

15.102 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authority*” means the economic development authority created in section 15.105.
2. “*Board*” means the members of the authority appointed by the governor and in whom the powers of the authority are vested pursuant to section 15.105.
3. “*Business enterprise*” means a work or improvement located within the state, including but not limited to real property, buildings, equipment, furnishings, and any other real and personal property or any interest therein, financed, refinanced, acquired, owned, constructed, reconstructed, extended, rehabilitated, improved, or equipped, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the authority or through loans made by it and which is designed and intended for the purpose of providing facilities for manufacturing, industrial, processing, warehousing, wholesale or retail commercial, recreational, hotel, office, research, business, or other related purposes, including but not limited to machinery and equipment deemed necessary or desirable for the operation thereof.
4. “*Chief executive officer*” means the chief executive officer of the corporation.
5. “*Corporation*” means the Iowa innovation corporation created pursuant to section 15.107.
6. “*Director*” means the director of the authority, appointed pursuant to section 15.106C, or the director’s designee.
7. “*Financial assistance*” means assistance provided only from the funds, rights, and assets legally available to the authority and includes but is not limited to assistance in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and royalty payments.
8. “*Small business*” means any enterprise which is located in this state, which is operated for profit and under a single management, and which has either fewer than twenty employees or an annual gross income of less than four million dollars computed as the average of the three preceding fiscal years. This definition does not apply to any program or activity for which a definition for small business is provided for the program or activity by federal law or regulation or other state law.
9. “*Targeted industries*” means the industries of advanced manufacturing, biosciences, and information technology.
10. *a.* “*Targeted small business*” means a small business which is fifty-one percent or more owned, operated, and actively managed by one or more women, minority persons, or persons with a disability provided the business meets all of the following requirements:
 - (1) Is located in this state.
 - (2) Is operated for profit.
 - (3) Has an annual gross income of less than four million dollars computed as an average of the three preceding fiscal years.
- b.* As used in this subsection:
 - (1) “*Disability*” means, with respect to an individual, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, a record of physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual, or being regarded as an individual with a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of the individual. “*Disability*” does not include any of the following:
 - (a) Homosexuality or bisexuality.
 - (b) Transvestism, transsexualism, pedophilia, exhibitionism, voyeurism, gender identity disorders not resulting from physical impairments, or other sexual behavior disorders.
 - (c) Compulsive gambling, kleptomania, or pyromania.
 - (d) Psychoactive substance abuse disorders resulting from current illegal use of drugs.

(2) “*Major life activity*” includes functions such as caring for one’s self, performing manual tasks, walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, or working.

(3) “*Minority person*” means an individual who is an African American, Latino, Asian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, or Alaskan Native American.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §802; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §2; 91 Acts, ch 103, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1076, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 207, §3 – 5, 18; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §11; 2010 Acts, ch 1070, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §2 – 4, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §28; 2013 Acts, ch 34, §5

Referred to in §8.11, 12.34, 15E.52, 15J.2, 69.16C, 73.15, 256.40, 314.13A, 422.33, 476C.1

Subsection 5 stricken and former subsections 6 – 8 renumbered as 5 – 7

Subsection 9 stricken and former subsections 10 – 12 renumbered as 8 – 10

15.103 Economic development board. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1021, § 119; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, § 38.

15.104 Duties of the board. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1126, § 38.

15.105 Economic development authority.

1. The economic development authority is created, and constituted a public instrumentality and agency of the state exercising public and essential governmental functions, to undertake programs which implement economic development policy in the state, and to undertake certain finance programs.

a. (1) The powers of the authority are vested in and shall be exercised by a board of eleven voting members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. The voting members shall be comprised of the following:

(a) Two members from each United States congressional district in the state.

(b) Three members selected at large.

(2) Of the voting members appointed pursuant to subparagraph (1), the governor shall appoint the following:

(a) One person who is a member of the Iowa innovation council established in section 15.117A.

(b) One person who has professional experience in finance, insurance, or investment banking.

(c) One person who has professional experience in advanced manufacturing.

(d) One person with professional experience in small business development.

(e) One person with professional experience representing the interests of organized labor.

(f) Six persons who are actively employed in the private, for-profit sector of the economy or who otherwise have substantial expertise in economic development.

(3) The governor shall not appoint to the authority board any person who is either the spouse or a relative within the first degree of consanguinity of a serving member of the authority board or the board of directors of the corporation.

b. There shall be four ex officio, nonvoting legislative members consisting of the following:

(1) Two state senators, one appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate from their respective parties.

(2) Two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties.

c. (1) There shall be three ex officio, nonvoting members consisting of the following:

(a) The president of the state board of regents, or the president’s designee.

(b) One person, selected by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities, who is the president of a private college or university in the state, or that person’s designee.

(c) One person, selected by the Iowa association of community college presidents, who is the president of a community college, or that person’s designee.

(2) A person serving as a designee pursuant to subparagraph (1) shall serve a one-year term as an ex officio member of the authority board.

2. Members of the authority shall be appointed for staggered terms of four years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term. A member is eligible for reappointment. A member

of the authority may be removed from office by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or willful neglect of duty or other just cause, after notice and hearing, unless the notice and hearing is expressly waived in writing. Members of the authority board shall not serve as directors of the corporation.

3. a. Seven voting members of the authority constitute a quorum.

b. The affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum described in paragraph “a” is necessary for any action taken by the authority. The majority shall not include any member who has a conflict of interest and a statement by a member of a conflict of interest shall be conclusive for this purpose.

c. A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all duties of the authority.

4. Members of the authority are entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in performance of duties as members, and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members.

5. Members of the authority and the director shall give bond as required for public officers in chapter 64.

6. Meetings of the authority shall be held at the call of the chairperson or when two members so request.

7. Members shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson annually, and other officers as they determine, but the director shall serve as secretary to the authority.

8. a. The members of the authority shall develop a strategic plan for economic development in the state.

b. (1) The strategic plan shall identify the authority’s goals for the next calendar year and shall include a set of metrics that will be used to gauge and assess the extent to which the authority achieves those goals. Such metrics shall include, but are not limited to:

(a) The number of net new jobs created in the state.

(b) The average wage and benefit levels for such jobs.

(c) The impact to average household income for Iowa families as a result of the jobs created.

(d) Such other information as the authority or the director deems relevant.

(2) The strategic plan shall be submitted to the general assembly and the governor’s office on or before January 31 of each year.

9. The net earnings of the authority, beyond that necessary to implement the public purposes and programs herein authorized, shall not inure to the benefit of any person other than the state. Upon termination of the existence of the authority, title to all property owned by the authority, including any such net earnings of the authority, shall vest in the state. The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the structure, organization, programs, or activities of the authority, including the power to terminate the authority, except that no law shall impair the obligation of any contract or contracts entered into by the authority to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

10. Members of the authority, or persons acting on behalf of the authority while acting within the scope of their agency or employment, are not subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties in this chapter.

11. The authority shall be the successor entity to the economic development board and the department of economic development which are hereby eliminated. The authority shall assume all duties and responsibilities previously assigned to the economic development board and the department of economic development to the extent that such duties and responsibilities are not otherwise assigned by the provisions of this subchapter.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §805; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §5, 89

Referred to in §7E.5, 15.102, 15.106, 15.107, 15.107B, 15.327, 15E.1, 15E.42, 15E.202, 15F.101, 15H.1A, 260F.2, 470.1, 473.1, 496B.2
Confirmation, see §2.32

15.106 Conflicts of interest.

1. a. If a member or employee of the authority has an interest, either direct or indirect, in

a contract to which the authority is, or is to be, a party, the interest shall be disclosed to the authority in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of the authority.

b. The member or employee having the interest shall not participate in any action of the authority with respect to that contract. A violation of a provision of this subsection is misconduct in office under section 721.2. However, a resolution of the authority is not invalid because of a vote cast by a member in violation of this subsection or of section 15.105, subsection 3, unless the vote was decisive in the passage of the resolution.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “*action of the authority with respect to that contract*” means only an action directly affecting a separate contract, and does not include an action which benefits the general public or which affects all or a substantial portion of the contracts included in a program of the authority.

2. The director shall not have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the authority are, or are to be, deposited or which is, or is to be, acting as trustee or paying agent under a trust indenture to which the authority is a party. The director shall not receive, in addition to fixed salary or compensation, any money or valuable thing, either directly or indirectly, or through any substantial interest in any other corporation or business unit, for negotiating, procuring, recommending, or aiding in any purchase or sale of property, or loan, made by the authority, nor shall the director be pecuniarily interested, either as principal, coprincipal, agent, or beneficiary, either directly or indirectly, or through any substantial interest in any other corporation or business unit, in any such purchase, sale, or loan.

3. Not more than one principal executive, employee, or other representative from a business or its affiliates may serve concurrently on the authority board, the board of directors of the corporation, or any combination thereof. For purposes of this subsection, “*affiliate*” means the same as defined in section 423.1.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §806; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 11, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §137; 2009 Acts, ch 82, §12; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §6, 89

15.106A General powers of the authority.

1. The authority has any and all powers necessary and convenient to carry out its purposes and duties and exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to the power to:

a. Sue and be sued in its own name.

b. Have and alter a corporate seal.

c. Make and alter bylaws for its management consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

d. Make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments of any and all types on such terms and conditions as the authority may find necessary or convenient to the purposes of the authority, with any public or private entity, including but not limited to contracts for goods and services. All political subdivisions, other public agencies, and state departments and agencies may enter into contracts and otherwise cooperate with the authority.

e. Adopt by rule pursuant to chapter 17A procedures relating to competitive bidding, including the identification of those circumstances under which competitive bidding by the authority, either formally or informally, shall be required. In any bidding process, the authority may administer its own bidding and procurement or may utilize the services of the department of administrative services or any other agency. Except when such rules apply, the authority and all contracts made by it in carrying out its public and essential governmental functions with respect to any of its programs shall be exempt from the provisions and requirements of all laws or rules of the state which require competitive bids in connection with the letting of such contracts.

f. Acquire, hold, improve, mortgage, lease, and dispose of real and personal property, including but not limited to the power to sell at public or private sale, with or without public bidding, any such property, or other obligation held by it.

g. Procure insurance against any loss in connection with its operations and property interests.

h. Accept appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, or other aid from public or private entities.

A record of all gifts or grants, stating the type, amount, and donor, shall be clearly set out in the authority's annual report along with the record of other receipts.

i. Provide to public and private entities technical assistance and counseling related to the authority's purposes.

j. In cooperation with other local, state, or federal governmental agencies, conduct research studies, develop estimates of unmet economic development needs, gather and compile data useful to facilitating decision making, and enter into agreements to carry out programs within or without the state which the authority finds to be consistent with the goals of the authority.

k. Enter into agreements with the federal government, tribes, and other states to undertake economic development activities in the state of Iowa.

l. Own or acquire intellectual property rights including but not limited to copyrights, trademarks, service marks, and patents, and enforce the rights of the authority with respect to such intellectual property rights.

m. Make, alter, interpret, and repeal rules consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and subject to chapter 17A.

n. Form committees or panels as necessary to facilitate the authority's duties. Committees or panels formed pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of chapters 21 and 22.

o. Establish one or more funds within the state treasury under the control of the authority. Moneys deposited in or accruing to such a fund are appropriated to the authority for purposes of administering the economic development programs in this chapter, chapter 15E, or such other programs as directed by law. Notwithstanding section 8.33 or 12C.7, or any other provision to the contrary, moneys invested by the treasurer of state pursuant to this subsection shall not revert to the general fund of the state and interest accrued on the moneys shall be moneys of the authority and shall not be credited to the general fund. The nonreversion of moneys allowed under this paragraph does not apply to moneys appropriated to the authority by the general assembly.

p. Select projects to receive assistance by the exercise of diligence and care.

q. Exercise generally all powers typically exercised by private enterprises engaged in business pursuits unless the exercise of such a power would violate the terms of this chapter or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

r. Issue negotiable bonds and notes as provided in section 15.106D.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any purchase or lease of real property, other than on a temporary basis, when necessary in order to implement the programs of the authority or protect the investments of the authority, shall require written notice from the authority to the government oversight standing committees of the general assembly and the prior approval of the executive council.

3. The powers enumerated in this section are cumulative of and in addition to those powers enumerated elsewhere in this chapter and such powers do not limit or restrict any other powers of the authority.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §7, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §34

Referred to in §15.106B, 15.335B

15.106B Specific program powers — fees.

1. In addition to the general powers described in section 15.106A, the authority shall have all powers convenient and necessary to carry out its programs.

2. For purposes of this section, "*powers convenient and necessary*" includes but is not limited to the power to:

a. Undertake more extensive research and discussion of the strategic plan developed by the members of the authority in order to better formulate and implement state economic development policy.

b. Establish a nonprofit corporation pursuant to section 15.107, for the purpose of receiving and disbursing funds from public or private sources to be used to further the overall development and economic well-being of the state.

c. Provide export documentation to Iowa businesses that are exporting goods and services

if no other government entity is providing export documentation in a form deemed necessary for international commerce.

d. (1) Pursuant to a contract executed between the authority and the corporation, the authority may delegate to the corporation the performance of the following functions on behalf of the authority:

- (a) Marketing and promotional activities.
- (b) Policy research.
- (c) Economic analysis.
- (d) Expansion of international markets for Iowa-produced or Iowa-based products.
- (e) Consulting services.
- (f) Services related to statewide commercialization development as provided for in section 15.411, subsection 1.

(g) Services related to outreach and assistance to businesses for small business innovation research and technology transfer pursuant to section 15.411, subsection 4, or services related to accelerating the generation and development of innovative ideas and businesses pursuant to section 15.411, subsection 5.

(h) Services related to the administration of an entrepreneur investment awards program pursuant to section 15E.362.

(2) A contract executed pursuant to this paragraph “d” shall not delegate an essential government function, including the budgetary or personnel management responsibilities of the authority, and shall not delegate any sovereign power of the state.

(3) The terms of a contract executed pursuant to this paragraph “d” may provide for compensation at the fair market value of the services to be provided under the contract.

(4) Notwithstanding section 8A.311 and any rules promulgated thereunder by the department of administrative services, the authority may enter into contracts with the corporation for the sole source procurement of services. In entering into such sole source contracts, the authority shall negotiate a fair and reasonable price for the services and shall thoroughly document the circumstances of such sole source procurements.

(5) A contract executed pursuant to this paragraph “d” shall be drafted and executed with the assistance and advice of the attorney general.

3. The authority may enter into contracts on behalf of the Iowa innovation council established in section 15.117A. Such contracts may delegate the performance of functions to the corporation only if the contracts meet the requirements of subsection 2, paragraph “d”.

4. a. If the authority enters into a contract, including but not limited to a contract executed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “d”, with a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504 or under the similar laws of another jurisdiction, the authority shall ensure that the terms of the contract shall provide for the disclosure of all gifts, grants, bequests, donations, or other conveyances of financial assistance to the corporation from all private and public sources. Such disclosure shall include information from the corporation’s current fiscal year and its most recent three fiscal years and shall include the name and address of the person or entity making the conveyance and the amount.

b. If the authority enters into a contract for the provision of financial assistance to a business, the authority shall ensure that the terms of the contract provide for the disclosure of all donations the business has ever made to the corporation. The authority shall not consider the amount or frequency of such donations when evaluating the merits of the business’s application or when determining the amount of financial assistance to be awarded to the business.

c. The authority shall not enter into a contract for services, including a contract executed pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “d”, that exceeds three years in duration.

5. a. The authority may charge fees to businesses or individuals who receive financial assistance under this chapter or chapter 15E. The amount of such fees shall be determined based on the costs of the authority associated with its performance of contract administration and compliance duties relating to economic development programs.

b. The authority may charge businesses and individuals a fee for the use of the authority’s federal EB-5 immigrant investor regional center.

c. Fees collected by the authority pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in a fund

within the state treasury created pursuant to section 15.106A, subsection 1, paragraph “o”, and are appropriated to the authority for the purposes set out in section 15.106A, subsection 1, paragraph “o”. However, fees collected by the authority pursuant to section 15.330, subsection 12, and section 15E.198, shall be used exclusively for costs associated with the administration of due diligence and compliance.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §8, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §29; 2013 Acts, ch 34, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §1, 4, 5

Referred to in §15.107, 15.107A, 15.107C, 15.411, 15E.362

Subsection 5 takes effect June 17, 2013, and applies to agreements entered into on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §4, 5

Subsection 4, paragraph c amended

NEW subsection 5

15.106C Director — responsibilities.

1. The operations of the authority shall be administered by a director who shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and who shall serve for a four-year term beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. An appointment by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of the director shall be for the balance of the unexpired four-year term.

2. The director shall not, directly or indirectly, exert influence to induce any other officers or employees of the state to adopt a political view or to favor a political candidate for office. The director shall ensure that the authority is operated free from political influence.

3. The director shall advise the authority on matters relating to economic development and act on the authority’s behalf to carry out all directives from the authority board in regard to the operation of the authority.

4. The director shall employ personnel as necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the authority. For nonprofessional employees, employment shall be consistent with chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The employment of professional employees shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapter 20.

5. A person shall not be employed concurrently by both the authority and the corporation.

6. A person leaving employment with the authority shall not be employed by the corporation until a period of two years has passed. A person leaving employment with the corporation shall not be employed by the authority until a period of two years has passed.

7. *a.* The director may create organizational divisions within the authority in the manner the director deems most efficient to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the authority.

b. In structuring the authority, the director shall create a small business development division and ensure that the division focuses administrative efforts, program resources, and financial assistance awards on small businesses.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §9, 87, 89

Referred to in §15.102

Confirmation, see §2.32

15.106D Private activity bonds and notes.

1. The authority may issue its negotiable bonds and notes in principal amounts as, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to finance the cost of business enterprises, to finance the working capital needs of businesses, to refinance existing indebtedness incurred for any of the foregoing purposes or any combination of the foregoing, the payment of interest on its bonds and notes, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds and notes, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of this section. The bonds and notes shall be deemed to be investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for all purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. All bonds issued by the authority shall be limited obligations of the authority. The principal of and interest on such bonds shall be payable solely out of the revenues derived from the business enterprise to be financed by the bonds so issued under the provisions of this section. Bonds and interest coupons issued under authority of this section shall not constitute an indebtedness of the authority within the meaning of any state constitutional provision or statutory limitation, and shall not constitute nor give rise to a pecuniary liability of the authority or a charge against its general credit. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this

state or any political subdivision of this state, other than the authority, within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations of the authority payable solely and only from the sources provided in this section, and the authority may not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state, other than the authority, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except as provided in this section.

3. Bonds and notes must be authorized by a resolution of the authority. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds or notes by an appropriate certificate of such authorized officer.

4. Bonds shall:

a. State the date and series of the issue, be consecutively numbered, and state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the revenues derived from the business enterprise to be financed by the bonds so issued under the provisions of this section, constitute special obligations of the authority, and do not constitute an indebtedness of the authority, this state, or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limit.

b. Be either registered, registered as to principal only, or in coupon form, issued in denominations as the authority prescribes, fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state, signed on behalf of the authority with the manual or facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the secretary, have impressed or imprinted thereon the seal of the authority or a facsimile of the seal of the authority, and the coupons attached shall be signed with the facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, be payable as to interest at rates and at times as the authority determines, be payable as to principal at times over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of issuance.

5. The authority may issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the authority for use by it in any lawful manner. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this section in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this section.

6. The authority may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes and may renew them from time to time, but the maximum maturity of the notes, including renewals, shall not exceed ten years from the date of issue of the original notes. Notes are payable solely out of the revenues derived from the business enterprise to be financed by the notes so issued under the provisions of this section, or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the authority in anticipation of which the notes were issued. Notes shall be issued in the same manner and for the same purposes as bonds. Notes and the resolutions authorizing them may contain any provisions, conditions, or limitations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection, which the bonds or a bond resolution of the authority may contain. Notes may be sold at public or private sale. In case of default on its notes or violation of any obligations of the authority to the noteholders, the noteholders shall have all the remedies provided in the resolution authorizing their issuance. Notes shall be as fully negotiable as bonds of the authority.

7. It is the intent of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the authority shall immediately be subject to the

lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective against the parties.

8. Neither the members of the authority nor any person executing its bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be liable personally on the bonds, notes, or other obligations or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the authority's bonds or notes.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §10, 89

Referred to in §15.106A

15.106E Review of authority operations.

Commencing July 1, 2014, the general assembly shall conduct a review of the authority and its activities and shall issue a report with findings and recommendations by January 1, 2015.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §11, 89

15.107 Iowa innovation corporation.

1. The authority shall establish the Iowa innovation corporation as a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 504 and qualifying under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization exempt from taxation. Unless otherwise provided in this subchapter, the corporation is subject to the provisions of chapter 504. The corporation shall be established for the purpose of receiving and disbursing funds from public or private sources to further the overall development and economic well-being of the state.

2. The corporation shall collaborate with the authority as described in this subchapter, but the corporation shall not be considered, in whole or in part, an agency, department, or administrative unit of the state.

a. The corporation shall not receive appropriations from the general assembly.

b. The corporation shall not be required to comply with any requirements that apply to a state agency, department, or administrative unit and shall not exercise any sovereign power of the state.

c. The corporation does not have authority to pledge the credit of the state, and the state shall not be liable for the debts or obligations of the corporation. All debts and obligations of the corporation shall be payable solely from the corporation's funds.

3. a. The corporation shall be established so that donations and bequests to it qualify as tax deductible under state income tax laws and under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. The corporation shall be established for the purpose of expanding economic development opportunities in the state of Iowa and for Iowa businesses operating in foreign markets in connection with the public purpose of economic development in Iowa. The corporation may effectuate this purpose by performing certain functions delegated to it by the authority pursuant to section 15.106B.

4. The articles of the corporation shall provide for its governance and its efficient management. In providing for its governance, the articles of the corporation shall address the following:

a. A board of directors to govern the corporation.

(1) The board of directors shall initially be comprised of seven members appointed by the governor to concurrent terms of four years. Two of such members shall be subject to confirmation by the senate.

(2) For appointments subsequent to the initial appointments pursuant to subparagraph (1), two of the members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, to staggered terms of four years each, and the remaining five members shall be selected by a majority vote of the board of directors of the corporation for terms the length of which shall be provided in the articles of the corporation.

(3) The governor and the board of directors of the corporation shall not appoint or select

any person who is either the spouse or a relative within the first degree of consanguinity of a serving member of the board of directors or of the authority board.

b. The appointment of a chief executive officer by the board to manage the corporation's daily operations.

c. The delegation of such powers and responsibilities to the chief executive officer as may be necessary for the corporation's efficient operation.

d. The employment of personnel necessary for the efficient performance of the duties assigned to the corporation. All such personnel shall be considered employees of a private, nonprofit corporation and shall be exempt from the personnel requirements imposed on state agencies, departments, and administrative units.

e. The financial operations of the corporation including the authority to receive and expend funds from public and private sources and to use its property, money, or other resources for the purpose of the corporation.

5. The board of directors of the corporation and the chief executive officer shall act to ensure all of the following:

a. That the corporation reviews and, at the board's direction, implements the applicable portions of the strategic plan developed by members of the authority pursuant to section 15.105.

b. That the corporation prepares an annual budget that includes funding levels for the corporation's activities and that shows sufficient moneys are available to support those activities.

c. That the corporation annually completes and files an information return as described in section 422.15 and that the information return is submitted to the general assembly.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §807; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §12, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §4

Referred to in §15.102, 15.106B, 15.117A
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 5, paragraph a amended

15.107A Duties and responsibilities of the corporation.

1. The corporation's board of directors and the chief executive officer shall determine the activities and priorities of the corporation within the general parameters of the duties and responsibilities described in this section and in this subchapter.

2. The corporation shall, to the extent its articles so provide and within its public purpose, do all of the following with the purpose of increasing innovation in Iowa's economy and bringing more innovative businesses to the state:

a. Consult with the Iowa innovation council in the creation of a comprehensive strategic plan as described in section 15.117A, subsection 6, paragraph "a".

b. Act as an innovation intermediary by aligning local technologies, assets, and resources to work together on advancing innovation.

c. Perform any functions delegated by the authority pursuant to section 15.106B, subsection 2, paragraph "d".

(1) In performing such functions, the corporation shall not subcontract the performance of a delegated function except as provided in subparagraph (2).

(2) The corporation may subcontract services under the following conditions:

(a) The services are necessary to accomplish the functions delegated to the corporation.

(b) The contract delegating the function contains a list of the services that may be subcontracted pursuant to this subparagraph (2).

(c) The contract delegating the function requires that any agreement to subcontract a service must be approved by the authority prior to the execution of such an agreement by the corporation.

d. Encourage, stimulate, and support the development and expansion of the state's economy.

e. Develop and implement effective marketing and promotional programs.

f. Provide pertinent information to prospective new businesses.

g. Formulate and pursue programs for encouraging the location of new businesses in the state and for retaining and fostering the growth of existing businesses.

h. Solicit the involvement of the private sector, including support and funding, for economic development initiatives in the state.

i. Coordinate the economic development efforts of other state and local entities in an effort to achieve policy consistency.

j. Collect and maintain any economic data and research that is relevant to the formulation and implementation of effective policies.

k. Cooperate with and provide information to state agencies, local governments, community colleges, and the board of regents on economic development matters, including the areas of workforce development and job training.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §13, 89

Referred to in §15.107C

15.107B Annual reporting requirements.

1. On or before January 31 of each year, the director shall submit to the authority board and the general assembly a report that describes the activities of the authority during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include detailed information about jobs created, capital invested, wages paid, and awards made under the programs the authority administers. The report may include such other information as the director deems necessary or as otherwise required by law. Subsequent to submitting the report and within the same session of the general assembly, the director shall discuss and review the report with the general assembly's standing committees on economic growth and rebuild Iowa.

2. The report submitted pursuant to subsection 1 shall at a minimum include the following:

a. A summary of the report filed by December 1 of each year by the department of administrative services with the authority regarding targeted small business procurement activities conducted during the previous fiscal year.

b. A summary of the report filed by December 1 of each year by the department of inspections and appeals with the authority regarding certifications of targeted small businesses. At a minimum, the summary shall include the number of certified targeted small businesses for the previous year, the increase or decrease in that number during the previous fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year, and the number of targeted small businesses that have been decertified in the previous fiscal year.

c. A list of the procurement goals established pursuant to section 73.16, subsection 2, and compiled by the authority's targeted small business marketing and compliance manager and the performance of each agency in meeting the goals. The performance of each agency shall be determined based upon the reports required pursuant to section 73.16, subsection 2.

d. An assessment of economic development efforts in the state as measured by the goals and metrics contained in the strategic plan developed by the members of the authority pursuant to section 15.105.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §14, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §35; 2013 Acts, ch 13, §2

Referred to in §260G.4C

Subsection 2, paragraph c stricken and former paragraphs d and e redesignated as c and d

15.107C Oversight of corporation.

1. In performing delegated functions pursuant to section 15.107A or when engaged in activities that utilize public funding, the corporation shall comply with the provisions of this section.

2. a. The corporation shall submit an annual report to the governor, general assembly, and the auditor of state by January 15. The report shall include the corporation's operations and activities during the prior fiscal year to the extent that such operations and activities pertain to the functions delegated to the corporation by the authority, as provided in sections 15.106B and 15.107A.

b. The report shall describe how the operations and activities serve the interests of the state and further economic development.

c. An annual audit of the corporation performed by a certified public accountant in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles shall be filed with the office of auditor of state and made available to the public.

3. The deliberations or meetings of the board of directors of the corporation that pertain

to the performance of delegated functions or activities that utilize public funding shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 21.

4. All of the following shall be subject to chapter 22:

a. Minutes of the meetings conducted in accordance with subsection 3.

b. All records pertaining to the performance by the corporation of delegated functions or activities that utilize public funding.

5. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section to the contrary, if the corporation receives confidential information from the authority under the process described in section 15.118, the corporation shall comply with the provisions of section 15.118 in the same manner as the authority.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §15, 89

15.108 Primary responsibilities.

The authority has the following areas of primary responsibility:

1. *Finance.* To provide for financial assistance to businesses, local governments, and educational institutions through loans and grants of state and federal funds to enable them to promote and achieve economic development within the state. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:

a. Expend federal funds received as community development block grants as provided in section 8.41.

b. Provide staff assistance to the corporation formed under authority of sections 15E.11 to 15E.16 to receive and disburse funds to further the overall development and well-being of the state.

2. *Marketing.* To coordinate, develop, and make available technical services on the state and local levels in order to aid businesses in their start-up or expansion in the state. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:

a. Establish within the authority a federal procurement office staffed with individuals experienced in marketing to federal agencies.

b. Aid in the marketing and promotion of Iowa products and services. The authority may adopt, subject to the approval of the board, a label or trademark identifying Iowa products and services together with any other appropriate design or inscription and this label or trademark shall be registered in the office of the secretary of state. In authorizing the use of a marketing label or trademark to an applicant, the state, and any state agency, official, or employee involved in the authorization, is immune from a civil suit for damages, including but not limited to a suit based on contract, breach of warranty, negligence, strict liability, or tort. Authorization of the use of a marketing label or trademark by the state, or any state agency, official, or employee, is not an express or implied guarantee or warranty concerning the safety, fitness, merchantability, or use of the applicant's product or service. This paragraph does not create a duty of care to the applicant or any other person.

(1) The authority may register or file the label or trademark under the laws of the United States or any foreign country which permits registration, making the registration as an association or through an individual for the use and benefit of the authority.

(2) The authority shall establish guidelines for granting authority to use the label or trademark to persons or firms who make a satisfactory showing to the authority that the product or service meets the guidelines as manufactured, processed, or originating in Iowa. The trademark or label use shall be registered with the authority.

(3) A person shall not use the label or trademark or advertise it, or attach it on any promotional literature, manufactured article or agricultural product without the approval of the authority.

(4) The authority may deny permission to use the label or trademark if the authority believes that the planned use would adversely affect the use of the label or trademark as a marketing tool for Iowa products or its use would be inconsistent with the marketing objectives of the authority. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act, the authority may suspend permission to use the label or trademark prior to an evidentiary hearing which shall be held within a reasonable period of time following the denial.

c. Promote an import substitution program to encourage the purchase of domestically produced Iowa goods by identifying and inventorying potential purchasers and the firms that can supply them, contacting the suppliers to determine their interest and ability in meeting the potential demand, and making the buyers aware of the potential suppliers.

d. Aid in the promotion and development of the agricultural processing industry in the state.

3. *Local government and service coordination.* To coordinate the development of state and local government economic development-related programs in order to promote efficient and economic use of federal, state, local, and private resources.

a. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:

(1) Provide the mechanisms to promote and facilitate the coordination of management and technical assistance services to Iowa businesses and industries and to communities by the authority, by the community colleges, and by the state board of regents institutions, including the small business development centers, the center for industrial research and service, and extension activities. In order to achieve this goal, the authority may establish periodic meetings with representatives from the community colleges and the state board of regents institutions to develop this coordination. The community colleges and the state board of regents institutions shall cooperate with the authority in seeking to avoid duplication of economic development services through greater coordinating efforts in the utilization of space, personnel, and materials and in the development of referral and outreach networks. The authority shall also establish a registry of applications for federal funds related to management and technical assistance programs.

(2) Provide office space and staff assistance to the city development board as provided in section 368.9.

(3) Provide technical and financial assistance to local and regional government organizations in Iowa, analyze intergovernmental relations in Iowa, and recommend policies to state agencies, local governments, the governor, and the general assembly as these pertain to economic development.

(4) Train field experts in local development and through them provide continuing support to small local organizations.

(5) Encourage cities, counties, local and regional government organizations, and local and regional economic development organizations to develop and implement comprehensive community and economic development plans. In evaluating financial assistance applications, the authority shall award supplementary credit to applications submitted by cities, counties, local and regional government organizations, and local and regional economic development organizations that have developed a comprehensive community and economic development plan.

b. In addition to the duties specified in paragraph "a", the authority may:

(1) Perform state and interstate comprehensive planning and related activities.

(2) Perform planning for metropolitan or regional areas or areas of rapid urbanization including interstate areas.

(3) Provide planning assistance to cities, counties, local and regional government organizations, and local and regional economic development organizations. Subject to the availability of funds for this purpose, the authority may provide financial assistance to cities, counties, local and regional government organizations, and local and regional economic development organizations for the purpose of developing community and economic development plans.

(4) Assist public or private universities and colleges and urban centers to:

(a) Organize, initiate, develop, and expand programs which will provide special training in skills needed for economic and efficient community development.

(b) Support state and local research that is needed in connection with community development.

4. *Exporting.* To promote and aid in the marketing and sale of Iowa industrial and agricultural products and services outside of the state. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:

a. Perform the duties and activities specified for the agricultural marketing program under sections 15.201 and 15.202.

b. To the extent deemed feasible and in coordination with the board of regents and the area community colleges, work to establish a conversational foreign language training program.

c. To the extent deemed feasible, promote and assist in the creation of one or more international currency and barter exchanges.

d. Seek assistance and advice from the export advisory board appointed by the governor and the Iowa district export council which advises the United States department of commerce. The governor is authorized to appoint an export advisory board.

e. To the extent deemed feasible, develop a program in which graduates of Iowa institutions of higher education or former residents of the state who are residing in foreign countries and who are familiar with the language and customs of those countries are utilized as cultural advisors for the authority and for Iowa businesses participating in trade missions and other foreign trade activities, and in which foreign students studying at Iowa institutions of higher education are provided means to establish contact with Iowa businesses engaged in export activities, and in which foreign students returning to their home countries are used as contacts for trading purposes.

5. *Tourism.* To promote Iowa's public and private recreation and tourism opportunities to Iowans and out-of-state visitors and aid promotional and development efforts by local governments and the private sector. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:

a. Build general public consensus and support for Iowa's public and private recreation, tourism, and leisure opportunities and needs.

b. Recommend high quality site management and maintenance standards for all public and private recreation and tourism opportunities.

c. Coordinate and develop with the department of transportation, the department of natural resources, the department of cultural affairs, the vision Iowa board, other state agencies, and local and regional entities public interpretation, marketing, and education programs that encourage Iowans and out-of-state visitors to participate in the recreational and leisure opportunities available in Iowa. The authority shall establish and administer a program that helps connect both Iowa residents and residents of other states to new and existing Iowa experiences as a means to enhance the economic, social, and cultural well-being of the state. The program shall include a broad range of new opportunities, both rural and urban, including main street destinations, green space initiatives, and artistic and cultural attractions.

d. Coordinate with other divisions of the authority to add Iowa's recreation, tourism, and leisure resources to the agricultural and other images which characterize the state on a national level.

e. Consolidate and coordinate the many existing sources of information about local, regional, statewide, and national opportunities into a comprehensive, state-of-the-art information delivery system for Iowans and out-of-state visitors.

f. Formulate and direct marketing and promotion programs to specific out-of-state market populations exhibiting the highest potential for consuming Iowa's public and private tourism products.

g. Provide ongoing long-range planning on a statewide basis for improvements in Iowa's public and private tourism opportunities.

h. Provide the private sector and local communities with advisory services including analysis of existing resources and deficiencies, general development and financial planning, marketing guidance, hospitality training, and others.

i. Measure the change in public opinion of Iowans regarding the importance of recreation, tourism, and leisure.

j. Provide annual monitoring of tourism visitation by Iowans and out-of-state visitors to Iowa attractions, public and private employment levels, and other economic indicators of the recreation and tourism industry and report predictable trends.

k. Identify new business investment opportunities for private enterprise in the recreation and tourism industry.

- l. Cooperate with and seek assistance from the state department of cultural affairs.
 - m. Seek coordination with and assistance from the state department of natural resources in regard to the Mississippi river parkway under chapter 308 for the purposes of furthering tourism efforts.
 - n. Collect, assemble, and publish a list of farmers who have agreed to host overnight guests, for purposes of promoting agriculture in the state and farm tourism, to the extent that funds are available.
 - o. Establish a revolving fund to receive contributions to be used for cooperative advertising efforts. Fees and royalties obtained as a result of licensing the use of logos and other creative materials for sale by private vendors on selected products may be deposited in the fund. The authority shall adopt by rule a schedule for fees and royalties to be charged.
 - p. Establish, if the authority deems necessary, a revolving fund to receive contributions and funds from the product sales center to be used for start-up or expansion of tourism special events, fairs, and festivals as established by authority rule.
6. *Employee training and retraining.* To develop employee training and retraining strategies in coordination with the department of education and department of workforce development as tools for business development, business expansion, and enhanced competitiveness of Iowa industry, which will promote economic growth and the creation of new job opportunities and to administer related programs. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:
- a. Coordinate and perform the duties specified under the Iowa industrial new jobs training Act in chapter 260E, the Iowa jobs training Act in chapter 260F, and the workforce development fund in section 15.341.
 - b. In performing the duties set out in paragraph “a”, the authority shall:
 - (1) Work closely with representatives of business and industry, labor organizations, the department of education, the department of workforce development, and educational institutions to determine the employee training needs of Iowa employers, and where possible, provide for the development of industry-specific training programs.
 - (2) Promote Iowa employee training programs to potential and existing Iowa employers and to employer associations.
 - (3) Stimulate the creation of innovative employee training and skills development activities, including business consortium and supplier network training programs, and new employee development training models.
 - (4) Coordinate employee training activities with other economic development finance programs to stimulate job growth.
 - (5) Review workforce development initiatives as they relate to the state’s economic development agenda, recommending action as necessary to meet the needs of Iowa’s communities and businesses.
 - (6) Incorporate workforce development as a component of community-based economic development activities.
 7. *Small business.* To provide assistance to small business, targeted small business, microenterprises, and entrepreneurs creating small businesses to ensure continued viability and growth. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:
 - a. Receive and review complaints from individual small businesses that relate to rules or decisions of state agencies, and refer questions and complaints to a governmental agency where appropriate.
 - b. Establish and administer the regulatory information service provided for in section 15E.17.
 - c. Aid for the development and implementation of the Iowa targeted small business procurement Act established in sections 73.15 through 73.21.
 - (1) (a) By December 1 of each year, the department of administrative services shall file a written report with the economic development authority regarding the Iowa targeted small business procurement Act activities during the previous fiscal year. At a minimum, the report shall include a summary of all activities undertaken by the department of administrative services in an effort to maximize the utilization of the targeted small business procurement Act.

(b) By December 1 of each year, the department of inspections and appeals shall file a written report with the economic development authority regarding certifications of targeted small businesses. At a minimum, the report shall include the number of certified targeted small businesses for the previous year and the increase or decrease in that number during the previous fiscal year compared to the prior fiscal year, the number of targeted small businesses that have been decertified over the previous fiscal year, and a summary of all activities undertaken by the department of inspections and appeals regarding targeted small business certification.

(c) By December 1 of each year, the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager of the economic development authority shall compile a list of the procurement goals established pursuant to section 73.16, subsection 2, and the performance of each agency in meeting the goals. The compilation of the performance of each agency shall be based upon the reports required to be filed under section 73.16, subsection 2.

(d) By January 15 of each year, the economic development authority shall submit to the governor and the general assembly a compilation of reports required under this subparagraph.

(2) The director, with cooperation from the other state agencies, shall publicize the procurement goal program established in sections 73.15 through 73.21 to targeted small businesses and to agencies of state government, attempt to locate targeted small businesses able to perform contracts, and encourage program participation. The director may request the cooperation of the department of administrative services, the state department of transportation, the state board of regents, or any other agency of state government in publicizing this program.

(3) When the director determines, or is notified by the head of another agency of state government, that a targeted small business is unable to perform a procurement contract, the director shall assist the small business in attempting to remedy the causes of the inability to perform. In assisting the small business, the director may use any management or financial assistance programs available through state or governmental agencies or private sources.

d. If determined necessary by the board, provide training for bank loan officers to increase their level of expertise in regard to business loans.

e. To the extent feasible, cooperate with the department of workforce development to establish a program to educate existing employers and new or potential employers on the rates and workings of the state unemployment compensation program and the state workers' compensation program.

f. Study the feasibility of reducing the total number of state licenses, permits, and certificates required to conduct small businesses.

g. Encourage and assist small businesses, including small businesses owned and operated by disabled veterans, to obtain state contracts and subcontracts by cooperating with the directors of purchasing in the department of administrative services, the state board of regents, and the state department of transportation in performing the following functions:

(1) Developing a uniform small business vendor application form which can be adopted by all agencies and departments of state government to identify small businesses and targeted small businesses which desire to sell goods and services to the state. This form shall also contain information which can be used to determine certification as a targeted small business pursuant to section 10A.104, subsection 8.

(2) Compiling and maintaining a comprehensive source list of small businesses.

(3) Assuring that responsible small businesses are solicited on each suitable purchase.

(4) Assisting small businesses in complying with the procedures for bidding and negotiating for contracts.

(5) Simplifying procurement specifications and terms in order to increase the opportunities for small business participation.

(6) When economically feasible, dividing total purchases into tasks or quantities to permit maximum small business participation.

(7) Preparing timely forecasts of repetitive contracting requirements by dollar volume and types of contracts to enhance the participation of responsible small businesses in the public purchasing process.

(8) Developing a mechanism to measure and monitor the amount of participation by small businesses in state procurement.

8. *Case management.* To provide case management assistance to low-income persons for the purpose of establishing or expanding small business ventures as provided in section 15.246.

9. *Miscellaneous.* To provide other necessary services, the authority shall:

a. Collect and assemble, or cause to have collected and assembled, all pertinent information available regarding the industrial, agricultural, and public and private recreation and tourism opportunities and possibilities of the state of Iowa, including raw materials and products that may be produced from them; power and water resources; transportation facilities; available markets; the banking and financing facilities; the availability of industrial sites; the advantages of the state as a whole, and the particular sections of the state, as industrial locations; the development of a grain alcohol motor fuel industry and its related products; and other fields of research and study as the board deems necessary. This information, as far as possible, shall consider both the encouragement of new industrial enterprises in the state and the expansion of industries now existing within the state, and allied fields to those industries. The information shall also consider the changing composition of the Iowa family and the level of poverty among different age groups and different family structures in Iowa society and their impact on Iowa families.

b. Apply for, receive, contract for, and expend federal funds and grants and funds and grants from other sources.

c. Except as otherwise provided in sections 8A.110, 260C.14, and 262.9, provide that an inventor whose research is funded in whole or in part by the state shall assign to the state a proportionate part of the inventor's rights to a letter patent resulting from that research. Royalties or earnings derived from a letter patent shall be paid to the treasurer of state and credited by the treasurer to the general fund of the state. However, the authority in conjunction with other state agencies, including the board of regents, shall provide incentives to inventors whose research is funded in whole or in part by the state for having their products produced in the state. These incentives may include taking a smaller portion of the inventor's royalties or earnings than would otherwise occur under this paragraph or other provisions of the law.

d. Administer or oversee federal rural economic development programs in the state.

e. At the director's discretion, accept payment by credit card of any fees, interest, penalties, subscriptions, registrations, purchases, or other payments, or any portion of such payments, which are due or collected by the authority. The authority may adjust the amount of the payment to reflect the costs of processing the payment as determined by the treasurer of state and the payment by credit card shall include, in addition to all other charges, any discount charged by the credit card issuer.

f. Provide technical assistance to individuals who are pursuing the purchase and operation of employee-owned businesses.

10. *Economic development planning and research activities.* To provide leadership and support for economic and community development activities statewide. To carry out this responsibility, the authority may establish a research center for economic development programs and services whose duties may include but are not limited to the following:

a. Implementation of a comprehensive statewide economic development planning process and provision of leadership, coordination, and support to regional and local economic and community planning efforts.

b. Coordination of the delivery of economic and community development programs with other local, regional, state, federal, and private sector programs and activities.

c. Collection and analysis of data and information, development of databases and performing research to keep abreast of Iowa's present economic base, changing market demands, and emerging trends, including identification of targeted markets and development of marketing strategies.

d. Provision of access to databases to facilitate sales and exports by Iowa businesses.

e. Establishment of a database of community and economic information to aid local, regional, and statewide economic development and service delivery efforts.

11. *Housing development.*

a. To provide assistance to local governments, housing organizations, economic development groups, and other local entities to increase the development of housing in the state and to improve the quality of existing housing in order to maximize the effects of other economic development efforts.

b. To carry out this responsibility, the authority shall:

(1) Provide housing needs assessments.

(2) Provide a one-stop source, in coordination with other agencies of the state, for housing development assistance.

(3) Establish programs which assist communities or local entities in developing housing to meet a range of community needs, including programs to assist homeless shelter operations and programs to assist in the development of housing to enhance economic development opportunities in the community.

86 Acts, ch 1142, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1238, §44; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §808; 87 Acts, ch 101, §2; 87 Acts, ch 106, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1098, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1273, §6 – 8; 89 Acts, ch 196, §1; 89 Acts, ch 209, §1; 89 Acts, ch 258, §12; 90 Acts, ch 1047, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1140, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1255, §2; 91 Acts, ch 28, §1; 91 Acts, ch 109, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1089, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1244, §11; 93 Acts, ch 167, §9; 93 Acts, ch 180, §34, 35; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1199, §16; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §1 – 4, 23; 97 Acts, ch 15, §1, 2; 97 Acts, ch 214, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1175, §1, 2; 99 Acts, ch 197, §20, 23; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §2 – 5; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 71, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §138, 286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §76, 133

[2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §76, 133, amendment adding new paragraph g to subsection 9, stricken pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2006 Acts, ch 1100, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 207, §6, 18; 2008 Acts, ch 1122, §4, 7 – 9; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §261; 2010 Acts, ch 1049, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §11, 14; 2013 Acts, ch 13, §3 – 5

Referred to in §8A.111, 19B.7, 455B.199B

Subsection 7, paragraph c, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 7, paragraph c, subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (c) stricken and former subparagraph divisions (d) and (e) redesignated as (c) and (d)

Subsection 7, paragraph c, subparagraphs (3) and (5) stricken and former subparagraph (4) renumbered as (3)

15.109 Additional duties.

The economic development authority shall coordinate the development of state and local government programs in order to promote efficient and economic use of federal, state, local, and private resources. The authority shall:

1. Provide technical and financial assistance to local and regional government organizations in Iowa, analyze intergovernmental relations in Iowa, and recommend policies to state agencies, local governments, the governor, and the general assembly.

2. Apply for, receive, administer, and use federal or other funds available for achieving the purposes of this chapter. For purposes of this subsection, the term “*federal funds*” includes federal tax credits, grants, or other economic benefits allocated or provided by the United States government to encourage investment in low-income or other specified areas or to otherwise promote economic development. The authority may enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E, or any other agreement, with a person, including for-profit and nonprofit legal entities, in order to directly or indirectly apply for, receive, administer, and use federal funds. As part of such agreements and in furtherance of this public purpose and in addition to powers and duties conferred under other provisions of law, the authority may, including for or on behalf of for-profit or nonprofit legal entities, appoint, remove, and replace board members and advisors; provide oversight; make its personnel and resources available to perform administrative, management, and compliance functions; coordinate investments; and engage in other acts as reasonable and necessary to encourage investment in low-income or other areas or to promote economic development. The authority, including authority officials and employees in their official and personal capacities, are immune from liability for all acts or omissions under this subsection.

3. At the time the authority approves assistance for an applicant, provide the person with information regarding the nature and source of other technical assistance available in the

state to assist the applicant on design and management matters concerning energy efficiency and waste reduction. The authority shall review the extent to which recommendations made to grantees are in fact implemented by the grantees.

4. Establish a sustainable community development initiative. The purpose of the initiative is to improve the sustainability of Iowa communities by ensuring long-term economic growth and fostering environmentally conscious growth and development. In establishing the initiative, the authority shall:

a. Create a plan to ensure that all of the authority's current community growth and development programs, efforts, and initiatives incorporate an environmentally conscious approach and policies that promote sustainability.

b. Cooperate with local governments by providing information, technical assistance, and financial incentives to communities pursuing sustainable growth.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §7A.3, 7A.7; 82 Acts, ch 1210, §5]

C83, §7A.3

86 Acts, ch 1245, §101, 102

C87, §15.109

90 Acts, ch 1252, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §318; 2008 Acts, ch 1190, §31; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

15.110 Restrictions relating to councils of governments.

The authority shall not require a city or county to be a dues paying member of a council of governments.

90 Acts, ch 1262, §23; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Councils of governments; see chapter 28H

15.111 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15.112 Farmworks matching funds. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, § 66.

15.113 Tax lien and delinquency search requirement.

Before authorizing tax incentives or disbursing moneys to a person or business applying for assistance under any of the authority's programs, the authority shall conduct a search for outstanding state or local tax liability, tax liens, or other related delinquencies. The authority shall not authorize tax incentives or disburse moneys if the result of the search shows that the applicant is currently delinquent in the payment of state or local taxes or is otherwise in substantial noncompliance with Iowa tax law.

2012 Acts, ch 1126, §36

15.114 Microenterprise development advisory committee. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1031, § 263.

15.115 Technology commercialization specialist.

The authority shall ensure that businesses in the state are well informed about the technology patents, licenses, and options available to them from colleges and universities in the state and to ensure the authority's business development and marketing efforts are conducted in a way that maximizes the advantage to the state of research and technology commercialization efforts at colleges and universities in the state. The authority shall establish a technology commercialization specialist position which shall be responsible for the obligations imposed by this section and for performance of all of the following activities:

1. Establishing and maintaining communication with personnel in charge of intellectual property management and technology at colleges and universities in the state.

2. Meeting at least quarterly with personnel in charge of intellectual property management and technology commercialization regarding new technology disclosures and technology patents, licenses, or options available to Iowa businesses at colleges and universities in the state.

3. Being knowledgeable regarding intellectual property, patent, license, and option policies of colleges and universities in the state as well as applicable federal law.

4. Establishing and maintaining an internet site to link other internet sites which provide electronic access to information regarding available patents, licenses, or options for technology at colleges and universities in the state.

5. Establishing and maintaining communications with business and development organizations in the state regarding available technology patents, licenses, and options.

6. Cooperating with colleges and universities in the state in establishing technology fairs or other public events designed to make businesses in the state aware of available technology patents, licenses, or options available to businesses in the state.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §27; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Code editor directive applied

15.116 Technology commercialization committee.

To evaluate and make recommendations to the authority on appropriate funding for the projects and programs applying for financial assistance from the innovation and commercialization development fund created in section 15.412, the economic development authority shall create a technology commercialization committee composed of members with expertise in the areas of biosciences, engineering, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, materials, information solutions, software, and energy. At least one member of the technology commercialization committee shall be a member of the economic development authority. An organization designated by the authority, composed of members from both the public and private sectors and composed of subunits or subcommittees in the areas of already identified bioscience platforms, education and workforce development, commercialization, communication, policy and governance, and finance, shall provide funding recommendations to the technology commercialization committee.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §28; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §22, 33; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §84, 87, 89

Referred to in §15.117A

15.117 Chief technology officer.

The governor shall appoint a chief technology officer for the state. The chief technology officer shall serve a two-year term and shall have national or international stature as a senior executive at a technology business in one of the targeted industries.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §29; 2010 Acts, ch 1070, §3

Referred to in §15.117A

15.117A Iowa innovation council.

1. An Iowa innovation council is established within the authority. The authority shall provide the council with staff and administrative support. The authority may expend moneys allocated to the innovation and commercialization division in order to provide such support. The authority may adopt rules for the implementation of this section.

2. The council shall consist of the following members:

a. Twenty-nine voting members as follows:

(1) Twenty members selected by the board to serve staggered, two-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. Of the members selected by the board, seven shall be representatives from businesses in the targeted industries and thirteen shall be individuals who serve on the technology commercialization committee created in section 15.116, or other committees of the board, and who have expertise with the targeted industries. At least ten of the members selected pursuant to this subparagraph shall be executives actively engaged in the management of a business in a targeted industry. The members selected pursuant to this paragraph shall reflect the size and diversity of businesses in the targeted industries and of the various geographic areas of the state.

(2) One member, selected by the governor, who also serves on the Iowa capital investment board created in section 15E.63.

(3) The director of the authority, or the director's designee.

(4) The chief technology officer appointed pursuant to section 15.117.

(5) The director of the department of workforce development, or the director's designee.

(6) The president of the state university of Iowa, or the president's designee.

(7) The president of Iowa state university of science and technology, or the president's designee.

(8) The president of the university of northern Iowa, or the president's designee.

(9) Two community college presidents from geographically diverse areas of the state, selected by the Iowa association of community college trustees.

b. Four members of the general assembly serving two-year terms in a nonvoting, ex officio capacity, with two from the senate and two from the house of representatives and not more than one member from each chamber being from the same political party. The two senators shall be designated one member each by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and by the minority leader of the senate. The two representatives shall be designated one member each by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

c. A vacancy on the council shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection and shall be for the remainder of the term.

3. To be eligible to serve as a designee pursuant to subsection 2, a person must have sufficient authority to make decisions on behalf of the organization being represented. A person named as a designee pursuant to subsection 2 shall not name a designee nor permit a substitute to attend council meetings.

4. The chief technology officer appointed pursuant to section 15.117 shall be the chairperson of the council and shall be responsible for convening meetings of the council and coordinating its activities and shall convene the council at least annually. The council shall annually elect one of the voting members to serve as vice chairperson. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum. However, the chief technology officer shall not convene a meeting of the council unless the director of the authority, or the director's designee, is present at the meeting.

5. The purpose of the council is to advise the authority on the development and implementation of public policies that enhance innovation and entrepreneurship in the targeted industries, with a particular focus on the information, technology, and skills that increasingly dominate the twenty-first century economy. Such advice may include evaluating Iowa's competitive position in the global economy, reviewing the technology typically utilized in the state's manufacturing sector, assessing the state's overall scientific research capacity, keeping abreast of the latest scientific research and technological breakthroughs and offering guidance as to their impact on public policy, recommending strategies that foster innovation, increase new business formation, and otherwise promote economic growth in the targeted industries, and offering guidance about future developments in the targeted industries.

6. The council shall do all of the following:

a. Create a comprehensive strategic plan for implementing specific policies that further the purpose of the council as described in subsection 5. In creating the plan and implementing such policies, the council may consult with the corporation established pursuant to section 15.107.

b. Review annually all of the economic development programs administered by the authority and the board that relate to the targeted industries and make recommendations for adjustments that enhance efficiency and effectiveness. In reviewing the programs, the council shall, to the greatest extent possible, utilize economic development data and research in order to make objective, fact-based recommendations.

c. Act as a forum where issues affecting the research community, the targeted industries, and policymakers can be discussed and addressed and where collaborative relationships can be formed.

d. Coordinate state government applications for federal funds relating to research and economic development affecting the targeted industries.

e. Conduct industry research and draft documents that provide background information

for use in decision making by the general assembly, the governor, the authority, and other policymaking bodies within state government.

2010 Acts, ch 1070, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §16, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1018, §3; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §6; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §30

Referred to in §15.105, 15.106B, 15.107A

15.118 Confidentiality of information in financial assistance applications.

1. The board and the authority shall give due regard to the confidentiality of certain information disclosed by applicants for financial assistance during the application process, the contract administration process, and the period following closeout of a contract in the manner described in this section.

2. All information contained in an application for financial assistance submitted to the authority shall remain confidential while the authority is reviewing the application, processing requests for confidentiality, negotiating with the applicant, and preparing the application for consideration by the director or the board. The authority may release certain information in an application for financial assistance to a third party for technical review. If the authority releases such information to a third party, the authority shall ensure that the third party protects such information from public disclosure. After the authority has considered a request for confidentiality pursuant to subsection 3, any information not deemed confidential shall be made publicly available. Any information deemed confidential by the authority shall also be kept confidential during and following administration of a contract executed pursuant to a successful application. Information deemed confidential may be treated as such for as long as the authority deems necessary to protect an applicant's competitive position, and the confidential treatment of the information shall apply whether the authority is in possession of the information or whether the information has been sent to off-site storage or to the state archivist.

3. The authority shall consider the written request of an applicant or award recipient to keep confidential certain details of an application, a contract, or the materials submitted in support of an application or a contract. If the request includes a sufficient explanation as to why the public disclosure of such details would give an unfair advantage to competitors, the authority shall keep certain details confidential. If the authority elects to keep certain details confidential, the authority shall release only the nonconfidential details in response to a request for records pursuant to chapter 22. If confidential details are withheld from a request for records pursuant to chapter 22, the authority shall release an explanation of why the information was deemed confidential and a summary of the nature of the information withheld and the reasons for withholding it. In considering requests for confidential treatment, the authority shall narrowly construe the provisions of this section in order to appropriately balance an applicant's need for confidentiality against the public's right to information about the authority's activities.

4. If a request for confidentiality is denied by the authority, an applicant may withdraw the application and any supporting materials, and the authority shall not retain any copies of the application or supporting materials. Upon notice that an application has been withdrawn, the authority shall not release a copy in response to a request for records pursuant to chapter 22.

5. The authority shall adopt by rule a process for considering requests to keep information confidential pursuant to this section. The authority may adopt emergency rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this section. The rules shall include criteria for guiding the authority's decisions about the confidential treatment of applicant information. The criteria may include but are not limited to the following:

- a. The nature and extent of competition in the applicant's industry sector.
- b. The likelihood of adverse financial impact to the applicant if the information were to be released.
- c. The risk that the applicant will locate in another state if the request is denied.
- d. Any other factor the authority reasonably considers relevant.

2008 Acts, ch 1149, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1018, §9

Referred to in §15.107C, 260E.7

15.119 Aggregate tax credit limit for certain economic development programs.

1. *a.* Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any of the programs listed in subsection 2, the authority, except as provided in paragraph “*b*”, shall not authorize for any one fiscal year an amount of tax credits for the programs specified in subsection 2 that is in excess of one hundred seventy million dollars.

b. (1) The authority may authorize an amount of tax credits during a fiscal year that is in excess of the amount specified in paragraph “*a*”, but the amount of such excess shall not exceed twenty percent of the amount specified in paragraph “*a*”, and shall be counted against the total amount of tax credits that may be authorized for the next fiscal year.

(2) Any amount of tax credits authorized and awarded during a fiscal year for a program specified in subsection 2 which are irrevocably declined by the awarded business on or before June 30 of the next fiscal year may be reallocated, authorized, and awarded during the fiscal year in which the declination occurs. Tax credits authorized pursuant to this subparagraph shall not be considered for purposes of subparagraph (1).

2. The authority, with the approval of the board, shall adopt by rule a procedure for allocating the aggregate tax credit limit established in this section among the following programs:

a. The high quality job creation program administered pursuant to sections 15.326 through 15.336.

b. The enterprise zones program administered pursuant to sections 15E.191 through 15E.197.

c. The assistive device tax credit program administered pursuant to section 422.33, subsection 9.

d. The tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds issued pursuant to section 15E.43. In allocating tax credits pursuant to this subsection, the authority shall allocate two million dollars for purposes of this paragraph, unless the authority determines that the tax credits awarded will be less than that amount.

e. The tax credits for investments in an innovation fund pursuant to section 15E.52. In allocating tax credits pursuant to this subsection, the authority shall allocate eight million dollars for purposes of this paragraph, unless the authority determines that the tax credits awarded will be less than that amount.

f. The redevelopment tax credit program for brownfields and grayfields administered pursuant to sections 15.293A and 15.293B.

3. In allocating the amount of tax credits authorized pursuant to subsection 1 among the programs specified in subsection 2, the authority shall not allocate more than ten million dollars for purposes of subsection 2, paragraph “*f*”.

4. The authority shall submit to the department of revenue on or before August 15 of each year a report on the tax credits allocated pursuant to this section and the tax credits awarded under each of the programs described in subsection 2.

2009 Acts, ch 135, §1, 3; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §1, 2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §36, 47, 71; 2012 Acts, ch 1110, §2; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §30, 39 – 41; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §6 – 10

Referred to in §15.293A, 15E.43, 15E.52

2011 amendment to subsection 2, by 2011 Acts, ch 130, §36, applies retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning and investments made on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §47

2012 strike of former paragraph b of subsection 2, applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for tax years beginning on or after that date, and does not apply to contracts or agreements entered into on or before May 25, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §39, 40

2013 amendments take effect June 17, 2013, and apply retroactively to July 1, 2012; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §9, 10

Subsection 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraphs d and e amended

Subsection 3 amended

15.120 through 15.200 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II
ACTIVITIES

PART 1

15.201 Agricultural marketing program.

The authority shall operate an agricultural marketing program designed to lead to more advantageous marketing of Iowa agricultural products. The authority may develop and carry out activities to implement this program, and shall:

1. Investigate the subject of marketing agricultural products and recommend efficient and economical methods of marketing.
2. Promote the sales, distribution, and merchandising of agricultural products.
3. Furnish information and assistance to the public concerning the marketing of agricultural products.
4. Cooperate with the division of agriculture of the Iowa state university of science and technology in farm marketing education and research and avoid unnecessary duplications.
5. Gather and diffuse useful information concerning all phases of the marketing of Iowa farm products in cooperation with other public or private agencies.
6. Ascertain sources of supply of Iowa agricultural products, and prepare and publish from time to time lists of names and addresses of producers and consignors and furnish the lists to persons applying for them.
7. Aid in the promotion and development of the agricultural processing industry in the state.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §809; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15.108

15.202 Grants and gifts.

The authority may accept grants and allotments of funds from the federal government and enter into cooperative agreements with the secretary of agriculture of the United States for projects to effectuate any of the purposes of the agricultural marketing program; and may accept grants, gifts, or allotments of funds from any person for the purpose of carrying out the agricultural marketing program. The authority shall make an itemized accounting of such funds to the director at the end of each fiscal year.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §810; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §7

Referred to in §15.108

15.203 Agricultural products advisory council — duties. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1031, § 264.

15.204 Value-added agricultural linked investment loan program — eligibility requirements. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1165, § 8.

15.205 through 15.220 Reserved.

PART 2

15.221 through 15.225 Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1031, § 70.

15.226 through 15.230 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1186, § 26. See § 84A.7.

PART 3

15.231 Industrial and business export trade plan. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1100, § 7.

15.232 Repealed by 91 Acts, ch 267, § 319.

15.233 through 15.239 Reserved.

PART 4

15.240 Community microenterprise development organization grant program. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 34, § 6.

With respect to proposed amendment to former §15.240 by 2013 Acts, ch 13, §6, see Code editor's note on simple harmonization

15.241 Iowa "self-employment loan program". Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 71, § 6.

15.242 through 15.245 Reserved.

15.246 Case management program.

1. The authority shall establish and administer a case management program, contingent upon the availability of funds authorized for the program, and conducted in coordination with other state or federal programs providing financial or technical assistance administered by the authority. The case management program shall assist in furnishing information about available assistance to clients seeking to establish or expand small business ventures, furnishing information about available financial or technical assistance, evaluating small business venture proposals, completing viable business start-up or expansion plans, and completing applications for financial or technical assistance under the programs administered by the authority.

2. In administering the program, the authority may contract with service providers to deliver case management assistance under this section. A service provider may be any entity which the authority determines is qualified to deliver case management assistance, including a state agency, a private for-profit or not-for-profit corporation, or other association or organization. The authority shall establish rules necessary to carry out this section, including schedules for providing contract payments to service providers, based on the number of hours of case management assistance provided to a client.

88 Acts, ch 1098, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §6; 2003 Acts, ch 71, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89
Referred to in §15.108

15.247 Targeted small business financial assistance program. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 13, § 9.

For transition provisions related to the repeal of the targeted small business financial assistance program, see 2013 Acts, ch 13, § 10

15.248 through 15.250 Reserved.

PART 5

15.251 Industrial new job training program certificates — fee.

The authority may charge, within thirty days following the sale of certificates under chapter 260E, the board of directors of the merged area a fee of up to one percent of the gross sale amount of the certificates issued. The amount of this fee shall be deposited and allowed to accumulate in a job training fund created in the authority. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the authority for purposes of workforce development program

coordination and activities including salaries, support, maintenance, legal and compliance, and miscellaneous purposes.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §816; 89 Acts, ch 270, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1255, §3; 93 Acts, ch 180, §40; 94 Acts, ch 1199, §17; 99 Acts, ch 183, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 137, §31

See annual Iowa Acts for temporary exceptions, changes, or other noncodified enactments modifying the funding provided for in this section

Section amended

15.252 Rules.

The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this part.

86 Acts, ch 1238, §45; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §817; 89 Acts, ch 270, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15.253 through 15.260 Reserved.

PART 6

15.261 through 15.268 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, §19.

15.269 Cogeneration pilot program. Repealed by its own terms; 2003 Acts, ch 159, § 1.

15.270 Reserved.

PART 7

15.271 Statement of purpose — intent.

1. The general assembly finds that:

- a. Highway travelers have special needs for information and travel services.
- b. Highway travelers have a significant positive influence on the state's economy.
- c. A principal goal of economic development in this state is to increase the influence which travel and hospitality services, tourism, and recreation opportunities have on the state's economic expansion.

d. Facilities and programs are needed where travelers can obtain information about travel and hospitality services, tourism attractions, parks and recreation opportunities, cultural and natural resources, and the state in general.

e. A program shall be established to plan, acquire, develop, promote, operate, and maintain a variety of welcome centers at strategic locations to meet the needs of travelers in the state. The program is intended to be accomplished by 1992.

2. The primary goals of a statewide program for welcome centers are to provide to travelers the following:

a. High quality, accurate, and interesting information about travel in the state; national, statewide, and local attractions of all types; lodging, medical service, food service, vehicle service, and other kinds of necessities; and general information about the state.

b. Needed and convenient services, including but not limited to, restrooms; lodging information and event reservation services; vehicle services; and others. Services shall also include the distribution and sale of souvenirs, crafts, arts, and food products originating in the state; food and beverages; fishing, hunting, and other permits and licenses needed for recreation activities; and other products normally desired by travelers.

c. Settings that will convey a sense of being welcomed to the state through hospitable attitudes of personnel; high quality of site landscape architecture, architectural theme, and interior design of the buildings; special events that occur at the centers; and high levels of maintenance.

87 Acts, ch 178, §1

15.272 Statewide welcome center program — objectives and agency responsibilities — pilot projects.

The state agencies, as indicated in this section, shall undertake certain specific functions to implement the goals of a statewide program, including the pilot projects, for welcome centers.

1. a. The department of economic development and the state department of transportation shall jointly establish a statewide long-range plan for developing and operating welcome centers throughout the state. The plan shall be submitted to the general assembly by January 15, 1988. The plan shall address, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Integrating state, regional, and local tourism and recreation marketing and promotion plans.

(2) Recommending a wide range of centers, including state-developed and state-operated to privately managed facilities.

(3) Establishing design, service, and maintenance quality standards which all welcome centers will maintain. Included in the standards shall be a provision requiring that space or facilities be available for purposes of displaying and offering for sale Iowa-made products, crafts, and arts. The space or facilities may be operated by the department of economic development or leased to and operated by other persons.

(4) Making projections of increased tourist spending, indirect economic benefits, and direct revenue production which are estimated to occur as a result of implementing a statewide welcome center program.

(5) Projecting estimated acquisition, construction, exhibit, staffing, and maintenance costs.

(6) Integrating electronic data telecommunications systems.

(7) Identifying sites for maintaining existing centers as well as locations for new centers.

b. The departments may enter into contracts for the preparation of the long-range plan. The departments shall involve the department of natural resources and the department of cultural affairs in the preparation of the plan. The recommendations and comments of organizations representing hospitality and tourism services, including but not limited to, the regional tourism councils, convention and visitors bureaus, and the Iowa travel council, and others with interests in this program will be considered for incorporation in the plan. Prior to submission of the plan to the general assembly, the plan shall be submitted to the regional tourism councils, the convention and visitors bureaus, and the Iowa travel council for their comments and criticisms which shall be submitted by the department of economic development along with the plan to the general assembly.

2. The responsibilities of the authority include the following:

a. Seeing to the acquisition of property and the construction of all new welcome centers including the pilot projects selected by the department of economic development pursuant to paragraph "e". In carrying out this responsibility the authority may but is not limited to the following:

(1) Arrange for the state department of transportation to acquire title to land and buildings for use as and undertake construction of state-owned welcome centers. In acquiring property and constructing the welcome centers, including any pilot projects, the state department of transportation may use any funds available to it, including but not limited to, the RISE fund, matching funds from local units of government or organizations, the primary road fund, federal grants, and moneys specifically appropriated for these purposes.

(2) Contract with other state agencies, local units of government, or private groups, organizations, or entities for the use of land, buildings, or facilities as state welcome centers or in connection with state welcome centers, whether or not the property is actually owned by the state. If the local match required for pilot projects or which may be required for other welcome centers is met by providing land, buildings, or facilities, the entity providing the local match shall enter into an agreement with the authority to either transfer title of the property to the state or to dedicate the use of the property under the conditions and period of time set by the authority.

b. Providing for the operations, management, and maintenance of the state-owned and state-operated welcome centers, including the collection and distribution of tourism

literature, telecommunication services, and other travel-related services, and the display and offering for sale of Iowa-made products, crafts, and arts.

c. Providing, at the discretion of the authority, financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to privately operated information centers to the extent the centers are consistent with the long-range plan.

d. Developing a common theme or graphic logo which will be identified with all welcome centers which meet the standards of operations established for those centers.

e. Selecting the sites for the pilot projects. In selecting the pilot project sites, the following apply:

(1) Up to three sites may be located in proximity to the interstates and up to three sites may be located in proximity to the other primary roads. The department of economic development shall select at least one site which is in proximity to a primary road which is not an interstate.

(2) Proposals for the sites must be submitted prior to September 1, 1987, and shall contain a commitment of at least a one-dollar-per-dollar match of state financial assistance. The local match may be in terms of land, buildings, or other noncash items which are acceptable by the department of economic development.

(3) Priority shall be given to proposals that have the best local match, that are to be located where there is a very high number of travelers passing, and for which the department of economic development, after consultation with the departments of transportation, natural resources, and cultural affairs, considers the chances of success to be nearly perfect.

(4) The department of economic development shall select the sites by September 15, 1987. 87 Acts, ch 178, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §8

RISE fund, see chapter 315

Duties of former department of economic development were assumed by economic development authority beginning July 1, 2011, pursuant to 2011 Acts, ch 118

15.273 Cooperative tourism program.

The authority shall assist the department of natural resources in promoting the state parks, state recreation areas, lakes, rivers, and streams under the jurisdiction of the natural resource commission for tourism purposes. The department of natural resources shall provide the authority with brochures and other printed information concerning hunting and fishing opportunities, recreational opportunities in state parks and recreation areas, and other natural and historic information of interest to tourists.

The authority shall disseminate the brochures and other information provided by the department of natural resources through the welcome centers, sports and vacation shows, direct information requests, and other programs implemented by the authority to promote tourism and related forms of economic development in this state.

89 Acts, ch 236, §9; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

15.274 Promotional program for national historic landmarks and cultural and entertainment districts.

The economic development authority, in cooperation with the state department of transportation and the department of cultural affairs, shall establish and administer a program designed to promote knowledge of and access to buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects located in this state that have been designated by the secretary of the interior of the United States as a national historic landmark, unless the national historic landmark is protected under section 22.7, subsection 20, and certified cultural and entertainment districts, as established pursuant to section 303.3B. The program shall be designed to maximize the visibility and visitation of national historic landmarks in this state and buildings, sites, structures, and objects located in certified cultural and entertainment districts, as established pursuant to section 303.3B. Methods used to maximize the visibility and visitation of such locations may include the use of tourism literature, signage on

highways, maps of the state and cities, and internet sites. For purposes of this section, “highway” means the same as defined in section 325A.1.

2005 Acts, ch 109, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Code editor directive applied

15.275 through 15.280 Reserved.

PART 8

15.281 through 15.288 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15.289 and 15.290 Reserved.

PART 9

Referred to in §422.11V, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12L, 533.329

15.291 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Brownfield site*” means an abandoned, idled, or underutilized industrial or commercial facility where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. A brownfield site includes property contiguous with the property on which the individual or commercial facility is located. A brownfield site does not include property which has been placed, or is proposed for placement, on the national priorities list established pursuant to the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.

2. “*Council*” means the brownfield redevelopment advisory council established in section 15.294.

3. “*Grayfield site*” means an industrial or commercial property meeting all of the following requirements:

a. The property has been developed and has infrastructure in place but the property’s current use is outdated or prevents a better or more efficient use of the property. Such property includes vacant, blighted, obsolete, or otherwise underutilized property.

b. The property’s improvements and infrastructure are at least twenty-five years old and one or more of the following conditions exists:

(1) Thirty percent or more of a building located on the property that is available for occupancy has been vacant or unoccupied for a period of twelve months or more.

(2) The assessed value of the improvements on the property has decreased by twenty-five percent or more.

(3) The property is currently being used as a parking lot.

(4) The improvements on the property no longer exist.

4. “*Green development*” means development which meets or exceeds the sustainable design standards established by the state building code commissioner pursuant to section 103A.8B.

5. “*Qualifying investment*” means costs that are directly related to a qualifying redevelopment project and that are incurred after the project has been registered and approved by the board. “*Qualifying investment*” only includes the purchase price, the cleanup costs, and the redevelopment costs.

6. “*Qualifying redevelopment project*” means a brownfield or a grayfield site being redeveloped or improved by the property owner. “*Qualifying redevelopment project*” does not include a previously remediated or redeveloped brownfield site.

7. “*Sponsorship*” means an agreement between a city or county and an applicant for

assistance under the brownfield redevelopment program where the city or county agrees to offer assistance or guidance to the applicant.

2000 Acts, ch 1101, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1173, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §3, 12

Referred to in §15A.1, 15E.193B

2011 amendment to subsection 5 applies retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §12

15.292 Brownfield redevelopment program.

1. The authority shall establish and administer a brownfield redevelopment program for purposes of providing financial and technical assistance for the acquisition, remediation, or redevelopment of brownfield sites. Financial assistance under the program shall be provided from the brownfield redevelopment fund created in section 15.293. The authority may provide information on alternative forms of assistance.

2. A person owning a site may apply for assistance under the program if the site for which assistance is sought meets the definition of a brownfield site and the applicant has secured sponsorship prior to applying. Sponsorship is not required if the applicant is a city or county.

3. *a.* A person who is not an owner of a site may apply for financial assistance under the program if the site for which financial assistance is sought meets the definition of a brownfield site and the applicant has secured sponsorship prior to applying. Sponsorship is not required if the applicant is a city or county.

b. Prior to applying for financial assistance under this subsection, an applicant shall enter into an agreement with the owner of the brownfield site for which financial assistance is sought. The agreement shall be submitted with an application for financial assistance and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) An agreement regarding the estimated total cost for remediating the brownfield site.

(2) An agreement that the owner shall transfer title of the property to the applicant upon completion of the remediation of the property.

(3) An agreement that, upon the subsequent sale of the property by the applicant to a person other than the original owner, the original owner shall receive not more than seventy-five percent of the estimated total cost of remediation.

c. An applicant shall not receive financial assistance of more than twenty-five percent of the agreed-upon estimated total cost of remediation.

d. Upon the subsequent sale of the property by the applicant to a person other than the original owner, the applicant shall repay the authority for financial assistance received by the applicant. The repayment shall be in an amount equal to the sales price less the amount paid to the original owner pursuant to the agreement between the applicant and the original owner. The repayment amount shall not exceed the amount of financial assistance received by the applicant.

4. An application for assistance under the program shall include any information required by the authority, including the following:

a. A business plan which includes a remediation plan.

b. A budget for remediating or redeveloping the site.

c. A statement of purpose describing the intended use of and proposed repayment schedule for any financial assistance received by the applicant.

d. Evidence of sponsorship.

e. Other information the authority deems necessary in order to process and review the application.

5. In reviewing an application for financial assistance, the authority and the brownfield redevelopment advisory council established in section 15.294 shall consider all of the following:

a. Whether the brownfield site meets the definition of a brownfield site.

b. Whether other alternative forms of assistance exist for which the applicant may be eligible.

6. The authority may approve, deny, or defer each application for financial assistance from the brownfield redevelopment fund created in section 15.293.

2000 Acts, ch 1101, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §9

Referred to in §15.293

15.293 Brownfield redevelopment fund.

1. A brownfield redevelopment fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the authority and consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund.

2. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this part, and recaptures of loans shall be deposited in the fund.

3. The fund shall be used to provide grants, loans, forgivable loans, loan guarantees, and other forms of assistance under the brownfield redevelopment program established in section 15.292.

4. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2000 Acts, ch 1101, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15.292, 15.294

15.293A Redevelopment tax credits.

1. a. A redevelopment tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for a portion of a taxpayer's equity investment, as provided in subsection 3, in a qualifying redevelopment project.

b. An individual may claim a tax credit under this subsection of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

c. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year is not refundable but may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer first receives the tax credit.

2. a. (1) The authority shall accept and, in conjunction with the council, review applications for tax credits pursuant to this section.

(2) Upon review of an application, the authority may register the project under the program. If the authority registers the project, the authority shall, in conjunction with the council, make a preliminary determination as to the amount of tax credit for which the investor qualifies.

(3) After registering the project, the authority shall issue a letter notifying the investor of successful registration under the program. The letter shall include the amount of tax credit for which the investor has received preliminary approval. The letter shall state that the amount is a preliminary determination only. The amount of tax credit included on a certificate issued pursuant to this section shall be contingent upon completion of the requirements of subparagraphs (4) and (5).

(4) Upon completion of a registered project, an audit of the project, completed by an independent certified public accountant licensed in this state, shall be submitted to the authority.

(5) Upon review of the audit and verification of the amount of the investment, the authority may issue a certificate to the investor stating the amount of tax credit the investor may claim.

b. (1) To claim a redevelopment tax credit under this section, a taxpayer must attach one or more tax credit certificates to the taxpayer's tax return. A tax credit certificate shall not be used or attached to a return filed for a taxable year beginning prior to July 1, 2009.

(2) The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification

number, the amount of the credit, the name of the qualifying investor, any other information required by the department of revenue, and a place for the name and tax identification number of a transferee and the amount of the tax credit being transferred.

(3) The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the authority, shall be accepted by the department of revenue as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and for the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the authority upon the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of this section.

(4) Tax credit certificates issued under this section may be transferred to any person or entity. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue.

(5) Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the economic development authority shall not be transferable.

(6) A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this section until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

3. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one of the following:

- a. Twelve percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site.
- b. Fifteen percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a grayfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of a green development.
- c. Twenty-four percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site.
- d. Thirty percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a brownfield site if the qualifying redevelopment project meets the requirements of a green development.

4. For purposes of individual and corporate income taxes and the franchise tax, the increase in the basis of the redeveloped property that would otherwise result from the qualified redevelopment costs shall be reduced by the amount of the credit computed under this part.

5. The maximum amount of a tax credit for a qualifying investment in any one qualifying redevelopment project shall not exceed ten percent of the maximum amount of tax credits available in any one fiscal year pursuant to subsection 6.

6. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the maximum amount of tax credits issued by the authority shall not exceed one million dollars. For each subsequent fiscal year, the amount of tax credits that may be issued by the authority shall be subject to the limitation in section 15.119.

7. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the date the qualifying redevelopment project is completed.

8. A registered project shall be completed within thirty months of the project's approval unless the authority provides additional time to complete the project. A project shall not be provided more than twelve months of additional time. If the registered project is not completed within the time required, the project is not eligible to claim a tax credit pursuant to this section.

9. The authority shall develop a system for registration and authorization of projects receiving tax credits pursuant to this part and shall control distribution of all tax credits distributed to investors pursuant to this part. In developing the system, the authority shall

provide for a list of applicants for the tax credit and maintain it from year to year so that if the maximum aggregate amount of tax credits available under the program is reached in one year, an applicant can be given priority consideration for the credit in an ensuing year.

10. The authority shall develop rules for the qualification of qualifying redevelopment projects and qualifying investments. The department of revenue shall adopt these criteria as administrative rules and shall adopt any other rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this part.

11. The authority may cooperate with the department of natural resources and local governments in an effort to disseminate information regarding the availability of tax credits for investments in qualifying redevelopment projects under this part.

12. If the recipient of a tax credit issued pursuant to this section has also applied to the authority, the board, or any other agency of state government for additional financial assistance, the authority, the board, or agency of state government shall not consider the receipt of a tax credit issued pursuant to this section when considering the application for additional financial assistance.

13. This section is repealed on June 30, 2021.

2008 Acts, ch 1173, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §5 – 7, 12; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §84, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §10, 11; 2012 Acts, ch 1110, §3

Referred to in §2.48, 15.119, 15.293B, 15.294
2011 amendments by 2011 Acts, ch 116, §5 – 7, apply retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §12

15.293B Approval — requirements — repayment.

1. The authority shall accept and review applications for tax credits pursuant to section 15.293A and, with the approval of the council, make recommendations regarding the applications to the board.

2. An investor applying for a tax credit shall provide the authority with all of the following:

a. Information showing the total costs of the qualifying redevelopment project, including the costs of land acquisition, cleanup, and redevelopment.

b. Information about the financing sources of the investment which are directly related to the qualifying redevelopment project for which the taxpayer is seeking approval for a tax credit, as provided in section 15.293A.

3. If a taxpayer receives a tax credit pursuant to section 15.293A, but fails to comply with any of the requirements, the taxpayer loses any right to the tax credit, and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of the credit received.

4. This section is repealed on June 30, 2021.

2008 Acts, ch 1173, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §8 – 10; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15.294

15.294 Brownfield redevelopment advisory council.

1. The authority shall establish a brownfield redevelopment advisory council consisting of five members. The advisory council shall be composed of all of the following:

a. The director of the economic development authority, or the director's designee.

b. The director of the department of natural resources, or the director's designee.

c. The director of transportation, or the director's designee.

d. One person selected by the board of directors of the Iowa league of cities.

e. One member of the economic development authority selected by the authority.

2. The director of the economic development authority, or the director's designee, shall serve as the chairperson of the advisory council.

3. The advisory council shall review each application received by the economic development authority for assistance under the brownfield redevelopment program and make recommendations to the authority regarding all of the following:

a. The completeness of the application.

b. Suggestions for alternative forms of assistance for which the applicant may be eligible. The alternative forms of assistance may include assistance programs available through other departments.

c. Whether the applicant should receive financial assistance from the brownfield redevelopment fund created in section 15.293.

4. The council, in conjunction with the authority, shall consider applications for redevelopment tax credits as described in sections 15.293A and 15.293B, and may recommend to the authority which applications to approve and the amount of such tax credits that each project is eligible to receive.

2000 Acts, ch 1101, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1173, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 116, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §84, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §12

Referred to in §15.291, 15.292

15.295 Rules.

The authority, in consultation with the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer this part.

2000 Acts, ch 1101, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

15.296 through 15.298 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1042, § 11. See chapter 260F.

15.299 Reserved.

PART 10

15.300 Findings and intent.

1. The general assembly finds all of the following:

a. That entrepreneurs and small businesses often have difficulty obtaining conventional loan financing, limiting their ability to expand, retain, and create additional jobs.

b. That a source of capital provided by the state could greatly assist entrepreneurs and small businesses in their efforts to upgrade or modernize equipment, realize additional efficiencies in their supply chains, improve their distribution and transportation margins, reduce facility costs through increased energy efficiency, and leverage other sources of business financing.

2. The purpose of the save our small businesses fund created in section 15.301 is to promote the creation and retention of jobs in the state's economy and to assist businesses to be more competitive by addressing the needs identified in subsection 1.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §41, 44

15.301 Save our small businesses fund and program.

1. a. A save our small businesses fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the authority and consisting of any moneys appropriated to the fund by the general assembly and any other moneys available and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund.

b. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this section, and recaptures of loans shall be deposited in the fund. The fund shall be used to provide financial assistance in the form of low-interest loans as provided under the program created in this section.

c. (1) If, on March 31, 2011, there are unobligated moneys in the fund, such unobligated moneys shall revert to the general fund of the state.

(2) For each quarter, beginning with the first quarter after the reversion of moneys pursuant to subparagraph (1) and ending with the last quarter prior to the reversion of moneys pursuant to subparagraph (3), the authority shall, on the last day of the quarter, transfer to the general fund of the state the balance of unencumbered moneys in the fund.

(3) On March 31, 2016, all moneys in the fund shall revert to the general fund of the state.

2. a. The authority shall establish and administer a program for purposes of providing financial assistance to eligible small businesses. For purposes of this section, "financial assistance" means loans at an interest rate not to exceed three and nine-tenths percent per

annum and “*eligible small business*” means a small business meeting the requirements of subsection 3.

b. (1) The department of economic development or the authority may designate an organization to administer the provisions of this section on the authority’s behalf.

(2) In order to be designated, an organization must be a nonprofit organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and must be designated by the United States small business administration as a statewide microloan program provider.

(3) If the authority elects to designate an organization pursuant to subparagraph (1), the authority shall enter into an agreement with the organization for purposes of ensuring that the program is administered pursuant to the requirements of this section.

(4) An organization designated pursuant to subparagraph (1) may accept, evaluate, and approve applications for financial assistance from eligible small businesses pursuant to the requirements of this section and may monitor the compliance of eligible businesses with the terms of an agreement entered into with the department or authority.

(5) All disbursements of moneys to recipients of financial assistance approved by an organization designated pursuant to subparagraph (1) shall be made by the authority.

(6) All repayments of principal and interest on financial assistance provided under the program shall be remitted to the authority and deposited in the fund.

(7) The authority, with the assistance of an organization designated pursuant to subparagraph (1), may seek the recapture of financial assistance provided pursuant to this section as provided in subsection 4.

c. Financial assistance under the program shall be provided from the fund created in subsection 1.

d. Financial assistance to a small business shall be at least two thousand five hundred dollars, but shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

e. The department of economic development, under the terms of an agreement with the organization designated pursuant to paragraph “b”, shall begin to provide financial assistance from the fund not later than August 1, 2010, and shall to the extent practicable obligate all available moneys in the fund prior to March 31, 2011.

f. A loan made to a small business under the program may be for any period of time, but the terms of such loan shall provide for the repayment of principal and interest prior to the date the moneys in the fund revert pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph “c”, subparagraph (3).

3. A business is eligible to apply for financial assistance under the program if the business meets all of the following criteria at the time of application:

a. The business has thirty-five or fewer full-time equivalent employees.

b. The business is located in Iowa.

c. The business is owned, operated, and actively managed by a resident of Iowa.

d. The business has a business plan and has received assistance in the development stage or the expansion stage from a small business development center or from a qualified public or nonprofit small business consultant as defined by the authority.

e. If a business has been a going concern for two years or more, the business has not been found to be in violation of any environmental or worker safety laws, rules, or regulations.

f. The business only employs individuals legally authorized to work in this state.

g. The business does not engage in the production, depiction, or distribution of obscene material. For purposes of this paragraph, “*obscene material*” means the same as defined in section 728.1.

h. The business is not in bankruptcy and is not imminently contemplating filing for bankruptcy.

4. Upon approval of the application for financial assistance by the department of economic development, the authority, or an organization designated pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “b”, the eligible business shall enter into an agreement with the department or authority which shall include but not be limited to all of the following provisions:

a. If an eligible business, after receiving financial assistance, does not continue to meet one or more of the criteria for eligibility under subsection 3, except for subsection 3,

paragraph “a”, all or a portion of the financial assistance received is subject to disallowance, recapture, or immediate repayment.

b. If, after receiving financial assistance, an eligible business ceases operations within the state or removes a significant portion of its operations to a location outside of the state, all or a portion of the financial assistance received is subject to disallowance, recapture, or immediate repayment.

5. a. An eligible business shall not receive more than one award of financial assistance under this section.

b. An eligible business that receives financial assistance under this section may subsequently apply for financial assistance under other programs administered by the authority.

c. An eligible business that receives financial assistance under this section shall not use such financial assistance for purposes of meeting payroll obligations to employees.

6. a. The small business development centers shall track the number of referrals for assistance made to the authority for assistance under this section and shall include that number in the small business development center’s annual report to the general assembly.

b. The authority in conjunction with an organization designated pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “b”, shall by January 15 of each year submit a report on the program administered pursuant to this section to the general assembly. The report shall include information on the number of businesses that receive loans under the program and any other information the authority deems relevant to assessing the success of the program.

7. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer the program. The authority may adopt emergency rules under section 17A.4, subsection 3, and section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, as necessary for the administration of this section.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §42, 44; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §13 – 15

Referred to in §15.300

Duties of former department of economic development were assumed by economic development authority beginning July 1, 2011, pursuant to 2011 Acts, ch 118

15.302 through 15.310 Reserved.

PART 11

15.311 Title.

This part shall be known as the “*Iowa Strategic Investment Fund*” program.

92 Acts, ch 1244, §16

15.312 Purpose.

The purpose of this part shall be to provide a mechanism for the funding of programs which meet the descriptions provided in section 15.313, subsection 2.

92 Acts, ch 1244, §17; 2002 Acts, ch 1041, §1

15.313 Strategic investment fund.

1. a. An Iowa strategic investment fund is created as a revolving fund consisting of any money appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority from the federal government or private sources for placement in the fund.

b. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the strategic investment fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the strategic investment fund for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years.

2. The assets of the fund shall be used by the authority to assist in relocation or expansion projects for existing businesses as well as entrepreneurial start-up and expansion projects. Moneys in the fund shall be used for projects designed to meet any of the following purposes:

a. To assist communities in the state by providing financial assistance for small

business gap financing, new business opportunities, and new product and entrepreneurial development.

b. To provide financial and technical assistance to early-stage industry companies and entrepreneurs.

c. To provide comprehensive management assistance for applicants or recipients of assistance from the fund.

d. To access federal funds available under any federal microloan demonstration program.

e. To provide technical and financial assistance to help persons with disabilities become self-sufficient by establishing or expanding business ventures.

f. To assist businesses in retooling or upgrading production equipment to meet contemporary technology standards.

3. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the board shall establish goals for the strategic investment fund relating to the intended strategic focus for the fiscal year. The director shall report on a monthly basis to the board on the status of the fund. Unobligated and unencumbered moneys remaining in the strategic investment fund or any of its accounts on June 30 of each year shall be considered part of the fund for purposes of the next year's allocation.

92 Acts, ch 1244, §18; 94 Acts, ch 1119, §2, 3; 96 Acts, ch 1219, §95; 99 Acts, ch 197, §21; 2000 Acts, ch 1230, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1041, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 71, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §12; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §122; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §24; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 13, §7

Referred to in §15.312, 15E.120

Subsection 2, paragraph c stricken and former paragraphs d – g redesignated as c – f

15.314 Reserved.

PART 12

15.315 through 15.320 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15.321 through 15.324 Reserved.

15.325 Negotiations — state and local officials — restrictions. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

PART 13

Referred to in §2.48

15.326 Short title.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the “*High Quality Jobs Program*”.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §42, 68, 69; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §10

Referred to in §15.119

15.327 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authority*” means the economic development authority created in section 15.105.
2. “*Base employment level*” means the number of full-time equivalent positions at a business, as established by the authority and a business using the business’s payroll records, as of the date a business applies for incentives or project completion assistance under the program.
3. “*Benefit*” means nonwage compensation provided to an employee. Benefits typically include medical and dental insurance plans, pension, retirement, and profit-sharing plans, child care services, life insurance coverage, vision insurance coverage, disability insurance coverage, and any other nonwage compensation as determined by the board.
4. “*Business engaged in disaster recovery*” means a business located in an area declared

a disaster area by a federal official, that has sustained substantial physical damage, that has closed as the result of a natural disaster, and that has a plan for reopening that includes employing a substantial number of the employees the business employed before the natural disaster occurred.

5. “*Community*” means a city, county, or entity established pursuant to chapter 28E.

6. “*Contractor or subcontractor*” means a person who contracts with the eligible business or subcontracts with a contractor for the provision of property, materials, or services for the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business.

7. “*Created job*” means a new, permanent, full-time equivalent position added to a business’s payroll in excess of the business’s base employment level.

8. “*Eligible business*” means a business meeting the conditions of section 15.329.

9. “*Financial assistance*” means assistance provided only from the funds, rights, and assets legally available to the authority pursuant to this chapter and includes but is not limited to assistance in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and royalty payments.

10. “*Fiscal impact ratio*” means a ratio calculated by estimating the amount of taxes to be received from a business by the state and dividing the estimate by the estimated cost to the state of providing certain project completion assistance and tax incentives to the business, reflecting a ten-year period and expressed in terms of current dollars. For purposes of the program, “*fiscal impact ratio*” does not include taxes received by political subdivisions.

11. “*Full-time equivalent position*” means a non-part-time position for the number of hours or days per week considered to be full-time work for the kind of service or work performed for an employer. Typically, a full-time equivalent position requires two thousand eighty hours of work in a calendar year, including all paid holidays, vacations, sick time, and other paid leave.

12. “*Fund*” means a fund created pursuant to section 15.335B.

13. “*Laborshed wage*” means the wage level represented by those wages within two standard deviations from the mean wage within the laborshed area in which the eligible business is located, as calculated by the authority, by rule, using the most current covered wage and employment data available from the department of workforce development for the laborshed area.

14. “*Maintenance period*” means the period of time between the project completion date and the maintenance period completion date.

15. “*Maintenance period completion date*” means the date on which the maintenance period ends.

16. “*Program*” means the high quality jobs program.

17. “*Program support*” means the services necessary for the efficient administration of this part, including the delivery of program services to eligible businesses. “*Program support*” may include the administrative costs of providing project assistance, conducting a statewide laborshed study in coordination with the department of workforce development, outreach to business and marketing of programs, the procurement of technical assistance, and the implementation of information technology.

18. “*Project completion assistance*” means financial assistance or technical assistance provided to an eligible business in order to facilitate the start-up, location, or expansion of the business in this state and provided in an expedient manner to ensure the successful completion of the start-up, location, or expansion project.

19. “*Project completion date*” means the date by which a recipient of project completion assistance has agreed to meet all the terms and obligations contained in an agreement with the authority.

20. “*Project completion period*” means the period of time between the date financial assistance is awarded and the project completion date.

21. “*Qualifying investment*” means a capital investment in real property including the purchase price of land and existing buildings and structures, site preparation, improvements to the real property, building construction, and long-term lease costs. “*Qualifying investment*” also means a capital investment in depreciable assets.

22. “*Qualifying wage threshold*” means the laborshed wage for an eligible business.

23. “*Retained job*” means a full-time equivalent position, in existence at the time an

employer applies for financial assistance which remains continuously filled and which is at risk of elimination if the project for which the employer is seeking assistance does not proceed.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1185, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1199, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1175, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §43, 68, 69; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §55, 56, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §1, 2

Referred to in §15.119, 15A.7, 15E.193

15.328 Reserved.

15.329 Eligible business.

1. To be eligible to receive incentives or assistance under this part, a business shall meet all of the following requirements:

a. If the qualifying investment is ten million dollars or more, the community has approved by ordinance or resolution the start-up, location, or expansion of the business for the purpose of receiving the benefits of this part.

b. (1) The business shall not be solely relocating operations from one area of the state while seeking state or local incentives. A project that does not create new jobs or involve a substantial amount of new capital investment shall be presumed to be a relocation. In determining whether a business is solely relocating operations for purposes of this subparagraph, the authority shall consider a letter of support for the move from the affected local community.

(2) The business shall not be in the process of reducing operations in one community while simultaneously applying for assistance under the program. For purposes of this subparagraph, a reduction in operations within twelve months before or after an application for assistance is submitted to the authority shall be presumed to be a reduction in operations while simultaneously applying for assistance under the program.

(3) This paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit a business from expanding its operation in a community if existing operations of a similar nature in this state are not closed or substantially reduced.

c. The business shall create or retain jobs as part of a project, and the jobs created or retained shall meet one of the following qualifying wage thresholds:

(1) If the business is creating jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs will pay at least one hundred percent of the qualifying wage threshold at the start of the project completion period, at least one hundred twenty percent of the qualifying wage threshold by the project completion date, and at least one hundred twenty percent of the qualifying wage threshold until the maintenance period completion date.

(2) If the business is retaining jobs, the business shall demonstrate that the jobs retained will pay at least one hundred twenty percent of the qualifying wage threshold throughout both the project completion period and the maintenance period.

d. The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. The board, at the recommendation of the authority, shall adopt rules determining what constitutes a sufficient package of benefits.

e. The business shall demonstrate that the jobs created or retained will have a sufficient impact on state and local government revenues as determined by the authority after calculating the fiscal impact ratio of the project.

f. The business shall not be a retail business or a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

g. Notwithstanding the qualifying wage threshold requirements in paragraph "c", if a business is also the recipient of financial assistance under another program administered by the authority, and the other program requires the payment of higher wages than the wages required under this subsection, the business shall be required to pay the higher wages.

2. a. If the authority finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, including but not limited to antitrust, environmental, and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations, that over a period of time tends to show a consistent pattern or that establishes intentional,

criminal, or reckless conduct in violation of such laws, the business shall not qualify for economic development assistance under this part, except as provided in paragraph “b”.

b. If the authority finds that the violations described in paragraph “a” did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, or if the authority finds that there were mitigating circumstances involved, the business may qualify for economic development assistance under this part, notwithstanding paragraph “a”.

c. In making the findings and determinations regarding violations, mitigating circumstances, and whether the business is disqualified for economic development assistance under this part, the authority shall be exempt from chapter 17A.

3. The authority shall also consider a variety of factors including but not limited to the following in determining the eligibility of a business to participate in the program:

a. The quality of the jobs to be created or retained. In rating the quality of the jobs, the authority shall place greater emphasis on those jobs that have a higher wage scale, have a lower turnover rate, are full-time or career-type positions, provide comprehensive health benefits, or have other related factors which could be considered to be higher in quality, than to other jobs. Businesses that have wage scales substantially below that of existing Iowa businesses in that area should be rated as providing the lowest quality of jobs and should therefore be given the lowest ranking for providing such assistance.

b. The impact of the proposed project on other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The authority shall make a good-faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The authority shall make a good-faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

c. The economic impact to this state of the proposed project. In measuring the economic impact, the authority shall place greater emphasis on projects which can demonstrate the existence of one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) A business with a greater percentage of sales out-of-state or of import substitution.
- (2) A business with a higher proportion of in-state suppliers.
- (3) A project which would provide greater diversification of the state economy.
- (4) A business with fewer in-state competitors.
- (5) A potential for future job growth.
- (6) A project which is not a retail operation.

4. The authority may waive any of the requirements of this section for good cause shown.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §6; 99 Acts, ch 192, §33; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §44, 68, 69; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 82, §14; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §12; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §32; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1110, §4; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §3 – 6; 2013 Acts, ch 34, §2

Referred to in §15.119, 15.327, 15.330, 15.335B, 15.335C

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

Subsection 2 amended

15.330 Agreement.

A business shall enter into an agreement with the authority specifying the requirements that must be met to confirm eligibility pursuant to this part and the requirements that must be maintained throughout the period of the agreement in order to retain the incentives or financial assistance received. The authority shall consult with the community during negotiations relating to the agreement. The agreement shall contain, at a minimum, the following provisions:

1. A business that is approved to receive incentives or assistance under this part shall, for the length of the agreement, certify annually to the authority the compliance of the business with the requirements of the agreement. If the business receives a local property tax exemption, the business shall also certify annually to the community the compliance of the business with the requirements of the agreement.

2. The repayment of incentives or financial assistance by the business if the business does not meet any of the requirements of this part or the resulting agreement. The repayment of

incentives pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a tax payment due and payable to the department of revenue by any taxpayer who has claimed such incentives, and the failure to make such a repayment may be treated by the department of revenue in the same manner as a failure to pay the tax shown due or required to be shown due with the filing of a return or deposit form. In addition, the county shall have the authority to take action to recover the value of property taxes not collected as a result of the exemption provided to the business under this part.

3. If a business that is approved to receive incentives or assistance under this part experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state, the authority shall have the discretion to reduce or eliminate some or all of the incentives or assistance. If a business has received incentives or assistance under this part and experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state, the business may be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives or financial assistance that it has received.

4. A project completion date, a maintenance period completion date, the number of jobs to be created or retained, or certain other terms and obligations as the authority deems necessary in order to make the requirements in project agreements uniform. The authority, with the approval of the board, may adopt rules as necessary for making such requirements uniform. Such rules shall be in compliance with the provisions of this part.

5. The amount and type of project completion assistance to be provided under section 15.335B.

6. The amount of matching funds to be received by a business from a city or county. The authority shall adopt by rule a formula for determining the amount of matching funds required under the program.

7. The business shall not be relocating or reducing operations as described in section 15.329, subsection 1, paragraph "b".

8. The proposed project shall not negatively impact other businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The authority shall make a good-faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for incentives or assistance. The authority shall make a good-faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed incentives or assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for incentives or assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

9. A report submitted to the authority by a business together with its application describing all violations of environmental law or worker safety law within the last five years. If, upon review of the application, the authority finds that the business has a record of violations of the law, statutes, rules, or regulations that tends to show a consistent pattern, the authority shall not provide incentives or assistance to the business unless the authority finds either that the violations did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, or, if such violations did seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, that mitigating circumstances were present.

10. That the business shall only employ individuals legally authorized to work in this state. In addition to any and all other applicable penalties provided by current law, all or a portion of the incentives or assistance received under this part by a business that is found to knowingly employ individuals not legally authorized to work in this state is subject to recapture by the authority or by the department of revenue.

11. Any terms deemed necessary by the authority to effect compliance with the eligibility requirements of section 15.329.

12. a. The imposition of a one-time compliance cost fee of five hundred dollars to be collected by the authority prior to the issuance of a tax incentive certificate or the disbursement of financial assistance.

b. The imposition of a compliance cost fee equal to one-half of one percent of the value of tax incentives claimed pursuant to an agreement that has an aggregate tax incentive value of

one hundred thousand dollars or greater. The authority shall collect the fee from the business after the tax incentive is claimed by the business from the department of revenue.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1003, §1, 12; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §45, 68, 69; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §13; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §7; 2013 Acts, ch 34, §3, 4; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §2, 4, 5

Referred to in §15.106B, 15.119, 15.330A, 15.335B, 15E.198

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

Subsection 12 takes effect June 17, 2013, and applies to agreements entered into on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §4, 5

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsections 2 and 9 amended

NEW subsection 12

15.330A Maintenance of agreements.

1. An eligible business receiving incentives or assistance under this part shall meet all terms and obligations in an agreement by the project completion date, but the board may for good cause extend the project completion date or otherwise amend an agreement.

2. During the maintenance period an eligible business receiving incentives or assistance under this part shall continue to comply with the terms and obligations of an agreement entered into pursuant to section 15.330.

3. The authority may enforce the terms of an agreement as necessary and appropriate.

2012 Acts, ch 1126, §8

Referred to in §15.119, 15.335B

15.331 New jobs credit from withholding. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69. See § 15E.197.

15.331A Sales and use tax refund.

1. The eligible business shall be entitled to a refund of the sales and use taxes paid under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be refunded. However, an eligible business shall be entitled to a refund for taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center subject to section 15.331C.

2. To receive the refund, a claim shall be filed by the eligible business with the department of revenue as follows:

a. The contractor or subcontractor shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department of revenue, the amount of the sales of goods, wares, or merchandise or services rendered, furnished, or performed including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services upon which sales or use tax has been paid prior to the project completion, and shall file the forms with the eligible business before final settlement is made.

b. The eligible business shall, not more than one year after project completion, make application to the department of revenue for any refund of the amount of the sales and use taxes paid pursuant to chapter 423 upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, or services rendered, furnished, or performed, including water, sewer, gas, and electric utility services. The application shall be made in the manner and upon forms to be provided by the department of revenue, and the department of revenue shall audit the claim and, if approved, issue a warrant to the eligible business in the amount of the sales or use tax which has been paid to the state of Iowa under a contract. A claim filed by the eligible business in accordance with this section shall not be denied by reason of a limitation provision set forth in chapter 421 or 423.

c. The eligible business shall inform the department of revenue in writing within two weeks of project completion. For purposes of this section, “*project completion*” means the first date upon which the average annualized production of finished product for the preceding ninety-day period at the manufacturing facility operated by the eligible business is at least fifty percent of the initial design capacity of the facility.

3. A contractor or subcontractor who willfully makes a false report of tax paid under the

provisions of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and in addition is liable for the payment of the tax and any applicable penalty and interest.

96 Acts, ch 1199, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 116, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §152, 205; 2004 Acts, ch 1003, §2, 12; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §46, 68, 69; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §79; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §123; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §14; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §16

Referred to in §8G.3, 15.119, 15.331C, 15.335A, 15E.193B, 15E.196

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15.331B Exemption from land ownership restrictions for nonresident aliens. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

15.331C Corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developer.

1. An eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit in an amount equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility of the eligible business. Taxes attributable to intangible property and furniture and furnishings shall not be included, but taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center shall be included. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. An eligible business may elect to receive a refund of all or a portion of an unused tax credit.

2. A third-party developer shall state under oath, on forms provided by the department of revenue, the amount of taxes paid as described in subsection 1 and shall submit such forms to the department of revenue. The taxes paid shall be itemized to allow identification of the taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. After receiving the form from the third-party developer, the department of revenue shall issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the sales and use taxes paid by a third-party developer under chapter 423 for gas, electricity, water, or sewer utility services, goods, wares, or merchandise, or on services rendered, furnished, or performed to or for a contractor or subcontractor and used in the fulfillment of a written contract relating to the construction or equipping of a facility. The department of revenue shall also issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible business equal to the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center. The aggregate combined total amount of tax refunds under section 15.331A for taxes attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center and of tax credit certificates issued by the department of revenue for the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars in a fiscal year. If an applicant for a tax credit certificate does not receive a certificate for the taxes paid and attributable to racks, shelving, and conveyor equipment to be used in a warehouse or distribution center, the application shall be considered in succeeding fiscal years. The eligible business shall not claim a tax credit under this section unless a tax credit certificate issued by the department of revenue is attached to the taxpayer's tax return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. A tax credit certificate shall contain the eligible business's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information deemed necessary by the department of revenue.

2004 Acts, ch 1003, §3, 12; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §14; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §47, 68, 69; 2009 Acts, ch 82, §4

Referred to in §15.119, 15.331A, 15.335A, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12H, 533.329

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15.332 Value-added property tax exemption.

1. The community may exempt from taxation all or a portion of the actual value added by improvements to real property directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program and used in the operations of the eligible

business. The exemption may be allowed for a period not to exceed twenty years beginning the year the improvements are first assessed for taxation.

2. For purposes of this section, “improvements” includes new construction and rehabilitation of and additions to existing structures. The exemption shall apply to all taxing districts in which the real property is located.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1165, §43

Referred to in §15.119, 15.335A, 427B.17

15.333 Investment tax credit.

1. An eligible business may claim a tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created or retained by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over five calendar years. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, cooperative organized under chapter 501 and filing as a partnership for federal tax purposes, or estate or trust. The percentage shall be determined as provided in section 15.335A. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first.

2. For purposes of this subsection, “new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program” means the cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase price of which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property, and the cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business. “New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program” also means the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s costs to build or renovate the building for the eligible business. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. If, however, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this section, the tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §10; 99 Acts, ch 172, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1213, §1, 10; 2001 Acts, ch 123, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 141, §1, 8; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §5; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §47, 49, 52; 2003 Acts, ch 125, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 150, §1 – 3; 2004 Acts, ch 1003, §4, 12;

2005 Acts, ch 135, §103; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §48, 68, 69; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §82; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §15; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §27, 28; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §6; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15.335A, 15E.196, 422.11F, 422.33, 422.60, 533.329

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15.333A Insurance premium tax credits.

1. An eligible business may claim an insurance premium tax credit equal to a percentage of the new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program. The tax credit shall be amortized equally over a five-year period. The tax credit shall be allowed against taxes imposed in chapter 432. A tax credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. The percentage shall be determined as provided in section 15.335A.

2. For purposes of this section, “*new investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*” means the cost of machinery and equipment, as defined in section 427A.1, subsection 1, paragraphs “e” and “j”, purchased for use in the operation of the eligible business, the purchase price of which has been depreciated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the purchase price of real property and any buildings and structures located on the real property, and the cost of improvements made to real property which is used in the operation of the eligible business. “*New investment directly related to new jobs created by the location or expansion of an eligible business under the program*” also means the annual base rent paid to a third-party developer by an eligible business for a period not to exceed ten years, provided the cumulative cost of the base rent payments for that period does not exceed the cost of the land and the third-party developer’s costs to build or renovate the building for the eligible business. The eligible business shall enter into a lease agreement with the third-party developer for a minimum of five years. If, however, within five years of purchase, the eligible business sells, disposes of, razes, or otherwise renders unusable all or a part of the land, buildings, or other existing structures for which tax credit was claimed under this section, the tax liability of the eligible business for the year in which all or part of the property is sold, disposed of, razed, or otherwise rendered unusable shall be increased by one of the following amounts:

a. One hundred percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within one full year after being placed in service.

b. Eighty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within two full years after being placed in service.

c. Sixty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within three full years after being placed in service.

d. Forty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within four full years after being placed in service.

e. Twenty percent of the tax credit claimed under this section if the property ceases to be eligible for the tax credit within five full years after being placed in service.

98 Acts, ch 1084, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1213, §2, 10; 2004 Acts, ch 1003, §5, 12; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §49, 68, 69

Referred to in §15.119, 15.335A, 15E.196, 432.12C

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15.334 Exemption from taxation for machinery, equipment, and computers. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

15.334A Sales and use tax exemption. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

15.335 Research activities credit.

1. a. An eligible business may claim a corporate tax credit for increasing research activities in this state during the period the eligible business is participating in the program.

b. For purposes of this section, “*research activities*” includes the development and deployment of innovative renewable energy generation components manufactured or

assembled in this state. For purposes of this section, “*innovative renewable energy generation components*” does not include a component with more than two hundred megawatts of installed effective nameplate capacity.

c. The tax credits for innovative renewable energy generation components shall not exceed two million dollars.

2. a. In the case of an eligible business whose gross revenues do not exceed twenty million dollars per year, the credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Ten percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Ten percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

b. In the case of an eligible business whose gross revenues exceed twenty million dollars per year, the credit equals the sum of the following:

(1) Three percent of the excess of qualified research expenses during the tax year over the base amount for the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

(2) Three percent of the basic research payments determined under section 41(e)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code during the tax year based upon the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities.

3. For purposes of subsection 2, the state’s apportioned share of the qualifying expenditures for increasing research activities is a percent equal to the ratio of qualified research expenditures in this state to total qualified research expenditures.

4. a. In lieu of the credit amount computed in subsection 2, an eligible business may elect to compute the credit amount for qualified research expenses incurred in this state in a manner consistent with the alternative simplified credit described in section 41(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. The taxpayer may make this election regardless of the method used for the taxpayer’s federal income tax. The election made under this paragraph is for the tax year and the taxpayer may use another or the same method for any subsequent year.

b. For purposes of the alternate credit computation method in paragraph “a”, the credit percentages applicable to qualified research expenses described in section 41(c)(5)(A) and clause (ii) of section 41(c)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code are as follows:

(1) In the case of an eligible business whose gross revenues do not exceed twenty million dollars per year, the credit percentages are seven percent and three percent, respectively.

(2) In the case of an eligible business whose gross revenues exceed twenty million dollars per year, the credit percentages are two and one-tenth percent and nine-tenths percent, respectively.

5. The credit allowed in this section is in addition to the credit authorized in section 422.10 and section 422.33, subsection 5. However, if the alternative credit computation method is used in section 422.10 or section 422.33, subsection 5, the credit allowed in this section shall also be computed using that method.

6. If the eligible business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust.

7. a. For purposes of this section, “*base amount*”, “*basic research payment*”, and “*qualified research expense*” mean the same as defined for the federal credit for increasing research activities under section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for the alternative simplified credit such amounts are for research conducted within this state.

b. For purposes of this section, “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2013, and as amended by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-240.

8. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the taxable year shall be refunded with interest computed under section 422.25. In lieu of claiming a refund, a taxpayer may elect to

have the overpayment shown on its final, completed return credited to the tax liability for the following year.

9. The department of revenue shall by February 15 of each year issue an annual report to the general assembly containing the total amount of all claims made by employers under this section, and the portion of the claims issued as refunds, for all claims processed during the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the name of each claimant for whom a tax credit in excess of five hundred thousand dollars was issued and the amount of the credit received.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §12; 94 Acts, ch 1165, §44; 96 Acts, ch 1199, §4; 97 Acts, ch 135, §1, 9; 98 Acts, ch 1078, §1, 10, 14; 99 Acts, ch 95, §1, 12, 13; 2000 Acts, ch 1146, §1, 9, 11; 2000 Acts, ch 1194, §1, 21; 2001 Acts, ch 127, §1, 9, 10; 2002 Acts, ch 1069, §1, 10, 14; 2003 Acts, ch 139, §1, 11, 12; 2004 Acts, ch 1073, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 24, §1, 10, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §70; 2006 Acts, ch 1140, §1, 10, 11; 2007 Acts, ch 12, §1, 7, 8; 2008 Acts, ch 1011, §1, 9; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 171, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §102, 153, 232; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §7, 8; 2011 Acts, ch 41, §8, 9, 14 – 16; 2012 Acts, ch 1007, §1, 7, 8; 2013 Acts, ch 1, §1, 7, 8

Referred to in §2.48, 15.119, 15.335A, 15E.196, 422.10, 422.33

Internal Revenue Code definition is updated regularly; for applicable definition in a prior tax year, refer to Iowa Acts and Code for that year

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

2010 amendment applies to tax credits awarded on or after July 1, 2010; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §8

2011 amendment to subsection 4 takes effect April 12, 2011, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2010, for tax credits awarded on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 41, §14, 15

2013 amendment to subsection 7, paragraph b, takes effect February 14, 2013, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for tax years beginning on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 1, §7, 8

Subsection 7, paragraph b amended

15.335A Tax incentives.

1. Tax incentives are available to eligible businesses as provided in this section. The incentives are based upon the number of jobs created or retained that pay at least one hundred twenty percent of the qualifying wage threshold and the amount of the qualifying investment made according to the following schedule:

a. The number of jobs is zero and economic activity is furthered by the qualifying investment and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to one percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to one percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to one percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

b. The number of jobs is one but not more than five and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to two percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to two percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to two percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

c. The number of jobs is six but not more than ten and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to three percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to three percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment

tax credit of up to three percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

d. The number of jobs is eleven but not more than fifteen and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to four percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to four percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to four percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

e. The number of jobs is sixteen or more and the amount of the qualifying investment is one of the following:

(1) Less than one hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentive is the investment tax credit of up to five percent.

(2) At least one hundred thousand dollars but less than five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to five percent and the sales tax refund.

(3) At least five hundred thousand dollars, then the tax incentives are the investment tax credit of up to five percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

f. The number of jobs is thirty-one but not more than forty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to six percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

g. The number of jobs is forty-one but not more than sixty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to seven percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

h. The number of jobs is sixty-one but not more than eighty and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to eight percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

i. The number of jobs is eighty-one but not more than one hundred and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to nine percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

j. The number of jobs is at least one hundred one and the amount of the qualifying investment is at least ten million dollars, then the tax incentives are the local property tax exemption, the investment tax credit of up to ten percent, the sales tax refund, and the additional research and development tax credit.

2. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Additional research and development tax credit*” means the research activities credit as provided under section 15.335.

b. “*Investment tax credit*” means the investment tax credit or the insurance premium tax credit as provided under section 15.333 or 15.333A, respectively.

c. “*Local property tax exemption*” means the property tax exemption as provided under section 15.332.

d. “*Sales tax refund*” means the sales and use tax refund as provided under section 15.331A or the corporate tax credit for certain sales taxes paid by third-party developers as provided under section 15.331C.

3. The authority shall negotiate the amount of tax incentives provided to an applicant under the program in accordance with this section.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §50, 69; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §160; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §16; 2010 Acts, ch 1009, §1, 4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §84, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §9 – 12

Referred to in §15.119, 15.333, 15.333A, 15.335B

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15.335B Assistance for certain programs and projects.

1. *a.* Under the authority provided in section 15.106A, there shall be established one or more funds within the state treasury, under the control of the authority, to be used for purposes of this section.

b. A fund established for purposes of this section shall consist of any moneys appropriated to the authority for purposes of this section, or moneys otherwise accruing to the authority and deposited in the fund for purposes of this section.

c. Interest or earnings on moneys in a fund used for the purposes of this section, and all repayments or recaptures of the assistance provided under this section, shall accrue to the authority and shall be used for purposes of this section, notwithstanding section 12C.7. Moneys in a fund are not subject to section 8.33.

2. *a.* The moneys in a fund established for purposes of this section, as described in subsection 1, shall be allocated by the authority in appropriate amounts to be used for the following purposes:

(1) For providing project completion assistance to eligible businesses under this part and for program support of such assistance.

(2) For providing economic development region financial assistance under section 15E.232, subsections 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

(3) For providing financial assistance for business accelerators pursuant to section 15E.351.

(4) For deposit in the innovation and commercialization fund created pursuant to section 15.412.

(5) For providing financial assistance to businesses engaged in disaster recovery.

(6) For deposit in the entrepreneur investment awards program fund pursuant to section 15E.363.

b. Each fiscal year, the authority shall estimate the amount of revenues available for purposes of this section and shall develop a budget appropriate for the expenditure of the revenues available.

3. In providing assistance under this section, the authority shall make a determination as to the amount and type of assistance that is most appropriate for facilitating the successful completion of an eligible business's project. Before making such a determination, the authority shall do all of the following:

a. Consider a business's eligibility for the tax incentives available under section 15.335A and ensure that the amount of assistance to be provided appropriately complements the amount and type of tax incentives to be provided.

b. Consider the amount of private sector investment to be leveraged by the project, including the eligible business's equity investment, debt financing, and any venture capital or foreign investment available, and make a good-faith effort to provide only the amount of incentives and assistance necessary to facilitate the project's successful completion.

c. Consider the amount and type of the local community match. The authority may provide assistance to an early-stage business in a high-growth industry regardless of the amount of local match involved.

d. Calculate the fiscal impact ratio of the project and use it to guide the provision of incentives and assistance under this part.

e. Evaluate the quality of the project based on the factors described in section 15.329, subsection 3, and any other relevant factors.

f. Ensure that the combined amount of incentives and assistance are appropriate to the size of the project, to the value of the project, to the fiscal impact ratio of the project, and to any other relevant factors.

4. Each eligible business receiving assistance under this section shall enter into an agreement with the authority and the agreement shall meet the requirements of sections 15.330 and 15.330A.

2012 Acts, ch 1126, §13

Referred to in §15.119, 15.327, 15.330, 15E.231, 15E.232, 15E.233, 15E.351, 159A.6B, 266.19, 455B.104

15.335C Economically distressed areas.

1. *a.* Notwithstanding section 15.329, subsection 1, paragraph “c”, the authority may provide tax incentives or project completion assistance under this part to an eligible business paying less than one hundred twenty percent of the qualifying wage threshold if that business is located in an economically distressed area.

b. A business in an economically distressed area receiving incentives or assistance pursuant to this section shall be required to pay at least one hundred percent of the qualifying wage threshold.

2. For purposes of this section, “*economically distressed area*” means a county that ranks among the bottom twenty-five of all Iowa counties, as measured by one of the following:

a. Average monthly unemployment level for the most recent twelve-month period.

b. Average annualized unemployment level for the most recent five-year period.

2012 Acts, ch 1126, §14

Referred to in §15.119

15.336 Other incentives.

An eligible business may receive other applicable federal, state, and local incentives and credits in addition to those provided in this part.

94 Acts, ch 1008, §13; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §51, 68, 69; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §161

Referred to in §15.119

15.337 Waiver of program qualification requirements. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69.

PART 14

15.338 and 15.339 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15.340 Reserved.

PART 15

15.341 Workforce development fund program.

This part shall be known as the “*Workforce Development Fund*” program.

95 Acts, ch 184, §1

Referred to in §15.108

15.342 Purpose.

The purpose of this part shall be to provide a mechanism for funding workforce development programs listed in section 15.343, subsection 2, in order to more efficiently meet the needs identified within those individual programs.

95 Acts, ch 184, §2

15.342A Workforce development fund account.

A workforce development fund account is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the authority. The account shall receive funds pursuant to section 422.16A up to a maximum of four million dollars per year.

96 Acts, ch 1180, §1; 99 Acts, ch 183, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1196, §1, 10; 2000 Acts, ch 1230, §15, 35; 2001 Acts, ch 188, §21; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 137, §32

Referred to in §15.343, 422.16A

Section amended

15.343 Workforce development fund.

1. a. A workforce development fund is created as a revolving fund in the state treasury under the control of the authority consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly for that purpose and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority from the federal government or private sources for placement in the fund. The fund shall also include moneys appropriated to the fund from the workforce development fund account established in section 15.342A.

b. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the workforce development fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the workforce development fund for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years.

2. The assets of the fund shall be used by the authority for the following programs and purposes:

a. Projects under chapter 260F. The authority shall require a match from all businesses participating in a training project under chapter 260F.

b. Apprenticeship programs under section 260C.44, including new or statewide building trades apprenticeship programs.

c. To cover the costs of the administration of workforce development programs and services available through the authority. A portion of these funds may be used to support efforts by the community colleges to provide workforce services to Iowa employers.

3. Moneys in the workforce development fund shall be allocated as follows:

a. Three million dollars shall be used for purposes provided in section 260F.6.

b. One million dollars shall be used for purposes provided in section 260F.6B.

95 Acts, ch 184, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1180, §2, 4 – 6; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §5 – 7; 99 Acts, ch 183, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1230, §16; 2001 Acts, ch 188, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1122, §10, 11; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 141, §32

Referred to in §15.342

Subsection 2, paragraphs a and d stricken and former paragraphs b, c, and e redesignated as a, b, and c respectively

15.344 Common system — assessment and tracking.

The authority shall use information from the customer tracking system administered by the department of workforce development under section 84A.5 to determine the economic impact of the programs. To the extent possible, the authority shall track individuals and businesses who have received assistance or services through the fund to determine whether the assistance or services have resulted in increased wages paid to the individuals or paid by the businesses.

96 Acts, ch 1180, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15.345 and 15.346 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1180, § 20.

15.347 and 15.348 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1186, § 26. See § 84A.8.

PART 16

15.349 Shelter assistance fund. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1031, § 267. See § 16.41.

15.350 Reserved.

PART 17

15.351 through 15.354 Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1097, § 4.

15.355 through 15.360 Reserved.

PART 18

15.361 through 15.367 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1225, § 21, 40.

15.368 World food prize award and support.

1. Commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, there is annually appropriated from the general fund of the state to the authority one million dollars for the support of the world food prize award.

2. The Iowa state capitol is designated as the primary location for the annual ceremony to award the world food prize.

2008 Acts, ch 1191, §30; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Appropriation of \$750,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §50, 71; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §3

Appropriation of \$800,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013; 2013 Acts, ch 137, §3

Appropriation of \$400,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014; 2013 Acts, ch 137, §18

Section not amended; footnotes revised

15.369 and 15.370 Reserved.

PART 19

15.371 through 15.373 Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1174, § 30. See chapter 15F.

15.374 through 15.380 Reserved.

PART 20

15.381 through 15.387 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 150, § 67 – 69. See § 15.326 through 15.336.

15.388 through 15.390 Reserved.

PART 21

15.391 Short title. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1136, § 38 – 41.

Section repeal applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for tax years beginning on or after that date, and does not apply to contracts or agreements entered into on or before May 25, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §39, 40

15.392 Purpose. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1136, § 38 – 41.

Section repeal applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for tax years beginning on or after that date, and does not apply to contracts or agreements entered into on or before May 25, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §39, 40

15.393 Film, television, and video project promotion program — tax credits and income exclusion. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1136, § 38 – 41.

Section repeal applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for tax years beginning on or after that date, and does not apply to contracts or agreements entered into on or before May 25, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1136, §39, 40

15.394 through 15.400 Reserved.

PART 22

15.401 Renewable fuels. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1169, § 26, 30. See § 159A.14.

15.402 through 15.409 Reserved.

PART 23

15.410 Definitions.

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Innovative business*” means the same as defined in section 15E.52.
2. “*Internship*” means temporary employment of a student that focuses on providing the student with work experience in the student’s field of study.

2013 Acts, ch 90, §7, 257

NEW section

15.411 Innovative business development — internships — technical and financial assistance.

1. The authority may contract with service providers on a case-by-case basis for services related to statewide commercialization development of innovative businesses. Services provided shall include all of the following:

a. Assistance provided directly to businesses by experienced serial entrepreneurs for all of the following activities:

- (1) Business plan development.
- (2) Due diligence.
- (3) Market assessments.
- (4) Technology assessments.
- (5) Other planning activities.

b. Operation and coordination of various available competitive seed and prototype development funds.

c. Connecting businesses to private angel investors and the venture capital community.

d. Assistance in obtaining access to an experienced pool of managers and operations talent that can staff, mentor, or advise start-up enterprises.

e. Support and advice for accessing sources of early stage financing.

2. The authority shall establish and administer a program to provide financial and technical assistance to encourage prototype and concept development activities by innovative businesses that have a clear potential to lead to commercially viable products or services within a reasonable period of time. Financial assistance shall be awarded on a per project basis upon board approval. In order to receive financial assistance, an applicant must demonstrate the ability to secure one dollar of nonstate moneys for every two dollars received from the authority. For purposes of this section, “*financial assistance*” means assistance provided only from the funds, rights, and assets legally available to the authority pursuant to this chapter and includes but is not limited to assistance in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and royalty payments.

3. The authority shall establish and administer an innovative businesses internship program for Iowa students. For purposes of this subsection, “*Iowa student*” means a student of an Iowa community college, private college, or institution of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents, or a student who graduated from high school in Iowa but now attends an institution of higher learning outside the state of Iowa. The purpose of the program is to link Iowa students to small and medium sized Iowa firms through internship opportunities. An Iowa employer may receive financial assistance in an amount of one dollar for every two dollars paid by the employer to an intern. The amount of financial assistance shall not exceed three thousand one hundred dollars for any single internship, or nine thousand three hundred dollars for any single employer. In order to be eligible to

receive financial assistance under this subsection, the employer must have five hundred or fewer employees and must be an innovative business. The authority shall encourage youth who reside in economically distressed areas, youth adjudicated to have committed a delinquent act, and youth transitioning out of foster care to participate in the internship program.

4. a. (1) The authority shall establish and administer an outreach program for purposes of assisting businesses with applications to the federal small business innovation research and small business technology transfer programs.

(2) The goals of this assistance are to increase the number of successful phase II small business innovation research grant proposals in the state, increase the amount of such grant funds awarded in the state, stimulate subsequent investment by industry, venture capital, and other sources, and encourage businesses to commercialize promising technologies.

b. (1) In administering the program, the authority may provide technical and financial assistance to businesses. Financial assistance provided pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars to any single business.

(2) The authority may require successful applicants to repay the amount of financial assistance received, but shall not require unsuccessful applicants to repay such assistance. Any moneys repaid pursuant to this subsection may be used to provide financial assistance to other applicants.

c. The authority may also provide financial assistance for purposes of helping businesses meet the matching funds requirements of the federal small business innovation research and small business technology transfer programs.

d. The authority may contract with outside service providers for assistance with the programs described in this subsection or may delegate the functions to be performed under this subsection to the corporation pursuant to section 15.106B.

5. a. The authority shall establish and administer a program to accelerate the generation and development of innovative ideas and businesses. The program shall include assistance for the expansion of the proof of commercial relevance concept, the expansion of investment in applied research, and support for a manufacturing extension partnership program.

b. The authority may contract with outside service providers for assistance with the program described in this subsection or may delegate the functions to be performed under this subsection to the corporation pursuant to section 15.106B.

6. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this section.

2007 Acts, ch 122, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1122, §17 – 19; 2009 Acts, ch 82, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1009, §2, 4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §17; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §31; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §8

Referred to in §15.106B, 15.412

Subsection 1 stricken and former subsections 2 – 7 renumbered as 1 – 6

15.412 Innovation and commercialization development fund.

1. a. An innovation and commercialization development fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the authority. The fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to the authority and any other moneys available to, obtained, or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund.

b. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this section, and recaptures of financial assistance shall be credited to the fund. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the authority and, with the approval of the board, shall be used to facilitate agreements, enhance commercialization, and increase the availability of skilled workers in innovative businesses. Such moneys shall not be used for the support of retail businesses, health care businesses, or other businesses requiring a professional license.

3. Moneys in the fund may also be used for the following purposes:

a. For assistance to entities providing student internship opportunities.

- b. For assistance to entities engaged in prototype and concept development activities.
 - c. For developing a statewide commercialization network.
 - d. For establishing and administering the programs described in section 15.411.
- 2009 Acts, ch 82, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §32
 Referred to in §15.116, 15.335B

15.413 through 15.420 Reserved.

PART 24

15.421 **Generation Iowa commission.** Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 122, § 13, 14.

CHAPTER 15A

USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS
 TO AID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Legislative findings; 87 Acts, ch 183, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1008, §1
 For provisions regarding transition of department of economic development employees to the economic development authority and limitations on the Iowa innovation corporation's employment of former department employees, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §19
 For provisions regarding continuation of financial assistance by the economic development authority, transfer of funds under the control of the department of economic development to the economic development authority, continuation of licenses, permits, or contracts by the economic development authority, continuation of financial assistance awards under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, and availability of federal funds to employ certain personnel, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §20, 89

	GENERAL PROVISIONS	15A.6	State assistance for federal project. Repealed effective January 1, 1996, by its own terms; 92 Acts, ch 1223, §1.
15A.1	Economic development — public purpose — environmental protection and waste disposal requirements.	15A.7	Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding.
15A.2	Conflicts of interest.	15A.8	Loans payable from new jobs credit from withholding.
15A.3	Public economic development assistance — violations — criminal penalties.		
15A.4	Competitive programs — good neighbor agreement — additional consideration.		QUALITY JOBS ENTERPRISE ZONE
15A.5	Reserved.	15A.9	Quality jobs enterprise zone — state assistance. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1110, §16.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

15A.1 Economic development — public purpose — environmental protection and waste disposal requirements.

1. a. Economic development is a public purpose for which the state, a city, or a county may provide grants, loans, guarantees, tax incentives, and other financial assistance to or for the benefit of private persons.

b. For purposes of this chapter, “*economic development*” means private or joint public and private investment involving the creation of new jobs and income or the retention of existing jobs and income that would otherwise be lost.

2. Before public funds are used for grants, loans, tax incentives, or other financial

assistance to private persons or on behalf of private persons for economic development, the governing body of the state, city, county, or other public body dispensing those funds or the governing body's designee, shall determine that a public purpose will reasonably be accomplished by the dispensing or use of those funds. In determining whether the funds should be dispensed, the governing body or designee of the governing body shall consider any or all of the following factors:

a. Businesses that add diversity to or generate new opportunities for the Iowa economy should be favored over those that do not.

b. Development policies in the dispensing of the funds should attract, retain, or expand businesses that produce exports or import substitutes or which generate tourism-related activities.

c. Development policies in the dispensing or use of the funds should be targeted toward businesses that generate public gains and benefits, which gains and benefits are warranted in comparison to the amount of the funds dispensed.

d. Development policies in dispensing the funds should not be used to attract a business presently located within the state to relocate to another portion of the state unless the business is considering in good faith to relocate outside the state or unless the relocation is related to an expansion which will generate significant new job creation. Jobs created as a result of other jobs in similar Iowa businesses being displaced shall not be considered direct jobs for the purpose of dispensing funds.

3. In addition to the requirements of subsection 2, a state agency shall not provide a grant, loan, or other financial assistance to a private person or on behalf of a private person unless the business for whose benefit the financial assistance is to be provided meets, to the satisfaction of the state agency, all of the following:

a. The business makes a report detailing the circumstances of its violations, if any, of a federal or state environmental protection statute, regulation, or rule within the previous five years. The state agency shall take into consideration before allowing financial assistance this report of the business.

b. If the business generates solid or hazardous waste, that the business conducts in-house audits and management plans to reduce the amount of the waste and to safely dispose of the waste. For purposes of this paragraph, a business may, in lieu of conducting in-house audits, authorize the department of natural resources or the Iowa waste reduction center established under section 268.4 to provide the audits.

4. A state agency shall disburse public moneys used for grants, loans, tax incentives, or other financial assistance for economic development without discrimination or without the use of terms or conditions which are more onerous than those regularly extended to persons of similar economic backgrounds and based on an applicant's age, color, creed, national origin, race, religion, marital status, sex, physical disability, or familial status.

5. In addition to the other requirements of this section, a state agency may give additional consideration or additional points in the application of rating or evaluation criteria in providing a grant, loan, or other financial assistance for economic development-related purposes to a person or business for whose benefit the financial assistance is to be provided if the person or business is located in an area that meets one of the following criteria:

a. The area is a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291.

b. The area is a blighted area as defined in section 403.17.

c. The area is located in a city or county that meets the distress criteria provided under the enterprise zone program in section 15E.194, subsection 1 or 2.

87 Acts, ch 183, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1125, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1239, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1008, §14, 15; 99 Acts, ch 197, §22; 2001 Acts, ch 7, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 156, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §27; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §124

15A.2 Conflicts of interest.

1. a. If a member of the governing body of a city or county or an employee of a state, city, or county board, agency, commission, or other governmental entity of the state, city, or county has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a private person for which grants, loans, guarantees, tax incentives, or other financial assistance may be provided by the

governing board or governmental entity, the interest shall be disclosed to that governing body or governmental entity in writing. The member or employee having the interest shall not participate in the decision-making process with regard to the providing of such financial assistance to the private person.

b. Employment by a public body, its agencies, or institutions or by any other person having such an interest shall not be deemed an indicia of an interest by the employee or of any ownership or control by the employee of interests of the employee's employer.

c. The word "*participate*" or "*participation*" shall be deemed not to include discussion or debate preliminary to a vote of a local governing body or agency upon proposed ordinances or resolutions relating to such a project or any abstention from such a vote.

d. The designation of a bank or trust company as depository, paying agent, or agent for investment of funds shall not be deemed a matter of interest or personal interest.

e. Stock ownership in a corporation having such an interest shall not be deemed an indicia of an interest or of ownership or control by the person owning the stocks when less than five percent of the outstanding stock of the corporation is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by that person.

f. The phrase "*decision-making process*" shall not be deemed to include resolutions advisory to the local governing body or agency by any citizens group, board, body, or commission designated to serve a purely advisory approving or recommending function for economic development.

2. A violation of a provision of this section is misconduct in office under section 721.2. However, a decision of the governing board or governmental entity is not invalid because of the participation of the member or employee in the decision-making process or because of a vote cast by a member or employee in violation of this section unless the participation or vote was decisive in the awarding of the financial assistance.

87 Acts, ch 183, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §12; 94 Acts, ch 1008, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §125

15A.3 Public economic development assistance — violations — criminal penalties.

A person who engages in deception and knowingly makes or causes to be made, directly or indirectly, a false statement in writing, for the purpose of procuring economic development assistance from a state agency or political subdivision, for the benefit of the person or for whom the person is acting, is guilty of a fraudulent practice in the first degree as defined in section 714.9. For purposes of this section, "*deception*" means deception as defined in section 702.9.

90 Acts, ch 1135, §1

15A.4 Competitive programs — good neighbor agreement — additional consideration.

For any program providing financial assistance for economic development in which the assistance is provided on a competitive basis, a business which enters into a good neighbor agreement shall receive extra consideration of at least ten points or the equivalent. A good neighbor agreement is an enforceable contract between the business and a community group or coalition of community groups which requires the business to adhere to negotiated environmental, economic, labor, or other social and community standards.

A business which fails to abide by the good neighbor agreement shall repay all financial assistance received under the program.

96 Acts, ch 1219, §96

15A.5 Reserved.

15A.6 State assistance for federal project. Repealed effective January 1, 1996, by its own terms; 92 Acts, ch 1223, §1.

15A.7 Supplemental new jobs credit from withholding.

In order to promote the creation of additional high-quality new jobs within the state, an agreement under section 260E.3 may include a provision for a supplemental new jobs credit

from withholding from jobs created under the agreement. A provision in an agreement for which a supplemental credit from withholding is included shall provide for the following:

1. That the project shall be administered in the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding in an amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the employer pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

2. That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

3. That the employer shall agree to pay wages for the jobs for which the credit is taken of at least the laborshed wage, as calculated by the authority pursuant to section 15.327, subsection 13. Eligibility for the supplemental credit shall be based on a one-time determination of starting wages by the community college.

4. To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including, but not limited to, providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

96 Acts, ch 1180, §8; 97 Acts, ch 23, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §25; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §15

Referred to in §15A.8, 422.16A

15A.8 Loans payable from new jobs credit from withholding.

1. As an additional means to provide moneys for the payment of the costs of a new jobs training project or multiple projects under chapter 260E and this chapter, a community college may make an advance or loan, including an interfund transfer or a loan from moneys on hand and legally available, to be paid from the same sources and secured in the same manner as certificates described in sections 15A.7 and 260E.6.

2. Revenues from a job training agreement received prior to the completion by a business of its repayment obligation for a project and not pledged to certificates, loans, or advances, and not necessary for the payment of principal and interest maturing on such certificates, loans, or advances, may be applied by the community college to the reduction of any other outstanding certificates, loans, or advances.

98 Acts, ch 1225, §22

Referred to in §422.16A

QUALITY JOBS ENTERPRISE ZONE

15A.9 Quality jobs enterprise zone — state assistance. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1110, § 16.

CHAPTER 15B

RESERVED

CHAPTER 15C

WORLD TRADE CENTER

Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, §67

CHAPTER 15D

MIDWEST NUCLEAR COMPACT

Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, §67

CHAPTER 15E

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Referred to in §12C.6A, 15.106A, 15.106B

For provisions regarding transition of department of economic development employees to the economic development authority and limitations on the Iowa innovation corporation's employment of former department employees, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §19
 For provisions regarding continuation of financial assistance by the economic development authority, transfer of funds under the control of the department of economic development to the economic development authority, continuation of licenses, permits, or contracts by the economic development authority, continuation of financial assistance awards under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, and availability of federal funds to employ certain personnel, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §20, 89

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DIVISION I GENERAL PROVISIONS

15E.1 Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*authority*” means the economic development authority created in section 15.105.

2002 Acts, ch 1119, §6; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §57, 89

15E.2 through 15E.10 Reserved.

DIVISION II CORPORATION FOR RECEIVING AND DISBURSING FUNDS

15E.11 Corporation for receiving and disbursing funds.

The Iowa development commission is hereby authorized to form a corporation under the provisions of chapter 504, Code 1989, for the purpose of receiving and disbursing funds from public or private sources to be used to further the overall development and well-being of the state.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28.11]

C93, §15E.11

2003 Acts, ch 108, §7

Referred to in §15.108, 15E.14, 15E.15, 15E.16

15E.12 and 15E.13 Reserved.

15E.14 Incorporators.

The incorporators of the corporation formed under sections 15E.11, 15E.15 and 15E.16, shall be:

1. The chairperson of the Iowa development commission.
2. The director of the Iowa development commission.
3. A member of the Iowa development commission selected by the chairperson.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28.14]

C93, §15E.14

Referred to in §15.108, 15E.15, 15E.16

15E.15 Board of directors.

The board of directors of the corporation formed under sections 15E.11, 15E.14 and 15E.16 shall be the members of the Iowa development commission or their successors in office.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28.15]

C93, §15E.15

Referred to in §15.108, 15E.14, 15E.16

15E.16 Accepting grants in aid.

The corporation formed under sections 15E.11, 15E.14 and 15E.15 is hereby authorized to accept grants of money or property from the federal government or any other source and may upon its own order use its money, property or other resources for any of the purposes herein.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28.16]

C93, §15E.16

Referred to in §15.108, 15E.14, 15E.15

DIVISION III

REGULATORY INFORMATION AND
ASSISTANCE

15E.17 Regulatory information service.

1. The economic development authority shall provide a regulatory information service. The purpose of the service shall be to provide a center of information where a person interested in establishing a commercial facility or engaging in a commercial activity may be informed of any registration, license, or other approval of a state regulatory agency that is required for that facility or activity or of the existence of standards, criteria, or requirements which the laws of this state require that facility or activity to meet.

2. Each state agency which requires a permit, license, or other regulatory approval or maintains standards or criteria with which an activity or facility must comply shall inform the economic development authority of the following:

- a. The activity or facility that is subject to regulation.
- b. The existence of any threshold levels which would exempt the activity or facility from regulation.
- c. The nature of the regulatory program.
- d. The amount of any fees.
- e. How to apply for any permits or regulatory approvals.
- f. A brief statement of the purpose of requiring the permit or regulatory approval or requiring compliance with the standards or criteria.

3. Each state agency shall promptly inform the economic development authority of any changes in the information provided under subsection 2 or the establishment of a new regulatory program. The information provided to or disseminated by the authority shall not be binding upon the regulatory program of a state agency; however, a person shall not be subject to the imposition of a penalty for failure to comply with a regulatory program if the person demonstrates that the person relied upon information provided by the authority

indicating compliance was not required and either ceases the activity upon notification by the regulatory agency or brings the activity or facility into compliance.

4. Subsections 2 and 3 do not apply to the following:

a. The utilities division of the department of commerce insofar as the information relates to public utilities.

b. The banking division of the department of commerce.

c. The credit union division of the department of commerce.

[82 Acts, ch 1099, §1]

C83, §28.17

C93, §15E.17

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §14; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.108

15E.18 Site development consultations — certificates of readiness.

1. a. The authority shall consult with local governments and local economic development officials in regard to site development techniques. For purposes of this section, “*site development techniques*” include environmental evaluations, property and wetland delineation, and historical evaluations.

b. The authority may charge a fee for providing site development consultations. The fee shall not exceed the reasonable cost to the authority of providing the consultations. The amount of any fees collected by the authority shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. a. A local government or local economic development official involved with the development of a site may apply to the authority for a certificate of readiness verifying that the site is ready for development.

b. The authority shall develop criteria for evaluating various types of sites in order to determine whether a particular site is ready for development based on the site’s individual circumstances and the economic development goals of the applicant.

c. The authority shall review applications for certificates of readiness and may issue a certificate of readiness to any site that meets the criteria developed under paragraph “b”.

3. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the implementation of this section.

2003 Acts, ch 158, §1; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §130, 133

[2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §130, 133 amendments to section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §36; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15E.19 Regulatory assistance.

1. The economic development authority shall coordinate all regulatory assistance for the state of Iowa. Each state agency administering regulatory programs for business shall maintain a coordinator within the office of the director or the administrative division of the state agency. Each coordinator shall do all of the following:

a. Serve as the state agency’s primary contact for regulatory affairs with the economic development authority.

b. Provide information regarding regulatory requirements to businesses and represent the state agency to the private sector.

c. Monitor permit applications and provide timely permit status information to the economic development authority.

d. Require regulatory staff participation in negotiations and discussions with businesses.

e. Notify the economic development authority regarding proposed rulemaking activities that impact a regulatory program and any subsequent changes to a regulatory program.

2. The economic development authority shall, in consultation with the coordinators described in this section, examine, and to the extent permissible, assist in the implementation of methods, including the possible establishment of an electronic database, to streamline the process for issuing permits to business.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1122, §12; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

15E.20 Reserved.

15E.21 Iowa business resource centers.

The authority shall establish an Iowa business resource center program for purposes of locating Iowa business resource centers in the state. The authority shall partner with another entity wanting to assist with economic growth and establish an Iowa business resource center. Operational duties of a center shall focus on providing information and referrals to entrepreneurs and businesses. Operational duties of a center shall be determined pursuant to a memorandum of agreement between the authority and the other entity.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15E.22 through 15E.24 Reserved.

DIVISION IV

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

15E.25 through 15E.29 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, §19.

15E.30 through 15E.40 Reserved.

DIVISION V

INVESTMENTS IN QUALIFYING
BUSINESSES AND COMMUNITY-BASED
SEED CAPITAL FUNDS — TAX CREDIT

Referred to in §2.48

15E.41 Purpose.

The purpose of this division is to enhance the quality of life for citizens of this state through the increased availability of and accessibility to venture capital, particularly at the seed capital investment stage, which encourages the creation of wealth through high-paid, new jobs that increase the wage base and promote industrial development and innovative products that use new technology. The purpose of this division is also to encourage individuals to invest seed capital in Iowa businesses and in community-based seed capital funds.

2002 Acts, ch 1006, §1, 13

15E.42 Definitions.

For purposes of this division, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Affiliate*” means a spouse, child, or sibling of an investor or a corporation, partnership, or trust in which an investor has a controlling equity interest or in which an investor exercises management control.

2. “*Authority*” means the economic development authority created in section 15.105.

3. “*Investor*” means a person making a cash investment in a qualifying business or in a community-based seed capital fund. “*Investor*” does not include a person that holds at least a seventy percent ownership interest as an owner, member, or shareholder in a qualifying business.

4. “*Near equity*” means debt that may be converted to equity at the option of the debt holder, and royalty agreements.

5. “*Qualifying business*” means a business meeting the criteria defined in section 15E.44.

2002 Acts, ch 1006, §2, 13; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §75; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §95, 159; 2004 Acts, ch 1148, §1, 7; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §37, 46, 47, 71

2011 amendment to subsection 2 applies retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning and investments made on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §47

15E.43 Investment tax credits.

1. *a.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, a tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for a portion of a taxpayer's equity investment, as provided in subsection 2, in a qualifying business or a community-based seed capital fund. An individual may claim a tax credit under this paragraph of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

b. A tax credit shall be allowed only for an investment made in the form of cash to purchase equity in a qualifying business or in a community-based seed capital fund. A taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer redeems the tax credit.

c. In the case of a tax credit allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, division II, where the taxpayer died prior to redeeming the entire tax credit, the remaining credit can be redeemed on the decedent's final income tax return.

2. A tax credit shall equal twenty percent of the taxpayer's equity investment. The maximum amount of a tax credit for an investment by an investor in any one qualifying business shall be fifty thousand dollars. Each year, an investor and all affiliates of the investor shall not claim tax credits under this section for more than five different investments in five different qualifying businesses.

3. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. An investment made prior to January 1, 2002, shall not qualify for a tax credit under this division.

4. The authority shall not issue tax credits under this section in excess of the amount approved by the authority for any one fiscal year pursuant to section 15.119.

5. A tax credit shall not be redeemed during any tax year beginning prior to January 1, 2005. A tax credit shall not be transferable to any other taxpayer.

6. The authority shall develop a system for registration and authorization of tax credits authorized pursuant to this division and shall control distribution of all tax credits distributed to investors pursuant to this division. The authority shall develop rules for the qualification and administration of qualifying businesses and community-based seed capital funds. The department of revenue shall adopt these criteria as administrative rules and any other rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this division.

7. The authority may cooperate with the small business development centers in an effort to disseminate information regarding the availability of tax credits for investments in qualifying businesses under this division. The authority may also cooperate with the small business development centers to develop a standard seed capital application form that the small business development centers may submit to the authority on behalf of clients seeking seed capital. The authority shall distribute copies of the application forms to all community-based seed capital funds and potential individual investors.

2002 Acts, ch 1006, §3, 13; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §76; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §96, 97, 159; 2004 Acts, ch 1148, §2, 7; 2005 Acts, ch 157, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §83; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §38, 46, 47, 71

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.44, 15E.45, 422.11F, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12C, 533.329

2011 amendment to subsection 4 applies retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning and investments made on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §47

15E.44 Qualifying businesses.

1. In order for an equity investment to qualify for a tax credit, the business in which the equity investment is made shall, within one hundred twenty days of the date of the first investment, notify the authority of the names, addresses, shares issued, consideration paid for the shares, and the amount of any tax credits, of all shareholders who may initially qualify

for the tax credits, and the earliest year in which the tax credits may be redeemed. The list of shareholders who may qualify for the tax credits shall be amended as new equity investments are sold or as any information on the list shall change.

2. In order to be a qualifying business, a business must meet all of the following criteria:

- a. The principal business operations of the business are located in this state.
- b. The business has been in operation for six years or less.
- c. The business has an owner who has successfully completed one of the following:

- (1) An entrepreneurial venture development curriculum.

- (2) Three years of relevant business experience.

- (3) A four-year college degree in business management, business administration, or a related field.

- (4) Other training or experience as the authority may specify by rule or order as sufficient to increase the probability of success of the qualifying business.

- d. The business is not a business engaged primarily in retail sales, real estate, or the provision of health care or other services that require a professional license.

- e. The business shall not have a net worth that exceeds five million dollars.

- f. The business shall have secured, within twenty-four months following the first date on which the equity investments qualifying for tax credits have been made, total equity or near equity financing equal to at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars.

3. A qualifying business shall have the burden of proof to demonstrate to the authority its qualifications under this section, and shall have the obligation to notify the authority in a timely manner of any changes in the qualifications of the business or in the eligibility of investors to redeem the investment tax credits in any tax year.

4. After verifying the eligibility of a qualifying business, the authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to be attached to the equity investor's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of credit, the name of the qualifying business, and other information required by the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the authority, shall be accepted by the department of revenue as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and for the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the authority upon the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of section 15E.43.

2002 Acts, ch 1006, §4, 13; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1148, §3, 7; 2005 Acts, ch 157, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §84; 2007 Acts, ch 186, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §39, 46, 47, 71

Referred to in §15E.42, 15E.45, 15E.52

2011 amendments to subsection 2, paragraphs d and e apply retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning and investments made on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §47

15E.45 Community-based seed capital funds.

1. An investment in a community-based seed capital fund shall qualify for a tax credit under section 15E.43 provided that all requirements of sections 15E.43, 15E.44, and this section are met.

2. In order to be a community-based seed capital fund qualifying under this section, a community-based seed capital fund must meet all of the following criteria:

- a. The fund is a limited partnership or limited liability company.

- b. The fund has, on or after January 1, 2002, a total of both capital commitments from investors and investments in qualifying businesses of at least one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, but not more than three million dollars. However, if a fund is either a rural business investment company under the rural business investment program of the federal Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-171, or an Iowa-based seed capital fund with at least forty percent of its committed capital subscribed by community-based seed capital funds, the fund may qualify notwithstanding having capital in excess of the limits set forth in this paragraph as long as the fund otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection.

- c. The fund has no fewer than five investors who are not affiliates, with no single investor and affiliates of that investor together owning a total of more than twenty-five percent of the ownership interests outstanding in the fund.

3. a. In order for an investment in a community-based seed capital fund to qualify for a tax credit, the community-based seed capital fund in which the investment is made shall, within one hundred twenty days of the date of the first investment, notify the authority of all of the following:

(1) The names, addresses, equity interests issued, consideration paid for the interests, and the amount of any tax credits.

(2) All limited partners or members who may initially qualify for the tax credits.

(3) The earliest year in which the tax credits may be redeemed.

b. The list of limited partners or members who may qualify for the tax credits shall be amended as new equity interests are sold or as any information on the list shall change.

4. After verifying the eligibility of the community-based seed capital fund, the authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to be attached to the taxpayer's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, the name of the community-based seed capital fund, and other information required by the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate, unless rescinded by the authority, shall be accepted by the department of revenue or a local taxing district, as applicable, as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432, and as payment for the moneys and credits tax imposed pursuant to section 533.329, subject to any conditions or restrictions placed by the authority on the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of section 15E.43.

5. The manager of the community-based seed capital fund shall have the burden of proof to demonstrate to the authority the community-based seed capital fund's qualifications under this section, and shall have the obligation to notify the authority in a timely manner of any changes in the qualifications of the community-based seed capital fund, in the qualifications of any qualifying business in which the fund has invested, or in the eligibility of limited partners or members to redeem the investment tax credits in any year.

6. In the event that a community-based seed capital fund fails to meet or maintain any requirement set forth in this section, or in the event that at least thirty-three percent of the invested capital of the community-based seed capital fund has not been invested in one or more separate qualifying businesses, measured at the end of the forty-eighth month after commencing the fund's investing activities, the authority shall rescind any tax credit certificates issued to limited partners or members and shall notify the department of revenue that it has done so, and the tax credit certificates shall be null and void. However, a community-based seed capital fund may apply to the authority for a one-year waiver of the requirements of this subsection.

7. An investor in a community-based seed capital fund shall receive a tax credit pursuant to this division only for the investor's investment in the community-based seed capital fund and shall not receive any additional tax credit for the investor's share of investments made by the community-based seed capital fund in a qualifying business or in an Iowa-based seed capital fund with at least forty percent of its committed capital subscribed by community-based seed capital funds. However, an investor in a community-based seed capital fund may receive a tax credit under this division with respect to a separate direct investment made by the investor in the same qualifying business in which the community-based seed capital fund invests.

8. A community-based seed capital fund shall not invest in the Iowa fund of funds, if organized pursuant to section 15E.65, but may invest up to sixty percent of its committed capital in an Iowa-based seed capital fund with at least forty percent of its committed capital subscribed by community-based seed capital funds.

2002 Acts, ch 1006, §5, 13; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §98, 159; 2004 Acts, ch 1148, §5 - 7; 2005 Acts, ch 157, §3, 4; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §85; 2007 Acts, ch 186, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15E.52

15E.46 Reports.

The authority shall publish an annual report of the activities conducted pursuant to this division and shall submit the report to the governor and the general assembly. The report

shall include a listing of eligible qualifying businesses and the number of tax credit certificates and the amount of tax credits issued by the authority.

2002 Acts, ch 1006, §6, 13; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15E.47 through 15E.50 Reserved.

DIVISION VI

VENTURE CAPITAL FUND INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT — INNOVATION FUND INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

15E.51 Venture capital fund investment tax credits. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1138, § 25, 26.

Tax credit certificates issued for future tax years for investments made on or before July 1, 2010, under former section 15E.51 are valid and may be claimed by a taxpayer after July 1, 2010, in the tax year stated on the certificate; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §26

15E.52 Innovation fund investment tax credits.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “Board” means the same as defined in section 15.102.

b. “*Innovation fund*” means one or more early-stage capital funds certified by the board.

c. “*Innovative business*” means a business applying novel or original methods to the manufacture of a product or the delivery of a service. “*Innovative business*” includes but is not limited to a business engaged in the industries of advanced manufacturing, biosciences, and information technology.

2. a. A tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for a portion of a taxpayer’s equity investment in the form of cash in an innovation fund.

b. An individual may claim a tax credit under this section of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual’s earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

3. The amount of a tax credit allowed under this section shall equal twenty-five percent of the taxpayer’s equity investment in an innovation fund.

4. A taxpayer shall not claim a tax credit under this section if the taxpayer is a venture capital investment fund allocation manager for the Iowa fund of funds created in section 15E.65 or an investor that receives a tax credit for the same investment in a qualifying business as described in section 15E.44 or in a community-based seed capital fund as described in section 15E.45.

5. a. To receive a tax credit, a taxpayer must submit an application to the board. The board shall issue certificates under this section on a first-come, first-served basis, which certificates may be redeemed for tax credits. The board shall issue such certificates so that not more than the amount allocated for such tax credits under section 15.119, subsection 2, may be claimed. The board shall not issue a certificate before September 1, 2014.

b. If in a fiscal year the aggregate amount of tax credits applied for exceeds the amount allocated for that fiscal year under section 15.119, subsection 2, the board shall establish a wait list for certificates. Applications that were approved but for which certificates were not issued shall be placed on the wait list in the order the applications were received by the board and shall be given priority for receiving certificates in succeeding fiscal years.

c. The board shall not issue a certificate to a taxpayer for an equity investment in an innovation fund until such fund has been certified as an innovation fund pursuant to subsection 7.

d. The board shall, in cooperation with the department of revenue, establish criteria and procedures for the allocation and issuance of tax credits by means of certificates issued by

the board. The criteria shall include the contingencies that must be met for a certificate to be redeemable in order to receive a tax credit. The procedures established by the board, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall relate to the procedures for the issuance and transfer of the certificates and for the redemption of a certificate and related tax credit.

e. A certificate and related tax credit issued pursuant to this section shall be deemed a vested right of the original holder or any transferee thereof, and the state shall not cause either to be redeemed in such a way that amends or rescinds the certificate or that curtails, limits, or withdraws the related tax credit, except as otherwise provided in this section or upon consent of the proper holder. A certificate issued pursuant to this section cannot pledge the credit of the state and any such certificate so pledged to secure the debt of the original holder or a transferee shall not constitute a contract binding the state.

6. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever is earlier. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

7. An innovation fund shall submit an application for certification to the board. The board shall approve the application and certify the innovation fund if all of the following criteria are met:

a. The fund is organized for the purposes of making investments in promising early-stage companies which have a principal place of business in the state.

b. The fund proposes to make investments in innovative businesses.

c. The fund seeks to secure private funding sources for investment in such businesses.

d. The fund proposes to provide multiple rounds of funding and early-stage private sector funding to innovative businesses with a high growth potential, and proposes to focus such funding on innovative businesses that show a potential to produce commercially viable products or services within a reasonable period of time.

e. The fund proposes to evaluate all prospective innovative businesses using a rigorous approach and proposes to collaborate and coordinate with the authority and other state and local entities in an effort to achieve policy consistency.

f. The fund proposes to collaborate with the regents institutions of this state and to leverage relationships with such institutions in order to potentially commercialize research developed at those institutions.

g. The fund proposes to obtain at least fifteen million dollars in binding investment commitments and to invest a minimum of fifteen million dollars in companies that have a principal place of business in the state.

8. The board shall not certify an innovation fund after June 30, 2018.

9. An innovation fund shall collect and provide to the board the information required in subsection 10, paragraphs "e" and "f", in the manner and form prescribed by the board. An innovation fund failing to comply with this subsection may have its certification revoked by the board.

10. On or before January 31 of each year, the board, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall submit to the general assembly and the governor a report describing the activities of the innovation funds during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall at a minimum include the following information:

a. The amount of tax credit certificates issued to equity investors in each innovation fund.

b. The amount of approved tax credit applications that were placed on the wait list for certificates.

c. The amount of tax credits claimed.

d. The amount of tax credits transferred to other persons.

e. The amount of investments in each innovation fund.

f. For each investment by an innovation fund in a business:

(1) The amount of the investment.

(2) The name and industry of the business.

(3) The location or locations from which the business operates.

(4) The number of employees of the business located in Iowa and the number of

employees of the business located outside Iowa on the date of the initial investment by the innovation fund in the business.

(5) The number of employees of the business located in Iowa and the number of employees of the business located outside Iowa at the close of the fiscal year which is the subject of the report.

11. Tax credit certificates issued pursuant to this section may be transferred, in whole or in part, to any person. A tax credit certificate shall only be transferred once. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee shall submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee’s name, tax identification number, and address, the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry, and any other information required by the department of revenue.

12. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee’s statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement tax credit certificate must contain the information required for the original tax credit certificate. A replacement tax credit certificate may designate a different tax than the tax designated on the original tax credit certificate. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under this section until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

13. The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329, for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §23, 36, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §40, 47, 71; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §33; 2013 Acts, ch 117, §2 – 8

Referred to in §2.48, 15.119, 15.410, 422.11Z, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12M, 533.329

Section applies retroactively to January 1, 2011, for tax years beginning and investments made on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §36; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §47

2013 amendments take effect May 24, 2013, and apply retroactively to January 1, 2013, for tax years beginning and equity investments in an innovation fund made on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 117, § 7, 8

Subsections 3, 5, and 6 amended

Subsection 7, NEW paragraphs d – g

NEW subsections 8 – 13

15E.53 through 15E.60 Reserved.

DIVISION VII

CAPITAL INVESTMENT — IOWA FUND OF FUNDS

Referred to in §2.48, 502.102

15E.61 Findings — purpose.

1. The general assembly finds the following: Fundamental changes have occurred in national and international financial markets and in the financial markets of this state. A critical shortage of seed and venture capital resources exists in the state, and such shortage is impairing the growth of commerce in the state. A need exists to increase the availability of venture equity capital for emerging, expanding, and restructuring enterprises in Iowa, including, without limitation, enterprises in the life sciences, advanced manufacturing, information technology, alternative and renewable energy including the alternative and renewable energy sectors listed in section 476.42, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1), and value-added agriculture areas. Such investments will create jobs for Iowans and will help to diversify the state’s economic base.

2. This division is enacted to fulfill the following purposes:

- a. To mobilize private investment in a broad variety of venture capital partnerships in diversified industries and locales.
- b. To retain the private-sector culture of focusing on rate of return in the investing process.
- c. To secure the services of the best managers in the venture capital industry, regardless of location.
- d. To facilitate the organization of the Iowa fund of funds in which to seek such private investment and to create interest in such investments by offering state incentives for private persons to make investments in the Iowa fund of funds.
- e. To enhance the venture capital culture and infrastructure in the state of Iowa so as to increase venture capital investment within the state and to promote venture capital investing within Iowa.
- f. To accomplish these purposes in such a manner as to minimize any appropriations by the state of Iowa.
- g. To effectuate specific, measurable results, including all of the following:
 - (1) The creation of three new venture capital fund offices in Iowa within three years of February 28, 2002.
 - (2) The investment of resources from the Iowa fund of funds in Iowa businesses within three years of February 28, 2002.
 - (3) A cumulative rate of return on venture investments of the Iowa fund of funds equal to a minimum of one and one-half percentage points above the ten-year treasury bill rate in effect at the end of five years following February 28, 2002.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §127

Referred to in §15E.63

15E.62 Definitions.

As used in this division, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Board*” means the Iowa capital investment board created in section 15E.63.
2. “*Certificate*” means a contract between the board and a designated investor pursuant to which a tax credit is available and issued to the designated investor.
3. “*Creditor*” means a person, including an assignee of or successor to such person, who extends credit or makes a loan to the Iowa fund of funds or to a designated investor, and includes any person who refinances such credit or loan.
4. “*Designated investor*” means a person, other than the Iowa capital investment corporation, who purchases an equity interest in the Iowa fund of funds or a transferee of a certificate or tax credit.
5. “*Fund documents*” means all agreements relating to matters under the purview of this division VII entered into prior to June 20, 2013, between or among the state, the Iowa fund of funds, a fund allocation manager or similar manager, the Iowa capital investment corporation, the board, a creditor, a designated investor, and a private seed or venture capital partnership, and includes other documents having the same force and effect between or among such parties, as any of the foregoing may be amended, modified, restated, or replaced from time to time.
6. “*Iowa capital investment corporation*” means a private, nonprofit corporation created pursuant to section 15E.64.
7. “*Iowa fund of funds*” means a private, for-profit limited partnership or limited liability company established by the Iowa capital investment corporation pursuant to section 15E.65 in which a designated investor purchases an equity interest.
8. “*Tax credit*” means a contingent tax credit issued pursuant to section 15E.66 that is available against tax liabilities imposed by chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and by chapter 432 and against the moneys and credits tax imposed by section 533.329.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §87; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §129, 132

Referred to in §511.8(20b), 515.35

NEW subsection 3 and former subsection 3 renumbered as 4

NEW subsection 5 and former subsections 4 – 6 renumbered as 6 – 8

15E.63 Iowa capital investment board.

1. The Iowa capital investment board is created as a state governmental board and the exercise by the board of powers conferred by this division shall be deemed and held to be the performance of essential public purposes. The purpose of the board shall be to mobilize venture equity capital for investment in such a manner that will result in a significant potential to create jobs and to diversify and stabilize the economy of the state.

2. The board shall consist of five voting members and four nonvoting advisory members who are members of the general assembly. Members shall be selected based upon demonstrated expertise and competence in the supervision of investment managers, in the fiduciary management of investment funds, or in the management and administration of tax credit allocation programs. Members shall not have an interest in any person to whom a tax credit is allocated and issued by the board.

a. The five voting members shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate pursuant to section 2.32. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the majority leader of the senate after consultation with the president of the senate and one nonvoting member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the senate. One nonvoting member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives and one nonvoting member shall be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

b. The five voting members shall be appointed to five-year staggered terms that shall be structured to allow the term of one member to expire each year. The nonvoting members shall serve terms as provided in section 69.16B. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the appointment of the original members.

c. Members shall be compensated by the board for direct expenses and mileage but members shall not receive a director's fee, per diem, or salary for service on the board.

3. The board shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose, provided, however, that the board shall not hire employees.

4. Members of the board shall be indemnified against loss to the broadest extent permissible under chapter 669.

5. Meetings of the board shall, except to the extent necessary to protect confidential information with respect to investments in the Iowa fund of funds, be subject to chapter 21.

6. The board shall, in cooperation with the department of revenue, establish criteria and procedures for the allocation and issuance of tax credits to designated investors by means of certificates issued by the board. The criteria shall include the contingencies that must be met for a certificate to be redeemable by a designated investor or transferee in order to receive a tax credit. The contingencies to redemption shall be tied to the scheduled rates of return of equity interests purchased by designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds. The procedures established by the board, in cooperation with the department of revenue, shall relate to the procedures for the issuance of the certificates and the related tax credits, for the transfer of a certificate and related tax credit by a designated investor, and for the redemption of a certificate and related tax credit by a designated investor or transferee. The board shall also establish criteria and procedures for assessing the likelihood of future certificate redemptions by designated investors and transferees, including, without limitation, criteria and procedures for evaluating the value of investments made by the Iowa fund of funds and the returns from the Iowa fund of funds.

7. Pursuant to section 15E.66, the board shall issue certificates which may be redeemable for tax credits to provide incentives to designated investors to make equity investments in the Iowa fund of funds. The board shall issue the certificates so that not more than twenty million dollars of tax credits may be initially redeemable in any fiscal year. The board shall indicate on the tax certificate the principal amount of the tax credit and the date or dates on which the credit may be first claimed.

8. The board may charge a placement fee to the Iowa fund of funds with respect to the issuance of a certificate and related tax credit to a designated investor, but the fee shall be charged only to pay for reasonable and necessary costs of the board and shall not exceed one-half of one percent of the equity investment of the designated investor.

9. The board shall, in consultation with the Iowa capital investment corporation, publish an annual report of the activities conducted by the Iowa fund of funds, and present the report to the governor and the general assembly. The annual report shall include a copy of the audit of the Iowa fund of funds and a valuation of the assets of the Iowa fund of funds, review the progress of the investment fund allocation manager in implementing its investment plan, and describe any redemption or transfer of a certificate issued pursuant to this division, provided, however, that the annual report shall not identify any specific designated investor who has redeemed or transferred a certificate. Every five years, the board shall publish a progress report which shall evaluate the progress of the state of Iowa in accomplishing the purposes stated in section 15E.61.

10. The board shall redeem a certificate submitted to the board by a designated investor and shall calculate the amount of the allowable tax credit based upon the investment returns received by the designated investor and its predecessors in interest and the provisions of the certificate. Upon submission of a certificate for redemption, the board shall issue a verification to the department of revenue setting forth the maximum tax credit which may be claimed by the designated investor with respect to the redemption of the certificate.

11. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the duties of the board.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 7, §1, 4; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §18, 58; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §16

Referred to in §15.117A, 15E.62

15E.64 Iowa capital investment corporation.

1. An Iowa capital investment corporation may be organized as a private, not-for-profit corporation under chapter 504. The Iowa capital investment corporation is not a public corporation or instrumentality of the state and shall not enjoy any of the privileges and shall not be required to comply with the requirements of a state agency. Except as otherwise provided in this division, this division does not exempt the corporation from the requirements under state law which apply to other corporations organized under chapter 504. The purposes of an Iowa capital investment corporation shall be to organize the Iowa fund of funds, to select a venture capital investment fund allocation manager to select venture capital fund investments by the Iowa fund of funds, to negotiate the terms of a contract with the venture capital investment fund allocation manager, to execute the contract with the selected venture capital investment fund allocation manager on behalf of the Iowa fund of funds, to receive investment returns from the Iowa fund of funds, and to reinvest the investment returns in additional venture capital investments designed to result in a significant potential to create jobs and to diversify and stabilize the economy of the state. The corporation shall not exercise governmental functions and shall not have members. The obligations of the corporation are not obligations of this state or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are obligations of the corporation payable solely and only from the corporation's funds. The corporation shall not and cannot pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the corporation.

2. To facilitate the organization of an Iowa capital investment corporation, both of the following persons shall serve as incorporators as provided in section 504.201:

a. The chairperson of the economic development authority board or a designee of the chairperson.

b. The director of the economic development authority or a designee of the director.

3. After incorporation, the initial board of directors shall be elected by the members of an appointment committee. The members of the appointment committee shall be appointed by the economic development authority. The initial board of directors shall consist of five members. The persons elected to the initial board of directors by the appointment committee shall include persons who have an expertise in the areas of the selection and supervision of investment managers or in the fiduciary management of investment funds, and other areas of expertise as deemed appropriate by the appointment committee. After the election of the initial board of directors, vacancies in the board of directors of the corporation shall be elected

by the remaining directors of the corporation. Members of the board of directors shall be subject to any restrictions on conflicts of interest specified in the organizational documents and shall have no interest in any venture capital investment fund allocation manager selected by the corporation pursuant to the provisions of this division or in any investments made by the Iowa fund of funds.

4. The members of the appointment committee shall exercise due care to assure that persons elected to the initial board of directors have the requisite financial experience necessary in order to carry out the duties of the corporation as established in this division, including in areas related to venture capital investment, investment management, and supervision of investment managers and investment funds.

5. Upon the election of the initial board of directors, the terms of the members of the appointment committee shall expire.

6. The economic development authority shall assist the incorporators and the appointment committee in any manner determined necessary and appropriate by the incorporators and appointment committee in order to administer this section.

7. After incorporation, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall conduct a national solicitation for investment plan proposals from qualified venture capital investment fund allocation managers for the raising and investing of capital by the Iowa fund of funds in accordance with the requirements of this division. Any proposed investment plan shall address the applicant's level of experience, quality of management, investment philosophy and process, probability of success in fund-raising, prior investment fund results, and plan for achieving the purposes of this division. The selected venture capital investment fund allocation manager shall be a person with substantial, successful experience in the design, implementation, and management of seed and venture capital investment programs and in capital formation. The corporation shall only select a venture capital investment fund allocation manager with demonstrated expertise in the management and fund allocation of investments in venture capital funds. The corporation shall select the venture capital investment fund allocation manager deemed best qualified to generate the amount of capital required by this division and to invest the capital of the Iowa fund of funds.

8. The Iowa capital investment corporation may charge a management fee on assets under management in the Iowa fund of funds. The fee shall be in addition to any fee charged to the Iowa fund of funds by the venture capital investment fund allocation manager selected by the corporation, but the fee shall be charged only to pay for reasonable and necessary costs of the Iowa capital investment corporation and shall not exceed one-half of one percent per year of the value of assets under management.

9. Directors of the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be compensated for direct expenses and mileage but shall not receive a director's fee or salary for service as directors.

10. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose. However, the corporation shall not hire staff as employees except to administer the rural and small business loan guarantee program of the Iowa fund of funds.

11. Upon the dissolution of the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be liquidated and dissolved, and any assets owned by the corporation shall be distributed to the state of Iowa and deposited in the general fund.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §77; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §181, 191, 192; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §58, 59, 84, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §18

Referred to in §15E.62, 15E.65, 15E.72

15E.65 Iowa fund of funds.

1. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall organize the Iowa fund of funds. The Iowa fund of funds shall be authorized to make investments in private seed and venture capital partnerships or entities in a manner which will encourage the availability of a wide variety of venture capital in the state, strengthen the economy of the state, help business in Iowa gain access to sources of capital, help build a significant, permanent source of capital

available to serve the needs of Iowa businesses, and accomplish all these benefits in a way that minimizes the use of tax credits.

2. The Iowa capital investment corporation shall organize the Iowa fund of funds in the following manner:

a. The Iowa fund of funds shall be organized as a private, for-profit, limited partnership or limited liability company under Iowa law pursuant to which the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be the general partner or manager. The entity shall be organized so as to provide for equity interests for designated investors which provide for a designated scheduled rate of return. The interest of the Iowa capital investment corporation in the Iowa fund of funds shall be to serve as general partner or manager and to be paid a management fee for the service as provided in section 15E.64, subsection 8, and to receive investment returns of the Iowa fund of funds in excess of those payable to designated investors. Any returns in excess of those payable to designated investors shall be reinvested by the Iowa capital investment corporation by being held in the Iowa fund of funds as a revolving fund for reinvestment in venture capital funds or investments until the termination of the Iowa fund of funds. Any returns received from these reinvestments shall be deposited in the revolving fund.

b. The Iowa fund of funds shall principally make investments in high-quality venture capital funds managed by investment managers who have made a commitment to consider equity investments in businesses located within the state of Iowa and which have committed to maintain a physical presence within the state of Iowa. The investments by the Iowa fund of funds shall be focused principally on partnership interests in private venture capital funds and not in direct investments in individual businesses. The Iowa fund of funds shall invest in venture capital funds with experienced managers or management teams with demonstrated expertise and a successful history in the investment of venture capital funds. The Iowa fund of funds may invest in newly created venture capital funds as long as the managers or management teams of the funds have the experience, expertise, and a successful history in the investment of venture capital funds described in this paragraph.

c. The Iowa fund of funds shall establish and administer a program to provide loan guarantees and other related credit enhancements on loans to rural and small business borrowers within the state of Iowa. The Iowa fund of funds shall invest five percent of its assets in investments for this program.

d. The Iowa fund of funds shall have the power to engage consultants, expend funds, invest funds, contract, bond or insure against loss, or perform any other act necessary to carry out its purpose, including, without limitation, engaging and agreeing to compensate a venture capital investment fund allocation manager. Such compensation shall be in addition to the management fee paid to the Iowa capital investment corporation. However, the Iowa fund of funds shall not hire employees except to administer its rural and small business loan guarantee and credit enhancement program.

e. The Iowa fund of funds may issue debt and borrow such funds as may be needed to accomplish its goals. However, such debt shall not be secured by tax credits issued by the board. The Iowa fund of funds may open and manage bank and short-term investment accounts as deemed necessary by the venture capital investment fund allocation manager.

f. The Iowa fund of funds may expend moneys to secure investment ratings for investments by designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds.

g. Each calendar year, the auditor of state shall conduct an annual audit of the activities of the Iowa fund of funds or shall engage an independent auditor to conduct the audit, provided that the independent auditor has no business, contractual, or other connection to the Iowa capital investment corporation or the Iowa fund of funds. The corporation shall reimburse the auditor of state for costs associated with the annual audit. The audit shall be delivered to the Iowa capital investment corporation and the board each year and shall include a valuation of the assets owned by the Iowa fund of funds as of the end of each year.

h. As soon as practicable after June 20, 2013, the Iowa capital investment corporation, in conjunction with the department of revenue, the board, and the attorney general, shall wind up the Iowa fund of funds pursuant to section 15E.72 and shall cause the Iowa fund of funds to be liquidated with all of its assets distributed to its owners in accordance with the provisions of its organizational documents and in accordance with the fund documents. In liquidating

such assets, the capital investment corporation, the department of revenue, the board, and the attorney general shall act with prudence and caution in order to minimize costs and fees and to preserve investment assets to the extent reasonably possible.

i. Upon the liquidation of the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall file a report with the general assembly stating how many jobs in this state were created through investments made by the Iowa fund of funds.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2005 Acts, ch 7, §2, 4; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §130, 132

Referred to in §15E.45, 15E.52, 15E.62, 15E.72
Subsection 2, paragraph h amended

15E.66 Certificates and tax credits.

1. The board may issue certificates and related tax credits to designated investors which, if redeemed for the maximum possible amount, shall not exceed a total aggregate of sixty million dollars of tax credits. The certificates shall be issued contemporaneously with a commitment to invest in the Iowa fund of funds by a designated investor. A certificate issued by the board shall have a specific maturity date or dates designated by the board and shall be redeemable only in accordance with the contingencies reflected on the certificate or incorporated therein by reference. A certificate and the related tax credit shall be transferable by the designated investor. A tax credit shall not be claimed or redeemed except by a designated investor or transferee in accordance with the terms of a certificate from the board. A tax credit shall not be claimed for a tax year that begins earlier than the maturity date or dates stated on the certificate. An individual may claim the credit of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years, or until depleted, whichever is earlier.

2. The board shall certify the maximum amount of a tax credit which could be issued to a designated investor and identify the specific earliest date or dates the certificate may be redeemed pursuant to this division. The amount of the tax credit shall be limited to an amount equivalent to any difference between the scheduled aggregate return to the designated investor at rates of return authorized by the board and aggregate actual return received by the designated investor and any predecessor in interest of capital and interest on the capital. The rates, whether fixed rates or variable rates, shall be determined pursuant to a formula stipulated in the certificate or incorporated therein by reference. The board shall clearly indicate on the certificate, or incorporate therein by reference, the schedule, the amount of equity investment, the calculation formula for determining the scheduled aggregate return on invested capital, and the calculation formula for determining the amount of the tax credit that may be claimed. Once issued to a designated investor, a certificate shall be binding on the board and the department of revenue and shall not be modified, terminated, or rescinded.

3. If a designated investor or transferee elects to redeem a certificate, the certificate shall not be redeemed prior to the maturity date or dates stated on the certificate. At the time of redemption, the board shall determine the amount of the tax credit that may be claimed by the designated investor based upon the returns received by the designated investor and its predecessors in interest and the provisions of the certificate. The board shall issue a verification to the department of revenue setting forth the maximum tax credit which can be claimed by the designated investor with respect to the redemption of the certificate.

4. The board shall, in conjunction with the department of revenue, develop a system for registration of any certificate and related tax credit issued or transferred pursuant to this section and a system that permits verification that any tax credit claimed upon a tax return is valid and that any transfers of the certificate and related tax credit are made in accordance with the requirements of this division.

5. The board shall issue the tax credits in such a manner that not more than twenty million

dollars of tax credits may be initially redeemable in any fiscal year. The board shall indicate on the tax certificate the principal amount of the tax credit and the maturity date or dates on which the credit may be first claimed.

6. A certificate or tax credit issued or transferred pursuant to this division shall not be considered a security pursuant to chapter 502.

7. In determining the maximum aggregate limit in subsection 1 and the fiscal year limitation in subsection 5, the board shall use the cumulative amount of scheduled aggregate returns on certificates issued by the board to designated investors. However, certificates and related tax credits which have expired shall not be included and certificates and related tax credits which have been redeemed shall be included only to the extent of tax credits actually allowed.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 7, §3, 4; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §20, 21

Referred to in §15E.62, 15E.63, 422.11Q, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12I, 533.329

15E.67 Powers and effectiveness.

This division shall not be construed as a restriction or limitation upon any power which the board might otherwise have under any other law of this state and the provisions of this division are cumulative to such powers. This division shall be construed to provide a complete, additional, and alternative method for performing the duties authorized and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to the powers conferred by any other law. The level, timing, or degree of success of the Iowa fund of funds or the investment funds in which the Iowa fund of funds invests in, or the extent to which the investment funds are invested in Iowa venture capital projects, or are successful in accomplishing any economic development objectives, shall not compromise, diminish, invalidate, or affect the provisions of any contract entered into by the board or the Iowa fund of funds.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §7; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §12

15E.68 Permissible investments.

Investments by designated investors in the Iowa fund of funds shall be deemed permissible investments for state-chartered banks, for credit unions, and for domestic insurance companies under applicable state laws.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §8; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14

Insurance companies; §511.8, 515.35

Banks; §524.901

Credit unions; §533.304

15E.69 Enforcement.

The attorney general may enforce the provisions of this division and conduct any investigations necessary for such enforcement.

2002 Acts, ch 1005, §9; 2002 Acts, ch 1006, §13, 14

15E.70 Financial statements — auditor of state.

By July 1 of each year, the Iowa fund of funds, the Iowa capital investment corporation, and designated investors shall submit a financial statement for the previous calendar year to the auditor of state.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §193

15E.71 Executive council action.

Notwithstanding section 7D.29, subsection 1, the executive council in full consultation with the attorney general, and with the agreement of the attorney general, shall take any action deemed necessary to protect the interests of the state with respect to any certificates, tax credits, entities created, or action taken in relation to this division. Such actions may include but are not limited to initiation of legal action, commencement of special investigations, institution of special audits of any involved entity, or establishment of receiverships. If such action is taken, the council may incur the necessary expense to perform such a duty or cause

such a duty to be performed, and pay the same out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2012 Acts, ch 1138, §15

15E.72 Program wind-up and future repeal.

1. *Organization of additional funds prohibited.* Notwithstanding section 15E.65, an Iowa fund of funds shall not be organized on or after June 20, 2013.

2. *New investments by the fund of funds prohibited.* Notwithstanding section 15E.65, the Iowa fund of funds shall not make new investments in private seed and venture capital partnerships or entities on or after June 20, 2013, except as required by the fund documents.

3. *New investments by designated investors prohibited.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, and notwithstanding any other provision in this division VII, a designated investor shall not invest in the Iowa fund of funds on or after June 20, 2013.

b. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph “a”, a designated investor may invest in the Iowa fund of funds on or after June 20, 2013, to the extent such investment is required by the fund documents. In addition, the director of revenue, with the approval of the attorney general, may authorize additional investment in the Iowa fund of funds but only if such an investment is necessary to preserve fund assets, repay creditors, pay taxes, or otherwise effectuate an orderly wind-up of the program pursuant to this section.

4. *Issuance, verification, and redemption of new certificates prohibited.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, and notwithstanding any other provision in this division VII, the board shall not issue, verify, or redeem a certificate or a related tax credit on or after June 20, 2013.

b. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph “a”, the board may issue, redeem, or verify a certificate or a related tax credit under any of the following conditions:

(1) The board is required to do so under the terms of the fund documents.

(2) The issuance, redemption, or verification is deemed necessary by the director of revenue and the attorney general in order to arrange new financing terms with a creditor.

(3) The issuance, redemption, or verification is deemed necessary by the director of revenue and the attorney general to preserve fund assets, repay creditors, or otherwise effectuate an orderly wind-up of the program pursuant to this section.

5. *New fund allocation managers prohibited.*

a. Notwithstanding any other provision in this division VII, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall not have authority to solicit, select, terminate, or change a fund allocation manager or similar manager on or after June 20, 2013.

b. On or after June 20, 2013, all decisions pertaining to relationships with a fund allocation manager or similar manager selected prior to June 20, 2013, shall be made by the director of revenue with the approval of the attorney general. This subsection shall not be construed to impair the terms of the fund documents.

6. *Pledging of certificates prohibited.*

a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, and notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a certificate and a related tax credit or verified tax credit issued by the board shall not be pledged by a designated investor as security for a loan or an extension of credit on or after June 20, 2013.

b. Notwithstanding the prohibition in paragraph “a”, a certificate and related tax credit or verified tax credit issued by the board may be pledged by a designated investor as security for a loan or an extension of credit to the extent such pledge is required by the fund documents. In addition, the board, with the approval of the director of revenue and the attorney general, may authorize a certificate and related tax credit to be pledged as security for a loan or an extension of credit, but only if such a pledge is necessary to arrange new financing terms with a creditor or to repay creditors for moneys loaned or credit extended to a designated investor.

7. *Rural and small business loan guarantees prohibited.* Notwithstanding any other provision in this division VII to the contrary, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall not make rural and small business loan guarantees or otherwise administer a program to

provide loan guarantees and other related credit enhancements on loans to rural and small business borrowers within the state of Iowa on or after June 20, 2013.

8. *Iowa capital investment corporation purposes amended.* Notwithstanding section 15E.64, on or after June 20, 2013, the purposes of the Iowa capital investment corporation shall be to comply with its obligations under the fund documents and to assist the board, the director of revenue, and the attorney general in effectuating the orderly wind-up of the Iowa fund of funds. In effectuating such a wind-up, the Iowa capital investment corporation shall comply with all reasonable requests by the board, the director of revenue, the attorney general, or the auditor of state.

9. *Use of revolving fund prohibited.*

a. Notwithstanding section 15E.65, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, on or after June 20, 2013, all investment returns received by the Iowa capital investment corporation that are in excess of those payable to designated investors shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

b. This subsection shall not be construed to impair the terms of the fund documents. It is the intent of the general assembly that this subsection only applies in the event that there are investment returns in excess of those necessary to repay creditors and designated investors under the terms of the fund documents.

10. *Preservation of existing rights.* This section is not intended to and shall not limit, modify, or otherwise adversely affect the fund documents, including any certificate, verified tax credit, or related tax credit issued before June 20, 2013, or limit, modify, or otherwise adversely affect the redemption of any tax credit, verified tax credit, or certificate.

11. *Future repeal.* This division VII is repealed upon the occurrence of one of the following, whichever is earlier:

a. The expiration or termination of all fund documents. The director of revenue shall notify the Iowa Code editor upon the occurrence of this condition.

b. December 31, 2027.

2013 Acts, ch 140, §131, 132

Referred to in §15E.65
NEW section

15E.73 through 15E.80 Reserved.

DIVISION VIII

IOWA SEED CAPITAL CORPORATION

15E.81 through 15E.85 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15E.86 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1225, § 39.

15E.87 through 15E.94 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15E.95 through 15E.105 Reserved.

DIVISION IX

IOWA EXPORT TRADING COMPANY

15E.106 through 15E.108 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15E.109 and 15E.110 Reserved.

DIVISION X
VALUE-ADDED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
AND PROCESSES — ASSISTANCE

15E.111 and 15E.112 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15E.113 through 15E.115 Reserved.

DIVISION XI
IOWA WINE AND BEER PROMOTION

15E.116 Iowa wine and beer promotion board.

An Iowa wine and beer promotion board is created. The board consists of three members appointed by the director of the economic development authority. Each member shall serve a term of two years on the board. One member shall represent the authority, one member shall represent the Iowa wine makers, and one member shall represent the Iowa beer makers. The board shall advise the authority on the best means to promote wine and beer made in Iowa.

86 Acts, ch 1246, §719

C87, §28.116

C93, §15E.116

2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

15E.117 Promotion of Iowa wine and beer.

1. The economic development authority shall consult with the Iowa wine and beer promotion board on the best means to promote wine and beer made in Iowa.

2. The authority has the authority to contract with private persons for the promotion of beer and wine made in Iowa.

3. Moneys appropriated to the authority pursuant to sections 123.143 and 123.183 may be used by the authority for the purposes of this section, including administrative expenses incurred under this section.

86 Acts, ch 1246, §720

C87, §28.117

C93, §15E.117

2002 Acts, ch 1050, §6; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2010 Acts, ch 1188, §23; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §27, 71

Referred to in §123.143, 123.183

15E.118 and 15E.119 Reserved.

DIVISION XII
LOAN REPAYMENTS

15E.120 Loan repayments.

1. Cities which have received loans under the former Iowa community development loan program, sections 7A.41 through 7A.49, Code 1985, are still obligated to repay borrowed funds to the state and to comply with terms and conditions of existing promissory notes.

2. After July 1, 1986, loan repayments made by recipient cities are payable to the Iowa department of economic development in an amount and at the time required by existing promissory notes.

3. Loan agreements with cities receiving loans under the former Iowa community development loan program for projects which have not been completed as of July 1, 1986, shall be amended by substituting "Iowa department of economic development" for "office for

planning and programming”. The Iowa department of economic development shall assume the state’s administrative responsibilities for these uncompleted projects.

4. All loan agreements and promissory notes with cities with completed projects shall, on July 1, 1986, be amended by substituting “Iowa department of economic development” for “office for planning and programming”.

5. Loan repayments received by the Iowa department of economic development shall be deposited into a special account to be used at its discretion as matching funds to attract financial assistance from and to participate in programs with national rural development and finance corporations. Funds in this special account shall not revert to the state general fund at the end of any fiscal year. If the programs for which the funds in the special account are to be used are terminated or expire, the funds in the special account and funds that would be repaid, if any, to the special account shall be transferred or repaid to the strategic investment fund established in section 15.313.

6. On July 1, 2011, the economic development authority shall assume responsibility for the administration of this section.

86 Acts, ch 1185, §1

C87, §28.120

90 Acts, ch 1262, §28; 91 Acts, ch 23, §12; 91 Acts, ch 264, §512; 91 Acts, ch 267, §313

C93, §15E.120

95 Acts, ch 67, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 71, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §26; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §60, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §19, 141, 144

Referred to in §384.4

Temporary appropriation of all moneys available from deposits made pursuant to subsection 5; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §6, 53, 71

15E.121 through 15E.130 Reserved.

DIVISION XIII

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

15E.131 through 15E.149 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 126, § 114.

15E.150 and 15E.151 Reserved.

DIVISION XIV

RESERVED

15E.152 through 15E.166 Reserved.

DIVISION XV

IOWA BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION

15E.167 and 15E.168 Reserved.

15E.169 through 15E.171 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15E.172 through 15E.174 Reserved.

DIVISION XVI
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE

15E.175 Physical infrastructure assistance program. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15E.176 through 15E.180 Reserved.

DIVISION XVII
IOWA CAPITAL INVESTMENT BOARD

15E.181 through 15E.184 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

15E.185 through 15E.190 Reserved.

DIVISION XVIII
ENTERPRISE ZONES

Referred to in §2.48, 15J.4

15E.191 Intent.

It is the intent of the general assembly that this division be administered in a manner to promote new economic development in economically distressed areas by encouraging communities to target resources in ways that attract productive private investment.

97 Acts, ch 144, §1

Referred to in §15.119

15E.192 Enterprise zones.

1. A county may create an economic development enterprise zone as authorized in this division, subject to certification by the economic development authority, by designating up to one percent of the county area for that purpose. An eligible county containing a city whose boundaries extend into an adjacent county may establish an enterprise zone in an area of the city located in the adjacent county if the adjacent county's board of supervisors adopts a resolution approving the establishment of the enterprise zone in the city and the two counties enter into an agreement pursuant to chapter 28E regarding the establishment of the enterprise zone. A county may establish more than one enterprise zone.

2. A city which includes at least three census tracts with at least fifty percent of the population in each census tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, may create an economic development enterprise zone as authorized in this division, subject to certification by the economic development authority, by designating one or more contiguous census tracts, as determined in the most recent federal census, or designating other geographic units approved by the economic development authority for that purpose. If there is an area in the city which meets the requirements for eligibility for an urban or rural enterprise community under Tit. XIII of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, such area shall be designated by the state as an economic development enterprise zone. The area meeting the requirements for eligibility for an urban or rural enterprise community shall not be included for the purpose of determining the area limitation pursuant to subsection 4. In creating an enterprise zone, a city which includes at least three census tracts with at least fifty percent of the population in each census tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census, may designate as part of the area tracts or approved geographic units located in a contiguous city if such tracts or approved geographic units meet the criteria and the city agrees to being included. The city may establish more than one enterprise zone. Reference in this division to "city" means a city which includes

at least three census tracts with at least fifty percent of the population in each census tract located in the city, as shown by the 2000 certified federal census.

3. A city may create an economic development enterprise zone as authorized in this division, subject to certification by the economic development authority, by designating up to four square miles of the city for that purpose. In order for an enterprise zone to be certified pursuant to this subsection, an enterprise zone shall meet the distress criteria provided in section 15E.194, subsection 3. Section 15E.194, subsection 2, shall not apply to an enterprise zone certified pursuant to this subsection. For purposes of this subsection and section 15E.194, subsection 3, “city” means a city that includes at least three census tracts, as determined in the most recent federal census.

4. a. An enterprise zone certified by the authority pursuant to subsection 2 shall only be amended if the amendment consists of an area being added to the enterprise zone and the added area meets the criteria of section 15E.194, subsection 2. An enterprise zone certified by the authority pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 may be decertified; however, if a subsequent enterprise zone is designated, the expiration date of the subsequent enterprise zone shall be the same as the expiration date of the decertified enterprise zone. A portion of a certified enterprise zone may be decertified, provided that the remaining portion of the certified enterprise zone meets the distress criteria provided in section 15E.194.

b. A county or city may apply to the authority for an area to be certified as an enterprise zone at any time prior to July 1, 2014. However, the total amount of land designated as enterprise zones under subsection 1, and any other enterprise zones certified by the authority, excluding those approved pursuant to subsection 2 and section 15E.194, subsections 3 and 5, shall not exceed in the aggregate one percent of the total county area.

5. An enterprise zone designation shall remain in effect for ten years following the date of certification. Prior to the expiration of an enterprise zone designation, a city or county meeting the distress criteria in section 15E.194 may apply for a one-time ten-year extension of the designation. In applying for a one-time ten-year extension of an enterprise zone designation, a city or county may redefine the boundaries of the enterprise zone provided that the redefined enterprise zone meets the applicable distress criteria provided in section 15E.194. Prior to the expiration of an enterprise zone designation, a city or county that is not eligible to designate an enterprise zone but previously designated the enterprise zone pursuant to section 15E.194, Code Supplement 1997, may apply for a one-time extension of the enterprise zone designation to one year following the complete publication of the 2010 federal census. In applying for a one-time extension of the enterprise zone designation, the city or county may redefine the boundaries of the enterprise zone provided that the redefined enterprise zone meets the distress criteria provided in section 15E.194, Code Supplement 1997. The authority shall designate by rule the specific date of one year following the complete publication of the 2010 federal census. Any state or local incentives or assistance that may be conferred must be conferred before the designation expires. However, the benefits of the incentive or assistance may continue beyond the expiration.

97 Acts, ch 144, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1175, §6; 2000 Acts, ch 1213, §3, 4, 10; 2002 Acts, ch 1145, §1, 7, 10; 2003 Acts, ch 129, §1, 5 – 7; 2005 Acts, ch 57, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1133, §1 – 4, 10; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180; 2010 Acts, ch 1136, §1, 2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1018, §4

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.194

15E.193 Eligible business.

1. A business which is or will be located, in whole or in part, in an enterprise zone is eligible to receive incentives and assistance under this division if the business has not closed or reduced its operation in one area of the state and relocated substantially the same operation into the enterprise zone and if the business meets all of the following requirements:

a. Is not a retail business or a business where entrance is limited by a cover charge or membership requirement.

b. (1) The business shall provide a sufficient package of benefits to each employee holding a created or retained job. For purposes of this paragraph, “created job” and “retained job” have the same meaning as defined in section 15.327.

(2) The authority shall adopt rules determining what constitutes a sufficient package of benefits.

c. The business shall pay a wage that is at least ninety percent of the qualifying wage threshold. For purposes of this paragraph, “*qualifying wage threshold*” has the same meaning as defined in section 15.327.

d. Creates or retains at least ten full-time equivalent positions and maintains them until the maintenance period completion date. For purposes of this paragraph, “*maintenance period completion date*” and “*full-time equivalent position*” have the same meanings as defined in section 15.327.

e. Makes a capital investment of at least five hundred thousand dollars.

f. If the business is only partially located in an enterprise zone, the business must be located on contiguous parcels of land.

2. In addition to meeting the requirements under subsection 1, an eligible business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following:

a. The long-term strategic plan for the business which shall include labor and infrastructure needs.

b. Information dealing with the benefits the business will bring to the area.

c. Examples of why the business should be considered or would be considered a good business enterprise.

d. The impact the business will have on other businesses in competition with it. The enterprise zone commission shall make a good-faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for assistance. The enterprise zone commission shall make a good-faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed financial assistance will displace employees of the existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business being considered for assistance, jobs created or retained as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created or retained.

e. A report describing all violations of environmental law or worker safety law within the last five years. If, upon review of the application, the enterprise zone commission finds that a business has a record of violations of the law, statutes, rules, or regulations that tends to show a consistent pattern, the enterprise zone commission shall not make an award of financial assistance to the business unless the authority finds either that the violations did not seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, or, if such violations did seriously affect public health, public safety, or the environment, that mitigating circumstances were present.

3. If a business has received incentives or assistance under section 15E.196 and fails to maintain the requirements of subsection 1 to be an eligible business, the business is subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received. The city or county, as applicable, shall have the authority to take action to recover the value of taxes not collected as a result of the exemption provided by the community to the business. The department of revenue shall have the authority to recover the value of state taxes or incentives provided under section 15E.196. The value of state incentives provided under section 15E.196 includes applicable interest and penalties. The economic development authority and the city and county, as applicable, shall enter into agreement with the business specifying the method for determining the amount of incentives or assistance paid which will be repaid in the event of failure to maintain the requirements of subsection 1. In addition, a business that fails to maintain the requirements of subsection 1 shall not receive incentives or assistance for each year during which the business is not in compliance.

4. If a business that is approved to receive incentives or assistance provided under section 15E.196 experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities within the state prior to receiving the incentives and assistance, the authority may reduce or eliminate all or a portion of the incentives and assistance. If a business has received incentives or assistance under section 15E.196 and experiences a layoff within the state or closes any of its facilities

within the state after receiving the incentives and assistance, the business may be subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received.

97 Acts, ch 144, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1175, §7 – 9; 2003 Acts, ch 129, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1009, §1 – 3; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §17; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §20; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §16, 17

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.193B, 15E.194, 15E.195

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15E.193A Alternative eligible business criteria. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1145, § 9.

15E.193B Eligible housing business.

1. A housing business qualifying under this section is eligible to receive incentives and assistance only as provided in this section. An eligible housing business shall not receive incentives or assistance for a home or multiple dwelling unit built or rehabilitated in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 3 or 5. Sections 15E.193 and 15E.196 do not apply to an eligible housing business qualifying under this section.

2. An eligible housing business under this section includes a housing developer, housing contractor, or nonprofit organization that builds or rehabilitates a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone.

3. The single-family homes and dwelling units which are rehabilitated or constructed by the eligible housing business shall include the necessary amenities. When completed and made available for occupancy, the single-family homes and dwelling units shall meet the United States department of housing and urban development's housing quality standards and local safety standards.

4. The eligible housing business shall complete its building or rehabilitation within two years from the time the business begins construction on the single-family homes and dwelling units. The failure to complete construction or rehabilitation within two years shall result in the eligible housing business becoming ineligible and subject to the repayment requirements and penalties enumerated in subsection 7. The authority may extend the prescribed two-year completion period for any current or future project which has not been completed if the authority determines that completion within the two-year period is impossible or impractical as a result of a substantial loss caused by flood, fire, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe. For purposes of this subsection, "substantial loss" means damage or destruction in an amount in excess of thirty percent of the project's expected eligible basis as set forth in the eligible housing business's application.

5. An eligible housing business shall provide the enterprise zone commission with all of the following information:

a. The long-term strategic plan for the housing business which shall include labor and infrastructure needs.

b. Information dealing with the benefits the housing business will bring to the area.

c. Examples of why the housing business should be considered or would be considered a good business enterprise.

d. An affidavit that it has not, within the last five years, violated state or federal environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations or if such violation has occurred that there were mitigating circumstances or such violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or the environment.

e. Information showing the total costs and sources of project financing that will be utilized for the new investment directly related to housing for which the business is seeking approval for a tax credit provided in subsection 6, paragraph "a".

f. If the eligible housing business is a partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company using low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development, the name of any partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a

member if the business is a limited liability company and the amount designated as allowed under subsection 8.

6. An eligible housing business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the economic development authority pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195 shall receive all of the following incentives and assistance for a period not to exceed ten years:

a. An eligible housing business may claim a tax credit up to a maximum of ten percent of the new investment which is directly related to the building or rehabilitating of a minimum of four single-family homes located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone or one multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more individual dwelling units located in that part of a city or county in which there is a designated enterprise zone. The new investment that may be used to compute the tax credit shall not exceed the new investment used for the first one hundred forty thousand dollars of value for each single-family home or for each unit of a multiple dwelling unit building containing three or more units. The tax credit may be used to reduce the tax liability imposed under chapter 422, division II, III, or V, or chapter 432. Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following seven years or until depleted, whichever occurs earlier. If the business is a partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the tax credit allowed. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, S corporation, limited liability company, or estate or trust except as allowed for under subsection 8 when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development.

b. Sales, services, and use tax refund for taxes paid by an eligible business including an eligible business acting as a contractor or subcontractor, as provided in section 15.331A.

7. If a business has received incentives or assistance under this section and fails to maintain the requirements of this section to be an eligible housing business, the business is subject to repayment of all or a portion of the incentives and assistance that it has received. The department of revenue shall have the authority to recover the value of state taxes or incentives provided under this section. The value of state incentives provided under this section includes applicable interest and penalties. The economic development authority and the city and county, as applicable, shall enter into agreement with the business specifying the method for determining the amount of incentives or assistance paid which will be repaid in the event of failure to maintain the requirements of this section. In addition, a business that fails to maintain the requirements of this section shall not receive incentives or assistance for each year during which the business is not in compliance.

8. The amount of the tax credits determined pursuant to subsection 6, paragraph "a", for each project shall be approved by the economic development authority. The authority shall utilize the financial information required to be provided under subsection 5, paragraph "e", to determine the tax credits allowed for each project. In determining the amount of tax credits to be allowed for a project, the authority shall not include the portion of the project cost financed through federal, state, and local government tax credits, grants, and forgivable loans. Upon approving the amount of the tax credit, the economic development authority shall issue a tax credit certificate to the eligible housing business except when low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development in which case the tax credit certificate may be issued to a partner if the business is a partnership, a shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or a member if the business is a limited liability company in the amounts designated by the eligible partnership, S corporation, or limited liability company. An eligible housing business or the designated partner if the business is a partnership, designated shareholder if the business is an S corporation, or designated member if the business is a limited liability company, or transferee shall not claim the tax credit unless a tax credit certificate is attached to the taxpayer's return for the tax year for which the tax credit is claimed. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number, the amount of the tax credit, and other information required by

the department of revenue. The tax credit certificate shall be transferable if the housing development is located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291, if the housing development is located in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17, or if low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code are used to assist in the financing of the housing development. Not more than three million dollars worth of tax credits for housing developments that are located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or housing developments located in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 shall be transferred in one calendar year. The three million dollar annual limit does not apply to tax credits awarded to an eligible housing business having low-income housing tax credits authorized under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to assist in the financing of the housing development. The authority may approve an application for tax credit certificates for transfer from an eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 that would result in the issuance of more than three million dollars of tax credit certificates for transfer, provided the authority, through negotiation with the eligible business, allocates those tax credit certificates for transfer over more than one calendar year. The authority shall not approve more than one million five hundred thousand dollars in tax credit certificates for transfer to any one eligible housing business located in a brownfield site as defined in section 15.291 or in a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 in a calendar year. If three million dollars in tax credit certificates for transfer have not been issued at the end of a calendar year, the remaining tax credit certificates for transfer may be issued in advance to an eligible housing business scheduled to receive a tax credit certificate for transfer in a later calendar year. Any time the authority approves a tax credit certificate for transfer which has not been allocated at the end of a calendar year, the authority may prorate the remaining certificates to more than one eligible applicant. If the entire three million dollars of tax credit certificates for transfer is not issued in a given calendar year, the remaining amount may be carried over to a succeeding calendar year. Tax credit certificates issued under this chapter may be transferred to any person or entity. The economic development authority shall notify the department of revenue of the tax credit certificates which have been approved for transfer. Within ninety days of transfer, the transferee must submit the transferred tax credit certificate to the department of revenue along with a statement containing the transferee's name, tax identification number, and address, and the denomination that each replacement tax credit certificate is to carry and any other information required by the department of revenue. Within thirty days of receiving the transferred tax credit certificate and the transferee's statement, the department of revenue shall issue one or more replacement tax credit certificates to the transferee. Each replacement certificate must contain the information required to receive the original certificate and must have the same expiration date that appeared in the transferred tax credit certificate. Tax credit certificate amounts of less than the minimum amount established by rule of the economic development authority shall not be transferable. A tax credit shall not be claimed by a transferee under subsection 6, paragraph "a", until a replacement tax credit certificate identifying the transferee as the proper holder has been issued.

The transferee may use the amount of the tax credit transferred against the taxes imposed under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and chapter 432 for any tax year the original transferor could have claimed the tax credit. Any consideration received for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be included as income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V. Any consideration paid for the transfer of the tax credit shall not be deducted from income under chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V.

9. The economic development authority and the department of revenue shall each adopt rules to jointly administer this section.

98 Acts, ch 1179, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1213, §5 – 8, 10; 2001 Acts, ch 141, §2 – 4, 8; 2002 Acts, ch 1145, §2, 3; 2003 Acts, ch 129, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 133, §1, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003

Acts, ch 179, §100, 159; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §15, 209; 2005 Acts, ch 130, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §53 – 55; 2006 Acts, ch 1133, §5, 10; 2006 Acts, ch 1158, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.194, 15E.195, 422.11F, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12C

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

Exception to two-year completion deadline under subsection 4 for certain failures to file appropriate extension paperwork; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §39; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §39

15E.193C Eligible development business. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1003, § 11, 12.

15E.194 Distress criteria.

1. An enterprise zone may be designated by a county which meets at least two of the following criteria:

a. The county has an average weekly wage that ranks among the bottom twenty-five counties in the state based on the 2000 annual average weekly wage for employees in private business.

b. The county has a family poverty rate that ranks among the top twenty-five counties in the state based on the 2000 census.

c. The county has experienced a percentage population loss that ranks among the top twenty-five counties in the state between 1995 and 2000.

(1) For purposes of this paragraph “c”, prison population shall be excluded in the population loss calculations.

(2) If a county not otherwise qualified to participate in the enterprise zone program qualifies as a result of excluding the county’s prison population, a business engaged in the production of ethanol or biodiesel in the county, notwithstanding its status as an eligible business under section 15E.193, shall not be eligible for assistance under section 15E.196.

d. The county has a percentage of persons sixty-five years of age or older that ranks among the top twenty-five counties in the state based on the 2000 census.

2. An enterprise zone may be designated by a city which meets at least two of the following criteria:

a. The area has a per capita income of twelve thousand six hundred forty-eight dollars or less based on the 2000 census.

b. The area has a family poverty rate of twelve percent or higher based on the 2000 census.

c. Ten percent or more of the housing units are vacant in the area.

d. The valuations of each class of property in the designated area is seventy-five percent or less of the citywide average for that classification based upon the most recent valuations for property tax purposes.

e. The area is a blighted area, as defined in section 403.17.

3. a. A city may designate an area of up to four square miles to be an enterprise zone if the area is a blighted area as defined in section 403.17 and the area includes or is located within four miles of at least three of the following:

(1) A commercial service airport.

(2) A barge terminal or a navigable waterway.

(3) Entry to a rail line.

(4) Entry to an interstate highway.

(5) Entry to a commercial and industrial highway network as identified pursuant to section 313.2A.

b. An eligible housing business under section 15E.193B shall not receive incentives or assistance for a home or multiple dwelling unit built or rehabilitated in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to this subsection.

4. The economic development authority shall certify eligible enterprise zones that meet the requirements of subsection 1 upon request by the county, subsection 2 upon request by the city, or subsection 3 upon request by the city, as applicable.

5. a. A city of any size or any county may designate an enterprise zone at any time prior to July 1, 2012, when a business closure or permanent layoff occurs. The business closure or permanent layoff must involve the loss of full-time employees, not including retail employees, at one place of business totaling at least one thousand employees or four percent or more of the county’s resident labor force based on the most recent annual

resident labor force statistics from the department of workforce development, whichever is lower. A permanent layoff does not include a layoff of seasonal employees or a layoff that is seasonal in nature. For purposes of this paragraph, “*permanent layoff*” means the loss of jobs to an out-of-state location, the cessation of one or more production lines, the removal of manufacturing machinery and equipment, or similar actions determined to be equivalent in nature by the authority. A permanent layoff must occur on or after February 1, 2007. The enterprise zone may be established on the property of the place of business that has closed or imposed a permanent layoff and the enterprise zone may include an area up to an additional three miles adjacent to the property. The area meeting the requirements for enterprise zone eligibility under this subsection shall not be included for the purpose of determining the area limitation pursuant to section 15E.192, subsection 4. The closing business or business creating a permanent layoff shall not be eligible to receive incentives or assistance under this division. An eligible housing business under section 15E.193B shall not receive incentives or assistance for a home or multiple dwelling unit built or rehabilitated in an enterprise zone designated pursuant to this subsection.

b. The area included in an enterprise zone designated under this subsection on or after June 1, 2000, may be amended to change the boundaries of the enterprise zone. Such an amendment must be approved by the authority within three years of the date the enterprise zone was certified.

97 Acts, ch 144, §4; 2000 Acts, ch 1213, §9, 10; 2002 Acts, ch 1145, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1133, §6, 7, 10; 2007 Acts, ch 183, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1039, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1136, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §§5, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15A.1, 15E.192, 15E.193B, 15E.195, 15H.5

15E.195 Enterprise zone commission.

1. A county which designates an enterprise zone pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 1, and in which an eligible enterprise zone is certified shall establish an enterprise zone commission to review applications from qualified businesses located within or requesting to locate within an enterprise zone designated pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 1, to receive incentives or assistance as provided in section 15E.196. The enterprise zone commission shall also review applications from qualified housing businesses requesting to receive incentives or assistance as provided in section 15E.193B. The commission shall consist of nine members. Five of these members shall consist of one representative of the board of supervisors, one member with economic development expertise chosen by the economic development authority, one representative of the county zoning board, one member of the local community college board of directors, and one representative of the local workforce development center. These five members shall select the remaining four members. If the enterprise zone consists of an area meeting the requirements for eligibility for an urban or rural enterprise community under Tit. XIII of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, one of the remaining four members shall be a representative of that community. A county shall have only one enterprise zone commission to review applications for incentives and assistance for businesses located within or requesting to locate within a certified enterprise zone designated pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 1.

2. A city which includes at least three census tracts with at least fifty percent of the population in each census tract located in the city and which designates an enterprise zone pursuant to section 15E.194, subsection 2 or 3, and in which an eligible enterprise zone is certified shall establish an enterprise zone commission to review applications from qualified businesses located within or requesting to locate within an enterprise zone to receive incentives or assistance as provided in section 15E.196. The enterprise zone commission shall review applications from qualified housing businesses requesting to receive incentives or assistance as provided in section 15E.193B. The commission shall consist of nine members. Six of these members shall consist of one representative of an international labor organization, one member with economic development expertise chosen by the economic development authority, one representative of the city council, one member of the local community college board of directors, one member of the city planning and zoning

commission, and one representative of the local workforce development center. These six members shall select the remaining three members. If the enterprise zone consists of an area meeting the requirements for eligibility for an urban enterprise community under Tit. XIII of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, one of the remaining three members shall be a representative of that community. If a city contiguous to the city designating the enterprise zone is included in an enterprise zone, a representative of the contiguous city, chosen by the city council, shall be a member of the commission. A city in which an eligible enterprise zone is certified shall have only one enterprise zone commission. If a city has established an enterprise zone commission prior to July 1, 1998, the city may petition to the economic development authority to change the structure of the existing commission.

3. The commission may adopt more stringent requirements, including requirements related to compensation and benefits, for a business to be eligible for incentives or assistance than provided in sections 15E.193 and 15E.193B. The commission may develop as an additional requirement that preference in hiring be given to individuals who live within the enterprise zone. The commission shall work with the local workforce development center to determine the labor availability in the area. The commission shall examine and evaluate building codes and zoning in the enterprise zone and make recommendations to the appropriate governing body in an effort to promote more affordable housing development.

4. If the enterprise zone commission determines that a business qualifies and is eligible to receive incentives or assistance as provided in section 15E.193B or 15E.196, the commission shall submit an application for incentives or assistance to the economic development authority. The authority may approve, defer, or deny the application.

5. a. In making its decision, the commission or authority shall consider the impact of the eligible business on other businesses in competition with it and compare the compensation package of businesses in competition with the business being considered for incentives or assistance. The commission or authority shall make a good-faith effort to identify existing Iowa businesses within an industry in competition with the business being considered for incentives or assistance. The commission or authority shall also make a good-faith effort to determine the probability that the proposed incentives or assistance will displace employees of existing businesses. In determining the impact on businesses in competition with the business seeking incentives or assistance, jobs created as a result of other jobs being displaced elsewhere in the state shall not be considered direct jobs created.

b. However, if the commission or authority finds that an eligible business has a record of violations of the law, including but not limited to environmental and worker safety statutes, rules, and regulations, over a period of time that tends to show a consistent pattern, the eligible business shall not qualify for incentives or assistance under section 15E.193B or 15E.196, unless the commission or authority finds that the violations did not seriously affect public health or safety or the environment, or if it did that there were mitigating circumstances. In making the findings and determinations regarding violations, mitigating circumstances, and whether an eligible business is eligible for incentives or assistance under section 15E.193B or 15E.196, the commission or authority shall be exempt from chapter 17A. If requested by the commission or authority, the business shall provide copies of materials documenting the type of violation, any fees or penalties assessed, court filings, final disposition of any findings, and any other information which would assist the commission or authority in assessing the nature of any violation.

6. A business that is approved to receive incentives or assistance shall, for the length of its designation as an enterprise zone business, certify annually to the county or city, as applicable, and the economic development authority its compliance with the requirements of section 15E.193 or 15E.193B.

97 Acts, ch 144, §5; 98 Acts, ch 1175, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1223, §17; 2001 Acts, ch 141, §6, 8; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §120; 2004 Acts, ch 1003, §9, 12; 2006 Acts, ch 1133, §8, 10; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.193B, 15E.196, 15E.197

15E.196 Incentives — assistance.

For purposes of determining the incentives or assistance provided in this section, “*eligible business*” means a business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the economic development authority pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195. The incentives and assistance provided under this division for businesses located in enterprise zones shall be for a period not to exceed ten years and shall include all of the following:

1. New jobs credit from withholding, as provided in section 15E.197.
2. Sales, services, and use tax refund, as provided in section 15.331A.
3. Investment tax credit of up to ten percent, as provided in section 15.333.
4. Research activities credit, as provided in section 15.335.

5. The county or city for which an eligible enterprise zone is certified may exempt from all property taxation all or a portion of the value added to the property upon which an eligible business locates or expands in an enterprise zone and which is used in the operation of the eligible business. The amount of value added for purposes of this subsection shall be the amount of the increase in assessed valuation of the property following the location or expansion of the business in the enterprise zone. If an exemption provided pursuant to this subsection is made applicable to only a portion of the property within an enterprise zone, the definition of that subset of eligible property must be by uniform criteria which further some planning objective established by the city or county enterprise zone commission and approved by the eligible city or county. The exemption may be allowed for a period not to exceed ten years beginning the year the eligible business enters into an agreement with the county or city to locate or expand operations in an enterprise zone.

6. Insurance premium tax credit of up to ten percent, as provided in section 15.333A.

97 Acts, ch 144, §6; 98 Acts, ch 1175, §13; 98 Acts, ch 1179, §3; 99 Acts, ch 172, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 141, §7, 8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1003, §10, 12; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §52, 53, 68, 69; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §104; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.193, 15E.193B, 15E.194, 15E.195

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15E.197 New jobs credit from withholding.

An eligible business may enter into an agreement with the department of revenue and a community college for a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding from jobs created under the program. The agreement shall be for program services for an additional job training project, as defined in chapter 260E.

1. The agreement shall provide for the following:

a. That the project shall be administered in the same manner as a project under chapter 260E and that a supplemental new jobs credit from withholding in an amount equal to one and one-half percent of the gross wages paid by the eligible business pursuant to section 422.16 is authorized to fund the program services for the additional project.

b. That the supplemental new jobs credit from withholding shall be collected, accounted for, and may be pledged by the community college in the same manner as described in section 260E.5.

2. The auditor of state shall perform an annual audit regarding how the training funds are being used.

3. To provide funds for the payment of the costs of the additional project, a community college may borrow money, issue and sell certificates, and secure the payment of the certificates in the same manner as described in section 260E.6, including but not limited to providing the assessment of an annual levy as described in section 260E.6, subsection 4. The program and credit authorized by this section is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the program and credit authorized in chapter 260E.

4. For purposes of this section, “*eligible business*” means a business which has been approved to receive incentives and assistance by the economic development authority pursuant to application as provided in section 15E.195.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §54, 69; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.119, 15E.196, 403.19A, 422.16A

For aggregate limitations on amount of tax credits, see §15.119

15E.198 Compliance cost fees.

The compliance cost fees imposed in 15.330, subsection 12, shall apply to all agreements entered into under this division and shall be collected by the authority in the same manner and to the same extent as described in that subsection.

2013 Acts, ch 126, §3 – 5

Referred to in §15.106B

Section takes effect June 17, 2013, and applies to agreements entered into on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §4, 5
NEW section

15E.199 and 15E.200 Reserved.

DIVISION XIX
IOWA AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY
FINANCE ACT

15E.201 Short title.

This division shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Agricultural Industry Finance Act*”.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §2

15E.202 Definitions.

Except as otherwise provided in this division, or unless the context otherwise requires, the words and phrases used in this division shall have the same meaning as the words and phrases used in chapter 490, including but not limited to the words and phrases used in section 490.140. In addition, all of the following shall apply:

1. “*Actively engaged in agriculture*” means to do any of the following:
 - a. Inspect agricultural operations periodically and furnish at least half the direct cost of the operations.
 - b. Regularly and frequently make or take an important part in making management decisions substantially contributing to or affecting the success of the agricultural operation.
 - c. Perform physical work which significantly contributes to agricultural operation.
2. “*Agricultural commodity*” means any unprocessed agricultural product, including livestock as defined in section 717.1, agricultural crops, and forestry products grown, raised, produced, or fed in this state for sale in commercial channels.
3. “*Agricultural operation*” means an operation concerned with the production of agricultural commodities for processing into agricultural processed products.
4. “*Agricultural processed product*” means an agricultural commodity that has been processed for sale in commercial markets.
5. “*Agricultural producer*” means a person who is any of the following:
 - a. An individual actively engaged in agricultural production.
 - b. A person other than an individual, if the person is any of the following:
 - (1) A general partnership in which all the partners are natural persons, and one of the partners is actively engaged in agricultural production.
 - (2) A family farm entity if any of the following individuals is actively engaged in agricultural production:
 - (a) A shareholder and an officer, director, or employee of a family farm corporation.
 - (b) A member or manager of a family farm limited liability company.
 - (c) A general partner of a family farm limited partnership.
 - (d) A beneficiary of a family trust.
 - (3) A networking farmers entity.
6. “*Agricultural product*” means an agricultural commodity or an agricultural processed product.
7. “*Biotechnology enterprise*” means an enterprise organized under the laws of this state using biological techniques for the development of specialized plant or animal characteristics for beneficial nutritional, commercial, or industrial purposes.

8. “*Certified facility*” means a facility used to process agricultural products as certified by a corporation pursuant to section 15E.209.

9. “*Economic development authority*” or “*authority*” means the economic development authority created pursuant to section 15.105.

10. “*Family farm entity*” means a family farm corporation, family farm limited liability company, family farm limited partnership, or family trust as defined in section 9H.1.

11. “*Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation*” or “*corporation*” means a corporation formed under this division.

12. “*Iowa agricultural industry finance loan*” means a loan made to a qualified Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation pursuant to section 15E.208.

13. “*Iowa agricultural industry venture*” means an enterprise involving any of the following:

a. Agricultural producers investing in a new facility or acquiring or expanding an existing facility in this state which is used to process agricultural commodities produced in this state, if the purpose of the enterprise is to accomplish all of the following:

(1) The creation and retention of wealth in this state derived from processing and marketing agricultural commodities produced in this state.

(2) Increasing production, processing, and marketing of value-added agricultural products in this state.

(3) Providing for a substantial equitable ownership interest in the enterprise by Iowa agricultural producers.

(4) Providing an alternative in this state to corporate vertical integration in the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products.

b. An agricultural biotechnology enterprise located in this state, if the purpose of research and application of biological techniques conducted by the enterprise is to accomplish all of the following:

(1) The creation and retention of wealth in this state.

(2) Increasing the value of agricultural commodities.

14. “*Loan*” means providing financing to a person under an agreement requiring that the amount in financing be repaid at a maturity date, with an interest rate, and other conditions as specified in the agreement.

15. “*Networking farmers entity*” means the same as defined in section 10.1.

16. “*Qualified investor*” means any of the following:

a. An agricultural producer.

b. A cooperative organized under chapter 501 or 501A.

c. A networking farmers entity.

17. “*Qualified Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation*” or “*qualified corporation*” means an Iowa agricultural industry financing corporation which meets the eligibility requirements of and is approved by the authority pursuant to section 15E.208.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §7; 2005 Acts, ch 135, §105; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §61, 62, 87, 89

15E.203 Findings — intent and purposes.

1. The general assembly finds that this state is in a period when the economic structure of agriculture and the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products is undergoing a period of rapid transformation.

2. It is the intent of the general assembly and purpose of this division that this state capture the greatest benefit from opportunities created during this period, by encouraging local agricultural producer-led ventures to expand production and processing of high value agricultural products, including agricultural processed products, to organize new business structures within the state to carry out these ventures, and to market and deliver increasingly high value agricultural products to consumers around the world. In carrying out this purpose, state resources provided by this division shall be used to assure all of the following:

a. That the majority of the wealth created by Iowa agricultural productivity is retained in this state.

b. That employment in the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products, and especially agricultural processed products, is increased in this state.

c. That agricultural producers in this state are provided with an opportunity to acquire a majority ownership interest in Iowa agricultural industry ventures promoted under this division.

d. That this state becomes a world model for agricultural producer-based vertical cooperation which depends upon broadly shared access to information, capital, and cooperative action.

e. That the use of private resources with state incentives establish Iowa as the world leader in responsibly produced agricultural products that meet the needs of consumers throughout the world.

3. It is the intent of the general assembly and the purpose of this division that the state encourage Iowa agricultural industry ventures which promote the research and application of biological techniques for the development of specialized plant or animal characteristics for beneficial nutritional, commercial, or industrial purposes.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §4

Referred to in §15E.209

Additional legislative findings; 98 Acts, ch 1207, §1

15E.204 Iowa agricultural industry finance corporations — scope of powers and duties.

1. An Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation formed under this division shall be subject to and have the powers and privileges conferred by provisions of chapter 490, unless otherwise limited by or inconsistent with the provisions of this division.

2. Nothing in this division requires any of the following:

a. That a limited number of Iowa agricultural industry finance corporations are authorized to be formed. However, the authority may strictly interpret and apply the requirements of this division in determining whether a corporation is a qualified corporation under section 15E.208.

b. That a corporation be organized on a cooperative basis, including structured, organized, or operated pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 1381(a).

c. That a corporation is restricted from holding, acquiring, or transferring financial or security instruments, including but not limited to a security regulated under chapter 502, money, accounts, and chattel paper under chapter 554, security interests under chapter 554, or a mortgage or deed of trust under chapter 654.

3. An Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation is a private business corporation and not a public corporation or instrumentality of the state. Except as provided in this division, nothing in this division exempts an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation from the same requirements under state law which apply to other corporations organized under chapter 490, including taxation provisions under chapter 422 or Title X, subtitle 2 of this Code, or security regulations under chapter 502.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15E.205 Iowa agricultural industry finance corporations — requirements.

1. A corporation incorporated under chapter 490 is an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation if the corporation complies with the requirements of this section and section 15E.206. In addition to the other requirements for a corporation organized under chapter 490, all of the following shall apply:

a. Agricultural producers must hold at least fifty-one percent of the corporation's common stock and at least fifty-one percent of the corporation's voting stock. The status of an agricultural producer shall be determined at the time of the transfer of stock from the corporation to the shareholder in a manner and as provided in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws.

b. A director of the corporation's board of directors shall not serve for more than seven consecutive years as a board director.

c. The purpose of the corporation must be limited to providing financing to eligible persons under section 15E.209 who are engaging in Iowa agricultural industry ventures

limited to establishing a business structure in which agricultural producers produce agricultural commodities for processing and marketing as agricultural processed products.

2. The requirements of this section shall be memorialized in the corporation's articles of incorporation.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §6; 99 Acts, ch 66, §1

Referred to in §15E.208

15E.206 Formation of an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation.

1. This section authorizes the formation of Iowa agricultural industry finance corporations in order to perfect the manner in which such corporations are formed and operate. Such a corporation is a private business corporation and not a public corporation or instrumentality of the state. The corporation shall not enjoy any of the privileges nor be required to comply with any of the requirements of a state agency.

2. In facilitating the formation of an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation, the following persons shall serve as incorporators as provided in section 490.201:

a. A member of the economic development authority chosen by the members of the authority or a designee of the member.

b. The director of the economic development authority, or a designee of the director.

c. The secretary of agriculture or a designee of the secretary.

3. a. After incorporation, such a corporation shall be organized by an initial board of directors as provided in chapter 490, division II. The initial board of directors shall be elected by the members of an appointment committee. The members of the appointment committee shall be appointed by the economic development authority. The initial board of directors shall consist of seven members. The members of the appointment committee shall include persons who have an expertise in areas of banking, agricultural lending, business development, agricultural production and processing, seed and venture capital investment, and other areas of expertise as deemed appropriate by the interim board of directors.

b. The members of the appointment committee shall exercise due care to assure that persons appointed to the initial board of directors have the requisite financial experience necessary in order to carry out the duties of the corporation as established in this division, including in areas related to agricultural lending, commercial banking, and investment management.

c. Upon the election of the initial board of directors, the terms of the members of the appointment committee shall expire.

d. The authority shall assist the incorporators and the appointment committee in any manner determined necessary and appropriate by the economic development authority and the director of the authority in order to administer this section.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §63, 64, 84, 85, 89

Referred to in §15E.205

15E.207 Iowa agricultural industry finance corporations — guiding principles.

In carrying out its duties and exercising its powers under this division, an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation shall be guided by the following principles:

1. a. The corporation must exercise diligence and care in the selection of persons and projects to receive financing as provided in section 15E.209. The corporation must apply customary and acceptable business and lending standards and practices in selecting persons and projects designated for financing and managing agreements under which financing is provided.

b. In selecting projects to receive financing, it is the intent of the general assembly that the corporation seek projects with wage, benefit, and work safety plans which improve the quality of employment in the state and which would not displace employees of existing Iowa agricultural industry ventures.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the corporation shall not become an owner of real or depreciable property, including agricultural land, as provided in section 9H.4. However, this subsection shall not preclude the corporation from holding an interest in real or depreciable property if any of the following apply:

a. The corporation holds nonagricultural property for purposes of carrying out the management of its corporate affairs, including office space, furniture, and supplies.

b. The corporation holds an interest in real or depreciable property on a temporary basis, and any of the following apply:

(1) The interest is a bona fide encumbrance taken for purposes of security in connection with providing financing under section 15E.209.

(2) The interest is acquired by operation of law, including by any of the following:

(a) Devise or bequest.

(b) Court order.

(c) Dissolution under chapter 490, division XIV.

(d) Order in bankruptcy.

(e) Pursuant to a proceeding to enforce a debt against real property under chapter 654, to forfeit a contract to purchase real property under chapter 656, to enforce a secured interest in real or depreciable property under chapter 554, or to otherwise garnish, levy on, execute on, seize, or attach real or depreciable property in the collection of debts, or by any procedure for the enforcement of a lien or claim.

(3) The interest is acquired in order to facilitate a transfer between persons pursuant to a transaction authorized under this division.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §15E.208, 175.37

15E.208 Qualified corporations — Iowa agricultural industry finance loans.

1. The authority may award an Iowa agricultural industry finance loan to an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation if the authority in its discretion determines that the corporation is qualified under this section.

2. The corporation must apply for an Iowa agricultural industry finance loan on forms and according to procedures required by the authority.

3. The authority shall loan all of the amounts available to the authority pursuant to this division to a qualified corporation with provisions and restrictions as determined by the authority and contained in a loan agreement executed between the authority and the qualified corporation.

a. The authority may attach conditions to the granting of the loan as it deems desirable, including any restrictions on the subordination of the moneys loaned. The attorney general shall assist the authority in drafting loan agreements and in collecting on the loan agreement.

b. The Iowa agricultural industry finance loan shall be repayable upon terms and conditions negotiated by the parties.

(1) The repayment period shall begin six years following the date when the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan is awarded and end twenty-five years after the date that the repayment period begins.

(2) At least four percent of the amount of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan due shall be paid each year to the authority. However, the authority may accept an assignment of a loan made by the corporation providing financing to an eligible person pursuant to section 15E.209. The assigned loan shall grant to the authority the corporation's right to payment under the loan. Any such assignment shall be made by an agreement executed by the authority and the corporation. The assignment agreement shall be subject to all of the following:

(a) The period of assignment may be for any number of years. The authority shall apply to the amounts due under the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan the principal, interest, and fees which the eligible person is obligated to pay under the assigned loan. The total amount of the principal, interest, and fees that the eligible person is obligated to pay to the authority during the period of assignment plus any other repayment of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan made by the corporation to the authority must equal the amount of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan that the corporation would otherwise be obligated to repay the authority during that same period. However, the agreement may provide that during any year of the assignment period the eligible person may pay more or less than four

percent of the amount of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan that the corporation would otherwise be obligated to repay during that year.

(b) The assignment agreement shall contain conditions relating to the right of payment assigned to the authority which may include securing the payment obligation in any manner that allows the authority to enforce a debt against the property of the eligible person. The authority shall not have a right of recourse against the corporation for any amount required to be applied from the assigned loan to the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, payments on the principal balance of the loan granted by the corporation to an eligible person and assigned to the department of economic development pursuant to this subparagraph during calendar year 2003 shall be deferred until October 1, 2007. The eligible person shall make principal payments to the department of economic development in the amount of one million dollars for each year on October 1, 2007, October 1, 2008, and October 1, 2009. The eligible person shall pay the department of economic development four hundred eighty-two thousand seven hundred sixty-one dollars in interest, which shall be deemed to be the total amount of interest accruing on the principal amount of the loan. The eligible person shall pay the interest amount on October 1, 2010. Upon the payment of the principal balance of the loan and the accrued interest, the debt shall be retired.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, the corporation shall repay the department of economic development, or its successor entity, the principal balance of the Iowa agricultural industry finance loan beginning on October 1, 2007. The principal balance of the loan equals twenty-one million five hundred seventeen thousand two hundred thirty-nine dollars. The corporation shall repay the department of economic development, or its successor entity, five hundred seventeen thousand two hundred thirty-nine dollars by October 1, 2007, and for each subsequent year the corporation shall repay the department, or its successor entity, at least one million dollars by October 1 until the total principal balance of the loan is repaid. This subparagraph shall not be construed to limit the authority of the department of economic development, or its successor entity, to negotiate the payment of interest accruing on the principal balance which shall be paid as provided by an agreement executed by the department of economic development, or its successor entity, and the corporation.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the contrary, payments of principal and interest of the loan granted by the corporation to an eligible person and assigned to the department of economic development pursuant to this subparagraph during calendar year 2003 which were deferred pursuant to subparagraph division (c) shall be forgiven and the total debt, including interest, shall be retired.

(3) The corporation shall not be subject to a prepayment penalty.

c. The corporation shall not expend moneys originating from the state, including moneys loaned under this section, on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

4. A corporation shall not provide financing to support a person who is any of the following:

a. An agricultural producer, if any of the following applies:

(1) The agricultural producer is a party to a pending action for a violation of chapter 455B or 459, subchapters II and III, concerning a confinement feeding operation in which the person has a controlling interest and the action is commenced in district court by the attorney general.

(2) The agricultural producer or a confinement feeding operation in which the agricultural producer holds a controlling interest is classified as a habitual violator under section 459.604.

b. An agricultural products processor, if the processor or a person owning a controlling interest in the processor has demonstrated, within the most recent consecutive three-year period prior to the application for financing, a continuous and flagrant disregard for the health and safety of its employees or the quality of the environment. Violations of environmental protection statutes, rules, or regulations shall be reported for the most recent five-year period prior to application. Evidence of such disregard shall include a history of serious or uncorrected violations of state or federal law protecting occupational health and safety or the environment, including but not limited to serious or uncorrected violations of

occupational safety and health standards enforced by the division of labor services of the department of workforce development pursuant to chapter 84A, or rules enforced by the department of natural resources pursuant to chapter 455B or 459, subchapters II and III.

c. A member of the economic development authority, an employee of the economic development authority, an elected state official, or any director or other officer or an employee of the corporation.

5. In order to be eligible as a qualified Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation, all of the following conditions must be satisfied:

a. The corporation must only provide financing to persons and ventures eligible under section 15E.209.

b. The corporation must demonstrate that it complies with guiding principles for the corporation as provided in section 15E.207.

c. The corporation must adopt policies and procedures which maximize public oversight into the affairs of the corporation, by providing a forum for public comment, an opportunity for public review of the corporation's actions, and methods to ensure accountability for the expenditure of public moneys loaned to the corporation.

d. The corporation's articles of incorporation must comply with requirements established by the authority relating to the capacity and integrity of the corporation to carry out the purposes of this division, including but not limited to all of the following:

(1) The capitalization of the corporation.

(2) The manner in which financing is provided by the corporation, including the manner in which an Iowa agricultural industry finance loan can be used by the corporation.

(3) The composition of the corporation's board of directors. The board must be composed of persons knowledgeable in Iowa agricultural industries including a representative number of individuals experienced and knowledgeable in financing new agricultural industries.

(4) The manner of oversight required by the authority or the auditor of state. The articles must provide that the corporation shall submit a report to the governor, the general assembly, and the authority. The report shall provide a description of the corporation's activities and a summary of its finances, including financial awards. The report shall be submitted not later than January 10 of each year. The articles shall provide that an audit of the corporation must be conducted each year for the preceding year by a certified public accountant licensed pursuant to chapter 542. The auditor of state may audit the books and accounts of the corporation at any time. The results of the annual audit and any audit for the current year conducted by the auditor of state shall be included as part of the report.

(5) The execution of an agreement between the corporation and an eligible recipient as required by the authority as a condition of providing financing, in which the eligible recipient agrees to become a shareholder in the corporation. If the eligible recipient is an agricultural producer as provided in section 15E.209, the agreement shall provide that the agricultural producer becomes a shareholder of voting common stock in the corporation equal to at least five percent of the financing provided to the agricultural producer pursuant to the agreement. The agreement shall be for a period of not less than ten years. An agreement shall at least provide all of the following:

(a) The establishment of a common stock pricing system. The stock shall be frozen against price appreciation for the first five years of the life of the corporation. The articles shall contain waivers for death and disability.

(b) The maintenance of stock ownership by an eligible recipient until a financial assistance obligation due the corporation is satisfied.

(c) A requirement that the par value of participating common stock be established prior to providing financial assistance to an eligible recipient.

e. To the extent feasible and fiscally prudent, the corporation must maintain a portfolio which is diversified among the various types of agricultural commodities and agribusiness.

f. Not more than seventy-five percent of moneys originating from the state, including moneys loaned to the corporation pursuant to this section, may be used to finance any one Iowa agricultural industry venture.

g. The corporation may only be terminated by the following methods, unless approved by the authority:

- (1) Merger or share exchange under chapter 490, division XI.
- (2) Dissolution as provided in chapter 490, division XIV, part A.
- (3) A sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer, or other disposition, in one or more transactions of assets of the corporation which has an aggregate market value equal to fifty percent or more of either the aggregate market value of all of the assets of the corporation determined on a consolidated basis, or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the corporation.

6. The authority shall provide for the default of the loan if the qualified corporation does any of the following:

a. Violates a provision of the articles of incorporation or an amendment to the articles of incorporation that is required by this division which violation is not approved by the authority.

b. Violates the terms of the loan agreement executed between the authority and the corporation, which violation is not approved by the authority.

c. Fails to comply with the requirements of section 15E.205.

d. Completes a transaction, if all of the following apply:

(1) The transaction involves any of the following:

(a) A merger or share exchange under chapter 490, division XI.

(b) The sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer, or other disposition, in one or more transactions of assets of the corporation which has an aggregate market value equal to fifty percent or more of either the aggregate market value of all of the assets of the corporation determined on a consolidated basis, or the aggregate market value of all the outstanding stock of the corporation.

(2) The surviving entity of a merger or share exchange, or the entity acquiring the assets of the corporation fails to meet the requirements of section 15E.205.

7. In an action to enforce a judgment against a qualified corporation, the interest of the state shall be subrogated to the interests of holders of bonds issued by the corporation.

8. Moneys repaid or collected by the authority under this section shall be deposited into the road use tax fund created pursuant to section 312.1.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §9; 99 Acts, ch 66, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §6; 2001 Acts, ch 55, §20, 38; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §29; 2003 Acts, ch 122, §1, 2; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §324; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §55; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §65, 66, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §21

Referred to in §15E.202, 15E.204

Duties of former department of economic development were assumed by economic development authority beginning July 1, 2011, pursuant to 2011 Acts, ch 118

15E.209 Financing provided by an Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation.

1. An Iowa agricultural industry finance corporation may only provide financing to a person determined eligible by the corporation according to requirements of the corporation and this section. At a minimum, an eligible person must be one of the following:

a. An agricultural producer participating in an Iowa agricultural industry venture as provided according to the terms of an agreement executed by the agricultural producer and the corporation. The agreement may require that the agricultural producer acquire an interest in an agricultural products processor certified by the corporation, or enter into a marketing agreement under which the agricultural producer agrees to market an amount of the agricultural producer's agricultural commodities to the agricultural products processor.

b. An agricultural products processor which participates as part of an Iowa agricultural industry venture as provided according to the terms of an agreement executed by the agricultural products processor and the corporation. The corporation shall only provide financing if the venture involves the construction, expansion, or acquisition of an agricultural products processing facility as certified by the corporation and if all of the following apply:

(1) The certified facility must be located in this state.

(2) Either of the following apply:

(a) More than fifty percent of the ownership interest in the certified facility must be held by qualified investors. If the certified facility is owned by an entity rather than by individuals, more than fifty percent of the interest in the entity and more than fifty percent of the voting interest in the entity must be held by qualified investors.

(b) More than fifty percent of the commodities processed by the certified facility during

any twelve-month period is produced in this state. However, the corporation may provide financing, if its board of directors determines that adequate supplies of the commodity are not available for processing as otherwise required in this subparagraph division.

c. An agricultural biotechnology enterprise which qualifies as an Iowa agricultural industry venture as provided according to the terms of an agreement executed by the agricultural biotechnology enterprise and the corporation, if the board of directors for the corporation determines that the enterprise would advance the intent and purposes set out in section 15E.203.

2. Financing may be in the form of a loan, loan guarantee, sale and purchase of mortgage instruments for eligible recipients, or other similar forms of financing. The financing shall be awarded pursuant to an agreement between the corporation and the eligible person.

3. A corporation shall not provide financing to support an outstanding debt or other obligation, regardless of whether the original financing was provided by a corporation.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §10; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §15E.202, 15E.205, 15E.207, 15E.208

15E.210 Obligations.

The obligations of the corporation are not obligations of this state or any political subdivision of this state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are obligations of the corporation payable solely and only from the corporation's funds. The corporation shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state or make its debts payable out of any moneys except for those of the corporation.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §11

15E.211 Rules.

The authority may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer this division.

98 Acts, ch 1207, §12; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15E.212 through 15E.220 Reserved.

DIVISION XX

IOWA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
LOAN AND CREDIT GUARANTEE FUND

15E.221 through 15E.225 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15E.226 Reserved.

15E.227 Loan and credit guarantee fund. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 123, § 8.

15E.228 through 15E.230 Reserved.

DIVISION XXI

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS
AND ENTERPRISE AREAS

15E.231 Economic development regions.

In order for an economic development region to receive assistance pursuant to section 15.335B, an economic development region's regional development plan must be approved by the authority. An economic development region shall consist of not less than three counties, unless two contiguous counties have a combined population of at least three hundred

thousand based on the most recent federal decennial census. An economic development region shall establish a focused economic development effort that shall include a regional development plan relating to one or more of the following areas:

1. Regional marketing strategies.
 2. Development of the information solutions sector.
 3. Development of the advanced manufacturing sector.
 4. Development of the life sciences and biotechnology sector.
 5. Development of the insurance or financial services sector.
 6. Physical infrastructure including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure.
 7. Entrepreneurship.
 8. Development of the alternative and renewable energy sector.
- 2005 Acts, ch 150, §9; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §10, 16; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §86, 87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §18

Allocation of funds for regional financial assistance, see §15.335B(2)(a)(2)

2010 amendment applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §16

15E.232 Regional economic development — financial assistance.

1. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B to assist with the installation of physical infrastructure needs including, but not limited to, horizontal infrastructure, water and sewer infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure, related to the development of fully served business and industrial sites by one or more of the region's economic development partners or for the installation of infrastructure related to a new business location or expansion. In order to receive financial assistance pursuant to this subsection, the economic development region must demonstrate all of the following:

a. The ability to provide matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local matching moneys for every two dollars received from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B.

b. The commitment of the specific business partner including, but not limited to, a letter of intent defining a capital commitment or a percentage of equity.

c. That all other funding alternatives have been exhausted.

2. The authority may establish and administer a regional economic development revenue sharing pilot project for one or more regions. The authority shall take into consideration the geographical dispersion of the pilot projects. The authority shall provide technical assistance to the regions participating in a pilot project.

3. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B to assist an existing business threatened with closure due to a potential consolidation to an out-of-state location. The economic development region may apply for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B for the purchase, rehabilitation, or marketing of a building that has become available due to the closing of an existing business due to a consolidation to an out-of-state location. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every three dollars received from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B.

4. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B to establish and operate an entrepreneurial initiative. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every two dollars received from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B.

5. a. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B to establish and operate a business succession assistance program for the region.

b. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development

region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every two dollars received from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B.

6. An economic development region may apply for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B to implement economic development initiatives that are either unique to the region or innovative in design and implementation. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic development region must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a one-to-one basis.

7. Financial assistance under subsections 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and section 15E.233 shall be limited to a total of one million dollars each fiscal year for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, and shall not be provided to assist in the establishment, operation, or installation of a project, initiative, or activity that may result in the provision, lease, or sale of goods or services by a government body that competes with private enterprise.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §88; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §11, 16; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §86, 87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §19; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §9 – 11

Referred to in §15.335B

2010 amendments apply retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2010; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §16

Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

Subsections 3 and 4 amended

Subsection 5, paragraph b amended

15E.233 Economic enterprise areas.

1. An economic development region may apply to the authority for approval to be designated as an economic enterprise area based on criteria provided in subsection 3. The authority shall approve no more than ten regions as economic enterprise areas.

2. *a.* An approved economic enterprise area may apply to the authority for financial assistance from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B for up to seventy-five thousand dollars each fiscal year during the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, for any of the following purposes:

(1) Economic development-related strategic planning and marketing for the region as a whole.

(2) Economic development of fully-served business sites.

(3) The construction of speculative buildings on a fully served lot.

(4) The rehabilitation of an existing building to marketable standards.

b. In order to receive financial assistance under this subsection, an economic enterprise area must demonstrate the ability to provide local matching moneys on a basis of a one dollar contribution of local moneys for every three dollars received from a fund established pursuant to section 15.335B.

3. An economic enterprise area shall consist of at least one county containing no city with a population of more than twenty-three thousand five hundred and shall meet at least three of the following criteria:

a. A per capita income of eighty percent or less than the national average.

b. A household median income of eighty percent or less than the national average.

c. Twenty-five percent or more of the population of the economic enterprise area with an income level of one hundred fifty percent or less of the United States poverty level as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services.

d. A population density in the economic enterprise area of less than ten people per square mile.

e. A loss of population as shown by the 2000 certified federal census when compared with the 1990 certified federal census.

f. An unemployment rate greater than the national rate of unemployment.

g. More than twenty percent of the population of the economic enterprise area consisting of people over the age of sixty-five.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §86, 87, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §12, 13

Referred to in §15E.232

Subsection 2, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

15E.234 through 15E.300 Reserved.

DIVISION XXII
ENDOW IOWA PROGRAM

15E.301 Short title.

This division shall be known as and may be cited as the “*Endow Iowa Program Act*”.

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §88, 93

[2003 enactment of section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §3, 4

15E.302 Purpose.

The purpose of this division is to enhance the quality of life for citizens of this state through increased philanthropic activity by providing capital to new and existing citizen groups of this state organized to establish endowment funds that will address community needs. The purpose of this division is also to encourage individuals, businesses, and organizations to invest in community foundations.

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §89, 93

[2003 enactment of section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §3, 4

15E.303 Definitions.

As used in this division, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Board*” means the governing board of the lead philanthropic entity identified by the authority pursuant to section 15E.304.

2. “*Business*” means a business operating within the state and includes individuals operating a sole proprietorship or having rental, royalty, or farm income in this state and includes a consortium of businesses.

3. “*Community affiliate organization*” means a group of five or more community leaders or advocates organized for the purpose of increasing philanthropic activity in an identified community or geographic area in this state with the intention of establishing a community affiliate endowment fund.

4. “*Endow Iowa qualified community foundation*” means a community foundation organized or operating in this state that substantially complies with the national standards established by the national council on foundations as determined by the authority in collaboration with the Iowa council of foundations.

5. “*Endowment gift*” means an irrevocable contribution to a permanent endowment held by an endow Iowa qualified community foundation.

6. “*Lead philanthropic entity*” means the entity identified by the authority pursuant to section 15E.304.

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §90, 93

[2003 enactment of section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §3, 4; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §71, 81; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15E.311, 22.7

15E.304 Endow Iowa grants.

1. The authority shall identify a lead philanthropic entity for purposes of encouraging the development of qualified community foundations in this state. A lead philanthropic entity shall meet all of the following qualifications:

a. The entity shall be a nonprofit entity which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. The entity shall be a statewide organization with membership consisting of organizations, such as community, corporate, and private foundations, whose principal function is the making of grants within the state of Iowa.

c. The entity shall have a minimum of forty members and that membership shall include qualified community foundations.

2. A lead philanthropic entity may receive a grant from the authority. The board shall use the grant moneys to award endow Iowa grants to new and existing qualified community foundations and to community affiliate organizations that do all of the following:

a. Provide the board with all information required by the board.

b. Demonstrate a dollar-for-dollar funding match in a form approved by the board.

c. Identify an endow Iowa qualified community foundation to hold all funds. An endow Iowa qualified community foundation shall not be required to meet this requirement.

d. Provide a plan to the board demonstrating the method for distributing grant moneys received from the board to organizations within the community or geographic area as defined by the endow Iowa qualified community foundation or the community affiliate organization.

3. Endow Iowa grants awarded to new and existing endow Iowa qualified community foundations and to community affiliate organizations shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per foundation or organization unless a foundation or organization demonstrates a multiple county or regional approach. Endow Iowa grants may be awarded on an annual basis with not more than three grants going to one county in a fiscal year.

4. In ranking applications for grants, the board shall consider a variety of factors including the following:

a. The demonstrated need for financial assistance.

b. The potential for future philanthropic activity in the area represented by or being considered for assistance.

c. The proportion of the funding match being provided.

d. For community affiliate organizations, the demonstrated need for the creation of a community affiliate endowment fund in the applicant's geographic area.

e. The identification of community needs and the manner in which additional funding will address those needs.

f. The geographic diversity of awards.

5. Of any moneys received by a lead philanthropic entity from the state, not more than five percent of such moneys shall be used by the entity for administrative purposes.

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §91, 93

[2003 enactment of section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §3, 4; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §72, 73, 81; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15E.303, 15E.311

15E.305 Endow Iowa tax credit.

1. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, a tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II, III, and V, and in chapter 432, and against the moneys and credits tax imposed in section 533.329 equal to twenty-five percent of a taxpayer's endowment gift to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation. An individual may claim a tax credit under this section of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust. A tax credit shall be allowed only for an endowment gift made to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation for a permanent endowment fund established to benefit a charitable cause in this state. The amount of the endowment gift for which the tax credit is claimed shall not be deductible in determining taxable income for state income tax purposes. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until depleted, whichever occurs first. A tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the tax year in which the taxpayer claims the tax credit.

2. The aggregate amount of tax credits authorized pursuant to this section shall not exceed a total of six million dollars annually.

a. The maximum amount of tax credits granted to a taxpayer shall not exceed five percent of the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized.

b. Ten percent of the aggregate amount of tax credits authorized in a calendar year shall

be reserved for those endowment gifts in amounts of thirty thousand dollars or less. If by September 1 of a calendar year the entire ten percent of the reserved tax credits is not distributed, the remaining tax credits shall be available to any other eligible applicants.

3. A tax credit shall not be transferable to any other taxpayer.

4. The authority shall develop a system for registration and authorization of tax credits under this section and shall control the distribution of all tax credits to taxpayers providing an endowment gift subject to this section. The authority shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the qualification and administration of endowment gifts.

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §83, 89; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §74 – 77, 81; 2006 Acts, ch 1151, §1 – 3, 7, 8; 2007 Acts, ch 174, §89; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §105, 106, 153; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §17 – 19; 2011 Acts, ch 107, §1, 2; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §11, 13, 14

Referred to in §2.48, 422.11H, 422.33, 422.60, 432.12D, 533.329

2009 amendments to subsections 1 and 2 take effect January 1, 2010, and apply to tax years beginning on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §153

2010 amendment to subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 applies retroactively for endow Iowa tax credits authorized on or after January 1, 2010; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §19

2011 amendment to subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 takes effect May 12, 2011, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2011, for endow Iowa tax credits authorized on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 107, §2

2013 amendment to subsection 2 takes effect June 17, 2013, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for endow Iowa tax credits authorized on or after that date and for endow Iowa tax credit applications received on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §13, 14

Subsection 2 amended

15E.306 Reports. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1122, § 16.

15E.307 through 15E.310 Reserved.

DIVISION XXIII

COUNTY ENDOWMENT FUND

15E.311 County endowment fund.

1. The purpose of this section is to enhance the quality of life for citizens of Iowa by providing moneys to new or existing citizen groups of this state organized to establish county affiliate funds or community foundations that will address countywide needs.

2. A county endowment fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of revenue. The fund consists of all moneys appropriated to the fund. Moneys in the fund shall be distributed by the department as provided in this section.

3. *a.* At the end of each fiscal year, moneys in the fund shall be transferred into separate accounts within the fund and designated for use by each county in which no licensee authorized to conduct gambling games under chapter 99F was located during that fiscal year. Moneys transferred to county accounts shall be divided equally among the counties. Moneys transferred into an account for a county shall be transferred by the department to an eligible county recipient for that county. Of the moneys transferred, an eligible county recipient shall distribute seventy-five percent of the moneys as grants to charitable organizations for charitable purposes in that county and shall retain twenty-five percent of the moneys for use in establishing a permanent endowment fund for the benefit of charitable organizations for charitable purposes. Of the amounts distributed, eligible county recipients shall give special consideration to grants for projects that include significant vertical infrastructure components designed to enhance quality of life aspects within local communities. In addition, as a condition of receiving a grant, the governing body of a charitable organization receiving a grant shall approve all expenditures of grant moneys and shall allow a state audit of expenditures of all grant moneys.

b. If a county does not have an eligible county recipient, moneys in the account for that county shall remain in that account until an eligible county recipient for that county is established.

4. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Charitable organization*” means an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3)

of the Internal Revenue Code that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or an organization that is established for a charitable purpose.

b. “Charitable purpose” means a purpose described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or a benevolent, educational, philanthropic, humane, scientific, patriotic, social welfare or advocacy, public health, environmental conservation, civic, or other eleemosynary objective.

c. “Eligible county recipient” means an endow Iowa qualified community foundation or community affiliate organization, as defined in section 15E.303, that is selected, in accordance with the procedures described in section 15E.304, to receive moneys from an account created in this section for a particular county. To be selected as an eligible county recipient, a community affiliate organization shall establish a county affiliate fund to receive moneys as provided by this section.

5. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the county endowment fund shall be credited to the county endowment fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the county endowment fund shall not revert at the close of a fiscal year.

6. Three percent of the moneys deposited in the county endowment fund shall be used by the lead philanthropic organization identified by the authority pursuant to section 15E.304 for purposes of administering and marketing the county endowment fund. Of the amounts available to be used by the lead philanthropic organization pursuant to this subsection, seventy thousand dollars is appropriated to the economic development authority each fiscal year for administrative costs related to the endow Iowa program.

2004 Acts, ch 1136, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 150, §78, 79, 81; 2006 Acts, ch 1151, §4, 5, 8; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §99F.11, 421.17

15E.312 through 15E.320 Reserved.

DIVISION XXIV

REGIONAL SPORTS AUTHORITY DISTRICTS

15E.321 Regional sports authority districts.

1. As used in this section, “district” means a regional sports authority district certified under this section.

2. a. A convention and visitors bureau may apply to the authority for certification of a regional sports authority district which may include more than one city and more than one convention and visitors bureau within the district. The authority shall not certify more than ten such districts.

b. If more than ten applications are received in any certification year, the authority shall certify the districts on a competitive basis. In evaluating the applications for certification, the authority shall consider the economic impact to the state of the activities proposed in the application, the geographic diversity of the districts applying, and any other factors the authority deems relevant.

3. Each district shall actively promote youth sports, high school athletic activities, the special olympics, and other nonprofessional sporting events in the local area.

4. Each district shall be governed by a seven-member board consisting of seven members appointed by the convention and visitors bureau filing the application pursuant to subsection 2. At least three members of the board shall consist of city council members of any cities located in the district. Each board shall be responsible for administering programs designed to promote the activities enumerated in subsection 3.

2007 Acts, ch 219, §32; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1018, §8

15E.322 through 15E.350 Reserved.

DIVISION XXV
BUSINESS ACCELERATORS

15E.351 Business accelerators.

1. The authority shall establish and administer a business accelerator program to provide financial assistance for the establishment and operation of a business accelerator for technology-based, value-added agricultural, information solutions, alternative and renewable energy including the alternative and renewable energy sectors listed in section 476.42, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), or advanced manufacturing start-up businesses or for a satellite of an existing business accelerator. The program shall be designed to foster the accelerated growth of new and existing businesses through the provision of technical assistance. The authority may provide financial assistance under this section from moneys allocated for financial assistance for business accelerators pursuant to section 15.335B, subsection 2.

2. In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the authority must find that a business accelerator meets all of the following criteria:

a. The business accelerator must be a not-for-profit organization affiliated with an area chamber of commerce, a community or county organization, or economic development region.

b. The geographic area served by a business accelerator must include more than one county.

c. The business accelerator must possess the ability to provide service to a specific type of business as well as to meet the broad-based needs of other types of start-up entrepreneurs.

d. The business accelerator must possess the ability to market business accelerator services in the region and the state.

e. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with other business accelerators and similar service providers in the state.

f. The business accelerator must possess the ability to engage various funding sources for start-up entrepreneurs.

g. The business accelerator must possess the ability to communicate with and cooperate with various entities for purposes of locating suitable facilities for clients of the business accelerator.

h. The business accelerator must possess the willingness to accept referrals from the authority.

3. In determining whether a business accelerator qualifies for financial assistance, the authority may consider any of the following:

a. The business experience of the business accelerator's professional staff.

b. The business plan review capacity of the business accelerator's professional staff.

c. The business accelerator's professional staff with demonstrated experience in all aspects of business disciplines.

d. The business accelerator's professional staff with access to external service providers including legal, accounting, marketing, and financial services.

4. In order to receive financial assistance under this section, the financial assistance recipient must demonstrate the ability to provide matching moneys on a basis of a two dollar contribution of recipient moneys for every one dollar received in financial assistance.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §12; 2006 Acts, ch 1030, §4; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §19; 2009 Acts, ch 123, §28; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §128; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §67, 84, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §22, 23; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §20

Referred to in §15.335B

15E.352 through 15E.360 Reserved.

DIVISION XXVI
SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

15E.361 Small business disaster recovery financial assistance program.

1. The authority shall establish and administer a small business disaster recovery financial assistance program. Under the program, the authority shall provide grants to administrative entities for purposes of providing financial assistance to eligible businesses that sustained physical damage or economic loss due to a natural disaster occurring after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008. Moneys shall be allocated to administrative entities on the basis of the percentage of disaster loans awarded by the United States small business administration to businesses located within a city's jurisdiction or a disaster recovery area as defined by the authority.

2. An eligible business is a business that sustained physical damage or economic loss due to a natural disaster occurring after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008, and has executed loan documents for a disaster loan from an eligible lender as defined by the authority. Financial assistance shall be in the form of forgivable loans and reimbursement for acquisition of energy-efficient equipment. The maximum amount of a forgivable loan is twenty-five percent of the loan amount from the eligible lender up to a maximum of fifty thousand dollars. Up to an additional five thousand dollars of assistance shall be available for the reimbursement of energy-efficient purchases and installation.

3. As determined by the authority, unused or unobligated moneys may be reclaimed and reallocated by the authority to other administrative agencies.

4. For purposes of this section, "*administrative entity*" means cities identified by the authority that administer local disaster recovery programs and councils of government.

2009 Acts, ch 170, §1, 11; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Section is effective March 16, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008, for the fiscal year beginning on that date; funding; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §11

DIVISION XXVII
ENTREPRENEUR INVESTMENT AWARDS PROGRAM

15E.362 Entrepreneur investment awards program.

1. The authority shall establish and administer an entrepreneur investment awards program for purposes of providing grants to programs that provide technical and financial assistance to entrepreneurs seeking to create, locate, or expand a business in the state if the business derives or intends to derive more than ten percent of its gross sales from markets outside of the state. Financial assistance under the program shall be provided from the entrepreneur investment awards program fund created in section 15E.363.

2. In determining whether an entrepreneur assistance program qualifies for a grant under the entrepreneur investment awards program, the authority shall find that the entrepreneur assistance program demonstrates all of the following:

a. The entrepreneur assistance program expended at least five hundred thousand dollars in the program's previous fiscal year to provide technical and financial assistance to entrepreneurs seeking to create, locate, or expand a business in the state if the business derives or intends to derive more than ten percent of its gross sales from markets outside of the state. The five hundred thousand dollars in expenditures in the program's previous fiscal year shall not include grants awarded pursuant to this section or any funds invested in clients' businesses.

b. The entrepreneur assistance program provides services to meet the broad-based needs of entrepreneurs seeking to create, locate, or expand a business in the state if the business derives or intends to derive more than ten percent of its gross sales from markets outside of the state.

c. The entrepreneur assistance program communicates with and cooperates with other entrepreneur assistance programs and similar service providers in the state.

d. The entrepreneur assistance program engages various funding sources for entrepreneurs seeking to create, locate, or expand a business in the state if the business derives or intends to derive more than ten percent of its gross sales from markets outside of the state.

e. The entrepreneur assistance program communicates with and cooperates with various entities for purposes of locating suitable facilities for clients of the entrepreneur assistance program.

f. The entrepreneur assistance program is an Iowa-based business.

3. In determining whether an entrepreneur assistance program qualifies for a grant under the entrepreneur investment awards program, the authority may consider any of the following:

a. The business experience of the professional staff employed or retained by the entrepreneur assistance program.

b. The business plan review capacity of the entrepreneur assistance program's professional staff.

c. The expertise of the entrepreneur assistance program's professional staff in all aspects of business disciplines.

d. The entrepreneur assistance program's professional staff's access to external service providers including legal, accounting, marketing, and financial services.

4. Upon being awarded a grant under this section, the entrepreneur assistance program shall accept client referrals from the economic development authority.

5. The amount of a grant awarded to a qualifying entrepreneur assistance program shall not exceed the lesser of the following for any fiscal year:

a. An amount equal to twenty-five percent of the funds expended by the qualifying program in the program's previous fiscal year to provide technical and financial assistance to entrepreneurs seeking to create, locate, or expand a business in the state if the business derives or intends to derive more than ten percent of its gross sales from markets outside of the state. For purposes of this paragraph, "*funds expended*" shall not include grants awarded pursuant to this section or any funds invested in clients' businesses.

b. An amount equal to one hundred percent of funds raised by the entrepreneur assistance program in the previous fiscal year from private foundations, federal or local government funds, financial institutions, or individuals.

c. Two hundred thousand dollars.

6. The grant awarded to a qualifying entrepreneur assistance program shall only be used for the purpose of the operating costs incurred by the program.

7. The economic development authority board may approve, deny, or defer each application for a grant from the entrepreneur investment awards program fund created in section 15E.363.

8. The maximum amount of the total grants awarded by the authority for the entrepreneur investment awards program shall not exceed one million dollars in a fiscal year. The authority shall award the grants on a first-come, first-served basis.

9. The authority may contract with outside service providers for assistance with the grant program described in this section or may delegate the administration of the program to the Iowa innovation corporation pursuant to section 15.106B.

10. The authority shall not award a grant to an entrepreneur assistance program from the entrepreneur investment awards program fund after June 30, 2014. It is the intent of the general assembly to review and assess the success of the entrepreneur investment awards program based on the report provided by the economic development authority.

11. The economic development authority shall conduct a comprehensive review of the entrepreneur investment awards program and shall, by December 31, 2013, submit a report of the findings of the review, as well as any recommendations and cost projections of its recommendations, to the governor and the general assembly. The report shall consist of the following information:

a. The number of grants awarded, the total amount of the grants awarded, the total

amount expended on the entrepreneur investment awards program, and the number of entrepreneur investment awards to entrepreneur assistance programs that were the subject of repayment or collection activity.

b. The number of applications received by the authority for the program and the status of the applications.

c. For each entrepreneur assistance program receiving moneys from the entrepreneur investment awards program fund, the following information:

(1) The amount the entrepreneur assistance program received from the entrepreneur investment awards program fund.

(2) The number of entrepreneurs creating a business in the state that were assisted by the entrepreneur assistance program and the number of new jobs associated with the business.

(3) The number of entrepreneurs locating or expanding a business in the state that were assisted by the entrepreneur assistance program and the number of new or retained jobs associated with the business.

(4) The entrepreneur assistance program's location.

(5) The amount, if any, of private and local matching funds received by the entrepreneur assistance program.

d. The number of clients referred by the authority to an entrepreneur assistance program receiving moneys from the entrepreneur investment awards program fund.

e. An evaluation of the investment made by the state of Iowa in the entrepreneur investment awards program.

f. Any other information the authority deems relevant to assessing the success of the entrepreneur investment awards program.

2012 Acts, ch 1126, §21

Referred to in §15.106B, 15E.363

15E.363 Entrepreneur investment awards program fund.

1. An entrepreneur investment awards program fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the authority and consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund.

2. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys provided, and recaptures of moneys provided shall be deposited in the fund.

3. The fund shall be used to provide grants under the entrepreneur investment awards program established in section 15E.362.

4. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2012 Acts, ch 1126, §22

Referred to in §15.335B, 15E.362

CHAPTER 15F

COMMUNITY ATTRACTION AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

For provisions regarding transition of department of economic development employees to the economic development authority and limitations on the Iowa innovation corporation's employment of former department employees, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §19
 For provisions regarding continuation of financial assistance by the economic development authority, transfer of funds under the control of the department of economic development to the economic development authority, continuation of licenses, permits, or contracts by the economic development authority, continuation of financial assistance awards under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, and availability of federal funds to employ certain personnel, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §20, 89

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SUBCHAPTER I

VISION IOWA BOARD

15F.101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Authority" means the economic development authority created in section 15.105.
 2. "Board" means the vision Iowa board as created in section 15F.102.
- 2000 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §68, 69, 89

15F.102 Vision Iowa board.

1. The vision Iowa board is established consisting of thirteen members and is located for administrative purposes within the authority. The director of the authority shall provide office space, staff assistance, and necessary supplies and equipment for the board. The director shall budget funds to pay the compensation and expenses of the board. In performing its functions the board is performing a public function on behalf of the state and is a public instrumentality of the state.

2. The membership of the board shall be appointed as follows:

- a. Three members of the general public, one member from each of the three tourism regions.
- b. One mayor of a city with a population of less than twenty thousand.
- c. One county supervisor from a county that has a population ranking in the bottom thirty-three counties according to the 1990 census.
- d. Four members of the general public.

- e. One mayor of a city with a population of twenty thousand or more.
 - f. The director of the economic development authority or the director's designee.
 - g. The treasurer of state or the treasurer of state's designee.
 - h. The auditor of state or the auditor of state's designee.
3. All appointments, except the director of the economic development authority, the treasurer of state, and the auditor of state, shall be made by the governor, shall comply with sections 69.16 and 69.16A, and shall be subject to confirmation by the senate. All appointed members of the board shall have demonstrable experience or expertise in the field of tourism development and promotion, public financing, architecture, engineering, or major facility development or construction.
4. All members of the board, except the director of the economic development authority, the treasurer of state, and the auditor of state, shall be residents of different counties.
5. The chairperson and vice chairperson of the board shall be designated by the governor from the board members listed in subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "e". In case of the absence or disability of the chairperson and vice chairperson, the members of the board shall elect a temporary chairperson by a majority vote of those members who are present and voting.
6. The members, except the director of the economic development authority, the treasurer of state, and the auditor of state, shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms and the terms shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired term.

7. A majority of the board constitutes a quorum.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1122, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §12.71, 15F.101, 15F.203, 15F.304
Confirmation, see §2.32

15F.103 Board duties.

The board shall do all of the following:

- 1. Organize.
- 2. Establish the vision Iowa program and the community attraction and tourism program.
- 3. Oversee and provide approval of the administration of the vision Iowa program and the community attraction and tourism program by the authority.
- 4. Request the treasurer of state to issue bonds on behalf of the board for purposes of the vision Iowa program.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15F.104 Authority duties.

The authority, subject to approval by the board, shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the community attraction and tourism program and the vision Iowa program. The authority shall provide the board with assistance in implementing administrative functions, marketing the programs, providing technical assistance and application assistance to applicants under the programs, negotiating contracts, and providing project follow-up. The authority, in cooperation with the treasurer of state, may conduct negotiations on behalf of the board with applicants regarding terms and conditions applicable to awards under the programs.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15F.105 Compensation and expenses.

The members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties. A member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §5

15F.106 Benefits.

Any applicant awarded financial assistance by the board under both the vision Iowa program established in section 15F.302 and the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202 shall provide and pay at least fifty percent of the cost of a standard medical insurance plan for all full-time employees working at the project after the completion of the project for which financial assistance was received.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §6

15F.107 through 15F.200 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

COMMUNITY ATTRACTION AND TOURISM
PROGRAM AND FUNDS

Referred to in §423.4

15F.201 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Fund*” means the community attraction and tourism fund created in section 15F.204.
2. “*Program*” means the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202.

3. “*River enhancement community attraction and tourism project*” means a project that creates or enhances recreational opportunities and community attractions on and near lakes or rivers or river corridors within cities across the state under the purview of the program.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §33

15F.202 Community attraction and tourism program.

1. The board shall establish and the authority, subject to direction and approval by the board, shall administer a community attraction and tourism program to assist communities in the development, creation, and regional marketing of multiple-purpose attraction or tourism facilities. Any moneys appropriated to the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund created pursuant to section 15F.205 shall be used exclusively for the creation and enhancement of community attractions and tourism opportunities along lakes, rivers, and river corridors in cities across the state, but a recipient of moneys from the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund shall not be precluded from receiving funds from the community attraction and tourism fund created pursuant to section 15F.204.

2. A city or county in the state or public organization may submit an application to the board for financial assistance for a project under the program. The assistance shall be provided only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board and shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancement and financing instruments. The application shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

a. The total capital investment of the project, including but not limited to costs for construction, site acquisition, and infrastructure improvement.

b. The amount or percentage of local and private matching moneys which will be or have been provided for the project.

c. The total number of jobs to be created or retained by the project.

d. The need of the community for the project and for the financial assistance.

e. The long-term tax-generating impact of the project.

3. A school district, in cooperation with a city or county, may submit a joint application for financial assistance for a project under the program. The assistance shall be provided only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board and shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancement and financing instruments. In addition to

the information required in subsection 2, the application shall include a demonstration that the intended future use of the project shall be by both joint applicants.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §8; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §37, 38, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 160, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15F.106, 15F.201, 15F.204, 15F.205

15F.203 Community attraction and tourism program application review.

1. Applications for assistance under the program shall be submitted to the authority. For those applications that meet the eligibility criteria, the authority shall provide a staff review analysis and evaluation to the community attraction and tourism program review committee referred to in subsection 2 and the board.

2. A review committee composed of five members of the board shall review community attraction and tourism program applications submitted to the board and make recommendations regarding the applications to the board. The review committee shall consist of members of the board listed in section 15F.102, subsection 2, paragraphs “a” through “c”.

3. When reviewing the applications, the review committee and the authority shall consider, at a minimum, all of the following:

a. Whether the wages, benefits, including health benefits, safety, and other attributes of the project would improve the quality of life or the quality of attraction or tourism employment in the community.

b. The extent to which such a project would generate additional recreational and cultural attractions or tourism opportunities.

c. The ability of the project to produce a long-term, tax-generating economic impact.

d. The location of the projects and geographic diversity of the applications.

e. The project is primarily a vertical infrastructure project with demonstrated substantial regional or statewide economic impact. For purposes of the program, “vertical infrastructure” means land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, and recreational trails and water trails. “Vertical infrastructure” does not include routine, recurring maintenance or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

f. Whether the applicant has received financial assistance under the program for the same project.

g. The extent to which the project has taken the following planning principles into consideration:

(1) Efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure by encouraging development in areas with existing infrastructure or capacity to avoid costly duplication of services and costly use of land.

(2) Provision for a variety of transportation choices, including pedestrian traffic.

(3) Maintenance of a unique sense of place by respecting local cultural and natural environmental features.

(4) Conservation of open space and farmland and preservation of critical environmental areas.

(5) Promotion of the safety, livability, and revitalization of existing urban and rural communities.

4. Upon review of the recommendations of the review committee, the board shall approve, defer, or deny the applications.

5. Upon approval of an application for financial assistance under the program, the board shall notify the treasurer of state regarding the amount of moneys needed to satisfy the award of financial assistance and the terms of the award. The treasurer of state shall notify the authority any time moneys are disbursed to a recipient of financial assistance under the program.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §9; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §58; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

15F.204 Community attraction and tourism fund.

1. A community attraction and tourism fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the board, consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the board for placement in the fund.

2. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this subchapter, and recaptures of grants or loans shall be deposited in the fund.

3. The fund shall be used to provide assistance only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancements and financing instruments under the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202. A project with a total cost exceeding twenty million dollars may receive financial assistance under the program. An applicant under the community attraction and tourism program shall not receive financial assistance from the fund in an amount exceeding fifty percent of the total cost of the project.

4. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

5. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the board shall allocate one hundred thousand dollars for purposes of marketing those projects that are receiving moneys from the fund. After the marketing allocation, the board shall allocate all remaining moneys in the fund in the following manner:

a. One-third of the moneys shall be allocated to provide assistance to cities and counties which meet the following criteria:

(1) A city which has a population of ten thousand or less according to the most recently published census.

(2) A county which has a population that ranks in the bottom thirty-three counties according to the most recently published census.

b. Two-thirds of the moneys shall be allocated to provide assistance to any city and county in the state, which may include a city or county included under paragraph "a".

6. If two or more cities or counties submit a joint project application for financial assistance under the program, all joint applicants must meet the criteria of subsection 5, paragraph "a", in order to receive any moneys allocated under that paragraph.

7. If any portion of the allocated moneys under subsection 5, paragraph "a", has not been awarded by April 1 of the fiscal year for which the allocation is made, the portion which has not been awarded may be utilized by the board to provide financial assistance under the program to any city or county in the state.

8. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the community attraction and tourism fund, the following amounts:

a. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2005, the sum of twelve million dollars.

b. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2006, the sum of five million dollars.

c. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and ending June 30, 2007, the sum of five million dollars.

d. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007, and ending June 30, 2008, the sum of five million dollars.

e. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, and ending June 30, 2009, the sum of twelve million dollars. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, of the amount appropriated in this subparagraph, one million nine hundred thousand dollars is transferred to the housing assistance fund to be used for the jumpstart housing assistance program established pursuant to section 16.201.

f. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, and ending June 30, 2012, the sum of three million three hundred thousand dollars.

g. For each fiscal year for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2012, and ending June 30, 2013, the sum of five million dollars.

h. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, and ending June 30, 2014, the sum of seven million dollars.

i. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, and ending June 30, 2015, the sum of five million dollars.

9. Notwithstanding the allocation requirements in subsection 5, the board may make a multiyear commitment to an applicant of up to four million dollars in any one fiscal year.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §10; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §39, 49; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §401, 402; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §127; 2008 Acts, ch 1178, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1179, §50, 51; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §31; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §2, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 173, §27, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §82, 83; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §26, 27, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1140, §23; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §32, 33

Referred to in §15F.201, 15F.202
 Subsection 8, paragraph g amended
 Subsection 8, NEW paragraphs h and i

15F.205 River enhancement community attraction and tourism fund.

1. For purposes of this section, “lake” means a lake of which the state or a political subdivision owns the lake bed up to the ordinary high water line and which is open to the use of the general public.

2. A river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund is created as a separate fund in the state treasury under the control of the board, consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the board for placement in the fund.

3. Payments of interest, repayments of moneys loaned pursuant to this subchapter, and recaptures of grants or loans shall be deposited in the fund.

4. The fund shall be used to provide assistance only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board, and the assistance shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancements and financing instruments as described in the community attraction and tourism program established in section 15F.202.

5. An applicant for financial assistance from moneys in the river enhancement community attraction and tourism fund for a river or lake enhancement project under the community attraction and tourism program shall receive financial assistance from the fund in an amount not to exceed one third of the total cost of the project.

6. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

7. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the board shall allocate moneys in the fund for financial assistance to projects that promote and enhance recreational opportunities and community attractions on and near rivers or lakes within cities across the state. Such recreational opportunities and community attractions shall be closely connected to a river or lake and may include but is not limited to pedestrian trails and walkways, amphitheaters, bike trails, water trails or whitewater courses for watercraft, and any modifications necessary for the safe mitigation of dams.

8. The board may make a multiyear commitment to an applicant or may award assistance for multiple projects to the same applicant provided the fund contains sufficient moneys. Any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year may be carried over to a subsequent fiscal year, or may be obligated in advance for a subsequent fiscal year.

9. The board is not required to award financial assistance pursuant to this section unless moneys are appropriated to and available from the fund.

2008 Acts, ch 1178, §7
 Referred to in §15F.202

15F.206 River enhancement community attraction and tourism projects — application review.

1. Applications for assistance for river enhancement community attraction and tourism projects shall be submitted to the authority. For those applications that meet the eligibility criteria, the authority shall provide a staff review analysis and evaluation to the vision Iowa program review committee referred to in section 15F.304, subsection 2, and the board.

2. When reviewing the applications, the vision Iowa program review committee and the authority shall consider, at a minimum, all of the following:

a. Whether the wages, benefits, including health benefits, safety, and other attributes of

the project would improve the quality of life or the quality of attraction or tourism employment in the community.

b. The extent to which such a project would generate additional recreational and cultural attractions or tourism opportunities.

c. The ability of the project to produce a long-term, tax-generating economic impact.

d. The location of the projects and geographic diversity of the applications.

e. The project is primarily a vertical infrastructure project with demonstrated substantial regional or statewide economic impact. For purposes of the program, “*vertical infrastructure*” means land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, and recreational trails and water trails. “*Vertical infrastructure*” does not include routine, recurring maintenance, or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

f. Whether the applicant has received financial assistance under the program for the same project.

g. The extent to which the project has taken the following planning principles into consideration:

(1) Efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure by encouraging development in areas with existing infrastructure or capacity to avoid costly duplication of services and costly use of land.

(2) Provision for a variety of transportation choices, including pedestrian traffic.

(3) Maintenance of a unique sense of place by respecting local cultural and natural environmental features.

(4) Conservation of open space and farmland and preservation of critical environmental areas.

(5) Promotion of the safety, livability, and revitalization of existing urban and rural communities.

3. Upon review of the recommendations of the review committee, the board shall approve, defer, or deny the applications.

4. Upon approval of an application for financial assistance under the program, the board shall notify the treasurer of state regarding the amount of moneys needed to satisfy the award of financial assistance and the terms of the award. The treasurer of state shall notify the authority anytime moneys are disbursed to a recipient of financial assistance under the program.

2009 Acts, ch 184, §34; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15F.304

15F.207 through 15F.300 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER III

VISION IOWA PROGRAM

Referred to in §423.4

15F.301 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Fund*” means the vision Iowa fund created in section 12.72.

2. “*Program*” means the vision Iowa program established in section 15F.302.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §11

15F.302 Vision Iowa program.

1. The board shall establish and the authority, subject to direction and approval by the board, shall administer a vision Iowa program to assist communities in the development of major tourism facilities.

2. A city or county or a public organization in the state may submit an application to the board for financial assistance for a project under the program. For purposes of this

subsection, “*public organization*” means a nonprofit economic development organization or other nonprofit organization that sponsors or supports community or tourism attractions and activities. The financial assistance from the fund shall be provided only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board and shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, pledges, and credit enhancements and financing instruments. The application shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- a. The total capital investment of the project, including but not limited to costs for construction, site acquisition, and infrastructure improvement.
- b. A description of the proposed financing including the amount or percentage of local and private matching moneys to be provided for the project.
- c. The total number of jobs to be created or retained by the project.
- d. The need of the community for the project and for financial assistance.
- e. The long-term, tax-generating impact of the project.
- f. A discussion of how the project meets other criteria established in this subchapter.
- g. The projected long-term economic viability of the project, including projected revenues and expenses.

3. A school district, in cooperation with a city or county, may submit a joint application for financial assistance for a project under the program. The financial assistance shall be provided only from funds, rights, and assets legally available to the board and shall be in the form of grants, loans, forgivable loans, and credit enhancements and financing instruments. In addition to the information required in subsection 2, the application shall include a demonstration that the intended future use of the project shall be by both joint applicants.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §12; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §40, 41, 49; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §12.72, 12.73, 12.75, 15F.106, 15F.301, 15F.304, 292.2

15F.303 Eligibility.

1. The total cost for a project must be at least twenty million dollars in order for an applicant to receive financial assistance under the program. An applicant or the board may divide a proposed project into component parts. The board may choose to provide financial assistance under the program to one or more component parts instead of providing financial assistance under the program for the entire project.

2. An applicant must demonstrate financial and nonfinancial support for the project which may be from a public or private source. Nonfinancial support may include, but is not limited to, the value of labor and services, real and personal property donated for purposes of the project, and the use of real and personal property for purposes of the project. The financial and nonfinancial support for the project described under this subsection shall equal at least fifty percent of the total cost of the project.

3. In order for a project to be eligible to receive financial assistance, the project must satisfy all of the following criteria:

a. The project is primarily a vertical infrastructure project with demonstrated substantial regional or statewide economic impact. For purposes of the program, “*vertical infrastructure*” means land acquisition and construction, major renovation and major repair of buildings, all appurtenant structures, utilities, site development, and recreational trails. “*Vertical infrastructure*” does not include routine, recurring maintenance or operational expenses or leasing of a building, appurtenant structure, or utility without a lease-purchase agreement.

b. The project supports or is strategically aligned with other existing regional or statewide cultural, recreational, entertainment, or educational activities or with communities adjacent to cultural and entertainment districts whose existing or planned amenity base will augment or complement the cultural and entertainment venues of such districts.

c. The project provides benefits to persons living outside the county in which the project is located or to persons living outside the state.

d. The project will increase the diversity of activities available to citizens, workers, families, and tourists, and enhance recruitment and retention of young people as residents.

e. The project has economic or other obstacles impeding local financing of the project.

4. The board shall not approve an application for assistance for any of the following purposes:

- a. To refinance a loan existing prior to the initial application date.
- b. For a project that has previously received assistance under the program, unless the applicant demonstrates that the assistance would be used for a significant expansion of a project.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §13; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §81

15F304 Vision Iowa program application review.

1. Applications for assistance under the program shall be submitted to the authority. For those applications that meet the eligibility criteria, the authority shall provide a staff review and evaluation to the vision Iowa program review committee referred to in subsection 2 and the board.

2. A review committee composed of eight members of the board shall review vision Iowa program applications and river enhancement community attraction and tourism project applications submitted to the board and make recommendations regarding the applications to the board. The review committee shall consist of members of the board listed in section 15F.102, subsection 2, paragraphs “d” through “h”.

3. When reviewing the applications, the review committee and the authority shall consider, in addition to other criteria established in this subchapter, all of the following:

- a. Whether wages, benefits, including health benefits, safety, and other attributes of the project would improve the quality of other existing regional or statewide cultural, recreational, entertainment, and educational activities or employment in the community.

- b. The extent to which the project would generate additional attraction and tourism opportunities.

- c. The ability of the project to produce a long-term, tax-generating economic impact in excess of the proposed financial assistance from the vision Iowa fund.

- d. The geographic diversity of the project in combination with other proposed projects.

- e. The investment of the city, county, or region in the overall project.

- f. Other funding mechanisms.

- g. The long-term economic viability of the project.

- h. The extent to which the project has taken the following planning principles into consideration:

- (1) Efficient and effective use of land resources and existing infrastructure by encouraging development in areas with existing infrastructure or capacity to avoid costly duplication of services and costly use of land.

- (2) Provision for a variety of transportation choices, including pedestrian traffic.

- (3) Maintenance of a unique sense of place by respecting local cultural and natural environmental features.

- (4) Conservation of open space and farmland and preservation of critical environmental areas.

- (5) Promotion of the safety, livability, and revitalization of existing urban and rural communities.

4. Upon review of the recommendations of the review committee, the board shall approve, defer, or deny the applications. If an application is approved, the board may enter into an agreement with the applicant to provide financial assistance authorized under section 15F.302.

5. The review committee shall consider, review, and make recommendations regarding applications for assistance for river enhancement community attractions and tourism projects as provided in section 15F.206.

2000 Acts, ch 1174, §14; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §44; 2001 Acts, ch 185, §43, 49; 2009 Acts, ch 184, §35, 36; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Referred to in §15F.206

CHAPTER 15G

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

Repealed pursuant to terms of former §15G.107; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §14, 50
 For provisions regarding transition of department of economic development employees to the economic development authority and limitations on the Iowa innovation corporation's employment of former department employees, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §19
 For provisions regarding continuation of financial assistance by the economic development authority, transfer of funds under the control of the department of economic development to the economic development authority, continuation of licenses, permits, or contracts by the economic development authority, continuation of financial assistance awards under the grow Iowa values financial assistance program, and availability of federal funds to employ certain personnel, see 2011 Acts, ch 118, §20, 89
 Former §15G.201 – 15G.205 transferred to chapter 159A, subchapter III; 2011 Acts, ch 113, §55, 56

CHAPTER 15H

IOWA COMMISSION ON VOLUNTEER SERVICE

15H.1	Findings.	15H.3	Volunteer service commission membership.
15H.1A	Definitions.	15H.4	Administration — funding.
15H.2	Iowa commission on volunteer service established.	15H.5	Iowa summer youth corps.
		15H.6	Iowa green corps program.

15H.1 Findings.

The general assembly finds:

1. There is a compelling need for more civic participation to solve community and state problems, and to address many of the country's unmet social, environmental, educational, and public safety needs.
2. Promoting the capability of Iowa's people, communities, and enterprises to work collaboratively is vital to the long-term prosperity of this state.
3. Building and encouraging community services and volunteerism is an integral part of the state's future well-being, and requires cooperative efforts by the public and private sectors.
4. The development of a volunteer service program in Iowa requires an administrative vehicle which conforms with federal guidelines detailed in the federal National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §1

15H.1A Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Authority" means the economic development authority created in section 15.105.
2. "Director" means the director of the authority.

2011 Acts, ch 118, §27, 89

15H.2 Iowa commission on volunteer service established.

1. The Iowa commission on volunteer service is created within the authority. The governor shall appoint the commission's members. The director may employ personnel as necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the commission.

2. The mission of the commission is to advise and assist in the development and implementation of a comprehensive, statewide plan for promoting volunteer involvement and citizen participation in Iowa, as well as to serve as the state's liaison to national and state organizations which support the commission's mission. The commission shall also

carry out any duties and responsibilities described in the National Community Service Trust Act of 1993 or any related state or federal legislation.

3. The commission shall do all of the following:

a. Prepare a three-year national service plan as called for under the federal National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993.

b. Fulfill federal program administration requirements, including provision of health care and child care for program participants.

c. Submit annual state applications for federal funding of commission-selected AmeriCorps programs.

d. Integrate AmeriCorps programs, the corporation for national and community service program, and the older American volunteer program into the state strategic service plan.

e. Conduct local outreach to develop a comprehensive and inclusive state service plan and coordinate with existing programs in order to prevent unnecessary competition for private sources of funding.

f. Provide technical assistance to service programs, including the development of training methods and curriculum materials.

g. Develop a statewide recruitment and placement system for individuals interested in community service opportunities.

h. Prepare quarterly reports on progress for submission to the governor and the general assembly.

i. Administer the retired senior volunteer program.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §28, 89

Referred to in §15H.5

15H.3 Volunteer service commission membership.

1. The Iowa commission on volunteer service shall consist of the following members:

a. An individual with expertise in the educational training and developmental needs of youth.

b. An individual with experience in promoting the involvement of older adults in service and volunteerism.

c. A representative of community-based agencies within the state.

d. The director of the department of education, or the director's designee.

e. The executive director of the state board of regents, or the executive director's designee.

f. A representative of local government.

g. A representative of a local labor organization.

h. A representative of a for-profit business.

i. An individual between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five who is or has been a participant or supervisor in a volunteer or service program.

j. A representative of the corporation for national and community service who shall serve as a nonvoting, ex officio member.

k. Additional ex officio, nonvoting members selected by the commission to the extent that they are not in conflict with the provisions of the National Community Service Trust Act of 1993 or any related state or federal legislation.

2. No more than twenty-five percent of the commission members shall be employees of the state, though additional state agency representatives may sit on the commission as nonvoting, ex officio members.

3. A commission member shall not vote on issues affecting organizations for which the member has served as a staff person or as a volunteer at any time during the preceding twelve-month period.

4. The membership of the commission shall comply with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. The membership of the commission shall also reflect the diversity of the state's population.

5. Members shall serve staggered terms of three years beginning July 1. Members of the commission shall serve no more than two three-year terms. Any vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

6. The chairperson of the commission shall be selected by the members of the commission. 2005 Acts, ch 42, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §54, 129; 2006 Acts, ch 1051, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §29, 30, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §33

15H.4 Administration — funding.

1. The authority shall serve as the lead agency for administration of the commission. The authority may consult with the department of education, the state board of regents, and the department of workforce development for any additional administrative support as necessary to fulfill the duties of the commission. All other state agencies, at the request of the authority, shall provide assistance to the commission to ensure a fully coordinated state effort for promoting national and community service.

2. The commission may accept funds and in-kind services from other state, federal, and private entities.

2005 Acts, ch 42, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §31, 89

15H.5 Iowa summer youth corps.

1. For the purposes of this section, “*service-learning*” means a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities.

2. The Iowa summer youth corps program is established to provide meaningful summer enrichment programming to Iowa youth. The program shall be administered by the Iowa commission on volunteer service using a competitive grant process to implement projects in accordance with program requirements. The commission shall adopt administrative rules for the program, including but not limited to incentives, grant criteria, and grantee selection processes. A percentage of the grants shall be designated by the commission to address the needs of city enterprise zones that meet the distress criteria outlined in section 15E.194.

3. The program shall provide grants for projects that utilize a service-learning approach during the summer months to enhance student achievement and summer learning retention, teach meaningful job skills to Iowa youth, engage Iowa youth in their communities, provide positive youth development experiences, and address the needs of youth from families with low income. The service-learning approach shall be integrated into the program using science, technology, engineering, mathematics, social studies, civic literacy, or other appropriate curricula identified by the department of education.

4. The program shall involve the youth participating in the program in service-learning activities with one or more of the following focuses:

a. Energy conservation in the youth’s community, including conducting educational outreach on energy conservation and working to improve energy efficiency in low-income housing and public spaces.

b. Emergency and disaster preparedness.

c. Improving access to and obtaining the benefits from providing computers and other emerging technologies in underserved and other appropriate areas of counties and cities, including but not limited to low-income communities, senior centers and communities, schools, libraries, and other public settings.

d. Mentoring of middle school youth while involving all participants in service-learning to address unmet human, educational, environmental, public safety, or emergency disaster preparedness needs in the participants’ community.

e. Establishing or implementing summer of service projects during the summer months. Budgeting for a summer of service project shall include the cost of recruitment, training, and placement of service-learning coordinators. A summer of service project shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) Youth participating in a project will be enrolled in grades six through twelve in the school year which begins immediately following the end of a project.

(2) The focus of each project shall be community-based, service-learning activities that address unmet human, educational, environmental, emergency and disaster preparedness, and public service needs. Environmental needs addressed may include energy conservation, water quality, and land stewardship.

(3) The activities for each project shall be intensive, structured, supervised, and designed to produce identifiable improvements to the community. The activities may include the extension of school year service-learning programs into the summer months.

f. Performing community improvement projects, which may include but are not limited to a green corps program activity under section 15H.6 or other youth training program.

5. a. Funding for the Iowa summer youth corps program and the Iowa green corps program established pursuant to section 15H.6 shall be obtained from private sector, and local, state, and federal government sources, or from other available funds credited to the community programs account, which shall be created within the economic development authority under the authority of the commission. Moneys available in the account for a fiscal year are appropriated to the commission to be used for the programs.

b. The commission shall manage the program in a manner to maximize the leveraging of federal, local, and private funding opportunities that increase or amplify program impact and service-learning opportunities. The commission shall also encourage collaboration with, and utilization of, other national, local, and nonprofit programs engaged in community service or addressing the needs of youth from families with low income.

c. The commission shall give priority consideration to approving those projects that target communities that have disproportionately high rates of juvenile crime or low rates of high school graduation or that have been designated as city enterprise zones that meet the distress criteria outlined in section 15E.194.

d. The commission shall include progress information concerning implementation of the program in the quarterly reports made to the governor and the general assembly in accordance with section 15H.2.

6. a. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, or chapter 96, a person participating in the Iowa summer youth corps program shall be exempt from merit system requirements and shall not be eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits.

b. If a stipend is provided to a youth participating in the program, the youth shall be age fourteen through eighteen.

c. A youth participating in a summer of service project that either has an education award or no compensation shall comply with the grade level requirements specified for summer of service project participation.

d. A project that uses funding for an AmeriCorps young adult component within the project design shall limit participation in the component to young persons who are age sixteen through twenty-four at the time of enrollment in the project.

2009 Acts, ch 161, §1, 4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15H.6

15H.6 Iowa green corps program.

1. The Iowa commission on volunteer service, in collaboration with the department of natural resources, the department of workforce development, and the utilities board of the department of commerce, shall establish an Iowa green corps program. The commission shall work with the collaborating agencies and nonprofit agencies in developing a strategy for attracting additional financial resources for the program from other sources which may include but are not limited to utilities, private sector, and local, state, and federal government funding sources. The financial resources received shall be credited to the community programs account created pursuant to section 15H.5.

2. The program shall utilize AmeriCorps or Iowa summer youth corps program volunteers to provide capacity building activities, training, and implementation of major transformative projects in communities. The project selection shall emphasize energy efficiency, historic preservation, neighborhood development, and storm water reduction and management.

3. The capacity building activities shall be targeted in communities that are already working with existing community improvement programs, including but not limited to the Iowa great places program established under section 303.3C, the green streets and main street Iowa programs administered by the economic development authority, and disaster

remediation activities by communities located within an area declared to be a disaster area in a declaration issued by the president of the United States or the governor.

2009 Acts, ch 161, §2, 4; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §38, 85, 89

Referred to in §15H.5

CHAPTER 15I

WAGE-BENEFITS TAX CREDIT

Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §166, 167

CHAPTER 15J

IOWA REINVESTMENT ACT

Referred to in §423.2, 423A.6

15J.1	Short title.	15J.5	New state tax revenue calculations.
15J.2	Definitions.	15J.6	State reinvestment district fund.
15J.3	Preapplication process.	15J.7	Reinvestment project fund.
15J.4	District establishment — approval.	15J.8	End of deposits — district dissolution.

15J.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Reinvestment Act*”.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §1

NEW section

15J.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Board*” means the same as defined in section 15.102.
2. “*Commencement date*” means the date established for each district by the board under section 15J.4, subsection 3, upon which the calculation of new state sales tax and new state hotel and motel tax revenue shall begin under section 15J.5 for deposit in the fund.
3. “*Department*” means the department of revenue.
4. “*District*” means the area within a municipality that is designated a reinvestment district pursuant to section 15J.4.
5. “*Fund*” means the state reinvestment district fund created in section 15J.6.
6. “*Governing body*” means the county board of supervisors, city council, or other body in which the legislative powers of the municipality are vested.
7. “*Municipality*” means a county or an incorporated city.
8. “*New lessor*” means a lessor, as defined in section 423A.2, operating a business in the district that was not in operation in the area of the district before the effective date of the ordinance establishing the district, regardless of ownership. “*New lessor*” also includes any lessor, defined in section 423A.2, operating a business in the district if the place of business for that business is the subject of a project that was approved by the board.
9. “*New retail establishment*” means a business operated in the district by a retailer, as defined in section 423.1, that was not in operation in the area of the district before the effective date of the ordinance establishing the district, regardless of ownership. “*New retail establishment*” also includes any business operated in the district by a retailer, as defined in section 423.1, if the place of business for that retail establishment is the subject of a project that was approved by the board.
10. “*Project*” means a vertical improvement constructed or substantially improved within

a district using sales tax revenues and hotel and motel tax revenues received by a municipality pursuant to this chapter. “*Project*” does not include any of the following:

a. A building, structure, or other facility that is in whole or in part used or intended to be used to conduct gambling games under chapter 99F.

b. A building, structure, or other facility that is in whole or in part used or intended to be used as a hotel or motel if such hotel or motel is connected to or operated in conjunction with a building, structure, or other facility described in paragraph “a”.

11. “*State hotel and motel tax*” means the state-imposed tax under section 423A.3.

12. “*State sales tax*” means the sales and services tax imposed pursuant to section 423.2.

13. “*Substantially improved*” means that the cost of the improvements are equal to or exceed fifty percent of the assessed value of the property, excluding the land, prior to such improvements.

14. “*Vertical improvement*” means a building that is wholly or partially above grade and all appurtenant structures to the building.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §2

NEW section

15J.3 Preapplication process.

The board may establish by rule a preapplication process to provide information related to the requirements of this chapter, to determine the interest of municipalities in establishing districts under this chapter, and to assist municipalities in preparing a proposed district plan.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §3

NEW section

15J.4 District establishment — approval.

1. A municipality that has an area suitable for development within the boundaries of the municipality is eligible to seek approval from the board to establish a reinvestment district under this section consisting of the area suitable for development. To be designated a reinvestment district, an area shall meet the following requirements:

a. The area consists only of parcels of real property that the governing body of the municipality determines will be directly and substantially benefited by development in the proposed district.

b. The area is in whole or in part either an economic development enterprise zone designated under chapter 15E, division XVIII, or an urban renewal area established pursuant to chapter 403.

c. The area consists of contiguous parcels and does not exceed twenty-five acres in total.

d. For a municipality that is a city, the area does not include the entire incorporated area of the city.

e. The area is not located in whole or in part within another district established under this chapter.

2. Prior to submission to the board for approval under subsection 3, a proposed district plan shall be developed and approved by resolution of the governing body of the municipality. The proposed district plan shall state the governing body’s intent to establish a district. The proposed district plan shall also include all of the following:

a. A finding by the governing body that the area in the proposed district is an area suitable for development.

b. A legal description of the real estate forming the boundaries of the area to be included in the proposed district along with a map depicting the existing parcels of real estate located in the proposed district.

c. A list of the names and addresses of the owners of record of the parcels to be included in the proposed district.

d. A list of all projects proposed to be undertaken within the district, a detailed description of those projects, and a project plan for each proposed project. Each project plan shall clearly state the estimated cost of the proposed project, the anticipated funding sources for the proposed project, the amount of anticipated funding from each such source, and the amount and type of debt, if any, to be incurred by the municipality to fund the

proposed project, and shall include a proposed project feasibility study conducted by an independent professional with expertise in economic development and public finance. The project plan for the project that proposes the largest amount of capital investment among all proposed projects within the district shall include an estimate of the date that construction of the project will be completed and of the date that operations will begin at the project. The feasibility study shall include projections and analysis of all of the following:

(1) The amount of gross revenues expected to be collected in the district as a result of the proposed project for each year that the district is in existence.

(2) A detailed explanation of the manner and extent to which the proposed project will contribute to the economic development of the state and the municipality, including an analysis of the proposed project's economic impact. The analysis shall include the same components and be conducted in the same manner as the economic impact study required under paragraph "e".

(3) An estimate of the number of visitors or customers the proposed project will generate during each year that the district exists.

(4) A description of the unique characteristics of the proposed project.

e. An economic impact study for the proposed district conducted by an independent economist retained by the municipality. The economic impact study shall, at a minimum, do all of the following:

(1) Contain a detailed analysis of the financial benefit of the proposed district to the economy of the state and the municipality.

(2) Identify one or more projected market areas in which the district can reasonably be expected to have a substantial economic impact.

(3) Assess the fiscal and financial impact of the proposed district on businesses or on other economic development projects within the projected market area.

3. a. The municipality shall submit a copy of the resolution, the proposed district plan, and all accompanying materials adopted pursuant to this section to the board for evaluation. The board shall not approve a proposed district plan or an amendment to an existing district's plan on or after July 1, 2018.

b. The board shall evaluate each municipality's proposed district plan and accompanying materials and shall approve the district plan and establishment of the district if the board determines that, in addition to other criteria established by the board by rule, all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The area of the municipality proposed to be included in the district meets the requirements of subsection 1.

(2) The projects proposed to be undertaken in the district are of a unique nature and will have a substantial beneficial impact on the economy of the state and the economy of the municipality.

(3) The proposed funding sources for each proposed project are feasible.

(4) At least one of the projects proposed to be undertaken in the district includes a capital investment of at least ten million dollars.

(5) The total amount of proposed funding from state sales tax revenues and state hotel and motel tax revenue to be remitted to the municipality from the state reinvestment district fund under section 15J.6 for all proposed projects in the proposed district plan does not exceed thirty-five percent of the total cost of all proposed projects in the proposed district plan.

(6) The amount of proposed capital investment within the proposed district related to retail businesses in the proposed district does not exceed fifty percent of the total capital investment for all proposed projects in the proposed district plan. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "retail business" means any business engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property or taxable services at retail in this state that is obligated to collect state sales or use tax under chapter 423. However, for the purposes of this subparagraph, "retail business" does not include a new lessor.

c. If the board denies a proposed district plan, the board shall state the reasons for the denial and the municipality may resubmit the application.

d. As part of its approval of a proposed district plan, the board shall establish a commencement date for the district. The commencement date established by the board

shall be the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the later of the two dates identified for the project that proposed the largest amount of capital investment among all proposed projects in the district pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph “d”.

e. As part of its approval of a proposed district plan, the board shall, subject to the authorized amounts under section 15J.5, establish maximum amounts of state sales tax revenues or state hotel and motel tax revenues, or both, that may be remitted to a municipality’s reinvestment project fund. Such maximum amounts shall be determined based on the financing needs of the proposed project, the economic impact to the state, and the remittance limitations under paragraph “f”.

f. The total aggregate amount of state sales tax revenues and state hotel and motel tax revenues that may be approved by the board for remittance to all municipalities and that may be transferred to the state reinvestment district fund under section 423.2, subsection 11, or section 423A.6, and remitted to all municipalities having a reinvestment district under this chapter shall not exceed one hundred million dollars.

g. If a district plan is approved by the board, the district plan, along with the municipality’s resolution and all accompanying materials, shall be posted on the economic development authority’s internet site for public viewing within ten days of approval by the board.

4. Upon receiving the approval of the board, the municipality may adopt an ordinance establishing the district and shall notify the director of revenue of the district’s commencement date established by the board no later than thirty days after adoption of the ordinance. The ordinance adopted by the municipality shall include the district’s commencement date and a detailed statement of the manner in which the approved projects to be undertaken in the district will be financed, including but not limited to the financial information included in the project plan under subsection 2, paragraph “d”. Following establishment of the district, a municipality may use the moneys deposited in the municipality’s reinvestment project fund created pursuant to section 15J.7 to fund the development of those projects included within the district plan.

5. A municipality may amend the district plan to add or modify projects. However, a proposed modification to a project and each project proposed to be added shall first be approved by the board in the same manner as provided for the original plan. In no case, however, shall an amendment to the district plan result in the extension of the commencement date established by the board. If a district plan is amended to add or modify a project, the municipality shall amend the ordinance, if necessary, to reflect any changes to the financial information required to be included under subsection 4.

6. Following establishment of a district, the municipality shall on or before October 1 of each year submit a report to the board detailing all of the following:

- a. The status of each project undertaken within the district in the previous twelve months.
- b. An itemized list of expenditures from the municipality’s reinvestment project fund in the previous twelve months that have been made related to each project being undertaken within the district.
- c. The amount of the total project cost remaining for each project being undertaken within the district as of the date the report is submitted.
- d. The amounts, types, and sources of funding used for each project described in paragraph “a”.
- e. The amount of bonds issued or other indebtedness incurred for each project described in paragraph “a”, including information related to the rate of interest, length of term, costs of issuance, and net proceeds. The report shall also include the amounts and types of moneys to be used for payment of such bonds or indebtedness.

7. All reports received by the board under subsection 6 shall be posted on the economic development authority’s internet site as soon as practicable following receipt of the report. The board shall submit a written report to the governor and the general assembly on or before January 15 of each year. The report shall summarize and analyze the information submitted by municipalities under subsection 6.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §4

Referred to in §15J.2, 15J.5, 423.2, 423A.6

NEW section

15J.5 New state tax revenue calculations.

1. *a.* The department shall calculate quarterly the amount of new state sales tax revenues for each district established in the state to be deposited in the state reinvestment district fund created in section 15J.6, pursuant to section 423.2, subsection 11, paragraph “b”, subject to remittance limitations established by the board pursuant to section 15J.4, subsection 3.

b. The amount of new state sales tax revenue for purposes of paragraph “a” shall be the product of the amount of sales subject to the state sales tax in the district during the quarter from new retail establishments times four percent.

2. *a.* The department shall calculate quarterly the amount of new state hotel and motel tax revenues for each district established in the state to be deposited in the state reinvestment district fund created in section 15J.6, pursuant to section 423A.6, subject to remittance limitations established by the board pursuant to section 15J.4, subsection 3.

b. The amount of new state hotel and motel tax revenue for purposes of paragraph “a” shall be the product of the amount of sales subject to the state hotel and motel tax in the district during the quarter from new lessors times the state hotel and motel tax rate imposed under section 423A.3.

3. Each municipality that has established a district under this chapter shall assist the department in identifying new retail establishments in the district that are collecting state sales tax and new lessors in the district that are collecting state hotel and motel tax. This process shall be ongoing until the municipality ceases to utilize state sales tax revenue or state hotel and motel tax revenue under this chapter or the district is dissolved.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §5

Referred to in §15J.2, 15J.4, 423.2, 423A.6

NEW section

15J.6 State reinvestment district fund.

1. A state reinvestment district fund is established in the state treasury under the control of the department consisting of the new state sales tax revenues collected within each district and deposited in the fund pursuant to section 423.2, subsection 11, paragraph “b”, and the new state hotel and motel tax revenues collected within each district and deposited in the fund pursuant to section 423A.6. Moneys deposited in the fund are appropriated to the department for the purposes of this section. Moneys in the fund shall only be used for the purposes of this section.

2. A district account is created within the fund for each district created by a municipality under this chapter.

3. The department shall deposit the moneys described in subsection 1 that were collected in a quarter beginning on or after the district’s commencement date into the appropriate district account in the fund.

4. All moneys in each district account within the fund shall be remitted quarterly by the department to the municipality that established the district for deposit in the municipality’s reinvestment project fund established pursuant to section 15J.7.

5. The department shall adopt rules for the administration of the department’s duties under this chapter, including the remittance of moneys to municipalities.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §6

Referred to in §15J.2, 15J.4, 15J.5, 15J.7

NEW section

15J.7 Reinvestment project fund.

1. State sales tax revenue and state hotel and motel tax revenue remitted by the department to a municipality pursuant to section 15J.6 shall be deposited in a reinvestment project fund of the municipality and shall be used to fund projects within the district from which the revenues were collected. If the municipality determines that the revenue accruing to the reinvestment project fund exceeds the amount necessary for these purposes, the excess moneys that are remittances received under section 15J.6 and all interest in the fund attributable to such excess amounts shall be remitted by the municipality to the department for deposit in the general fund of the state.

2. In addition to the moneys received pursuant to section 15J.6, a municipality may deposit

in the reinvestment project fund any other moneys lawfully at the municipality's disposal, including but not limited to local sales and services tax receipts collected under chapter 423B if such use is a purpose authorized for the municipality under chapter 423B.

3. The records of the municipality related to the district and the reinvestment project fund are subject to audit pursuant to section 11.6.

4. a. Moneys from any source deposited into the reinvestment project fund shall not be expended for or otherwise used in connection with a project that includes the relocation of a commercial or industrial enterprise not presently located within the municipality.

b. For the purposes of this subsection, "*relocation*" means the closure or substantial reduction of an enterprise's existing operations in one area of the state and the initiation of substantially the same operation in the same county or a contiguous county in the state. "*Relocation*" does not include an enterprise expanding its operations in another area of the state provided that existing operations of a similar nature are not closed or substantially reduced.

5. Upon dissolution of a district pursuant to section 15J.8, if moneys remitted to the municipality pursuant to section 15J.6 remain in the municipality's reinvestment project fund and those moneys are not necessary to support completion of a project in the dissolved district, such amounts and all interest remaining in the fund that was earned on such amounts shall be remitted by the municipality to the department for deposit in the general fund of the state.

6. Upon dissolution of a district pursuant to section 15J.8, moneys remaining in the reinvestment project fund that were deposited pursuant to subsection 2 and all interest remaining in the fund that was earned on such amounts shall be deposited in the general fund of the municipality.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §7

Referred to in §15J.4, 15J.6

NEW section

15J.8 End of deposits — district dissolution.

1. As of the date twenty years after the district's commencement date, the department shall cease to deposit state sales tax revenues and state hotel and motel tax revenues into the district's account within the fund, unless the municipality dissolves the district by ordinance prior to that date. Following the expiration of the twenty-year period, the district shall be dissolved by ordinance of the municipality adopted within twelve months of the conclusion of the twenty-year period.

2. If the municipality dissolves the district by ordinance prior to the expiration of the twenty-year period specified in subsection 1, the municipality shall notify the director of revenue of the dissolution as soon as practicable after adoption of the ordinance, and the department shall, as of the effective date of dissolution, cease to deposit state sales tax revenues and state hotel and motel tax revenues into the district's account within the fund.

2013 Acts, ch 119, §8

Referred to in §15J.7, 423.2, 423A.6

NEW section

CHAPTER 16

IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY

Referred to in §12.28, 12.30, 12B.10, 12B.10A, 12B.10B, 12B.10C, 34A.20, 175.11, 218.95, 257C.7, 260C.71, 403A.3, 533.315, 535.8, 535A.9, 714.8

Duties with respect to Iowa advance funding authority, see §257C.7

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 220 in Code 1993

See §218.95 for provisions pertaining to construction of synonymous terms
For transition provisions relating to contracts or agreements entered into by former Iowa jobs board and in effect on July 1, 2013, and personal liability of members or persons acting on behalf of the former Iowa jobs board, see 2013 Acts, ch 142, §26

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

16.1 Definitions.

1. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a. When used in the context of an assumption of a loan, “*assume*” or “*assumed*” means any type of transaction involving the sale or transfer of an ownership interest in real estate financed by the authority, whether the conveyance involves a transfer by deed or real estate contract or some other device.
 - b. “*Authority*” means the Iowa finance authority created in section 16.1A.
 - c. “*Board*” means the Iowa finance authority board of directors created pursuant to section 16.2.
 - d. “*Bond*” means a bond issued by the authority pursuant to sections 16.26 to 16.30, and includes a note or other instrument evidencing a debt authorized or referred to in this chapter.
 - e. “*Child foster care facilities*” means the same as defined in section 237.1.
 - f. “*Cost*” as applied to economic development loan program projects means the cost of acquisition, construction, or both including the cost of acquisition of all land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements, franchise rights, and interests required for acquisition, construction, or both. It also means the cost of demolishing or removing structures on acquired land, the cost of access roads to private property, including the cost of land or easements, and the cost of all machinery, furnishings, and equipment, financing charges, and interest prior to and during construction and for no more than the greater of eighteen months or the period authorized to be capitalized under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code after completion of construction. Cost also means the cost of engineering, legal expenses, plans, specifications, surveys, estimates of cost and revenues, as well as other expenses incidental to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing a project. It also means other expenses incidental to the acquisition or construction of the project, the financing of the acquisition or construction, including the amount to be paid into any special funds from the proceeds of bonds issued for the project, and the financing of the placing of a project in operation. It also means all grants, payments,

and amounts necessary to pay or refund outstanding bonds and all costs for which federally tax-exempt bonds may be issued under the Internal Revenue Code.

g. “*Dilapidated*” means decayed, deteriorated, or fallen into partial disuse through neglect or misuse.

h. “*Displaced*” means displaced by governmental action, or by having one’s dwelling extensively damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster.

i. “*Division*” means the title guaranty division.

j. “*Elderly families*” means families of low or moderate income where the head of the household or the head’s spouse is at least sixty-two years of age or older, or the surviving member of any such tenant family.

k. “*Executive director*” means the executive director of the Iowa finance authority as appointed pursuant to section 16.6.

l. (1) “*Families*” includes but is not limited to families consisting of a single adult person who is primarily responsible for the person’s own support, is at least sixty-two years of age, is a person with a disability, is displaced, or is the remaining member of a tenant family.

(2) “*Families*” includes but is not limited to two or more persons living together who are at least sixty-two years of age, are persons with disabilities, or one or more such individuals living with another person who is essential to such individual’s care or well-being.

m. “*Goals*” means legislative goals and policies as articulated in this chapter.

n. “*Guiding principles*” means the principles provided in section 16.4 which shall be considered for amplification and interpretation of the goals of the authority.

o. “*Health care facilities*” means those facilities referred to in section 135C.1, subsection 7, which contain fifteen beds or less.

p. (1) “*Housing*” means single family and multifamily dwellings, and facilities incidental or appurtenant to the dwellings, and includes group homes of fifteen beds or less licensed as health care facilities or child foster care facilities and modular or mobile homes which are permanently affixed to a foundation and are assessed as realty.

(2) “*Adequate housing*” means housing which meets minimum structural, heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary, occupancy, and maintenance standards compatible with applicable building and housing codes, as determined under rules of the authority.

q. “*Housing program*” means any work or undertaking of new construction or rehabilitation of one or more housing units, or the acquisition of existing residential structures, for the provision of housing, which is financed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter for the primary purpose of providing housing for low or moderate income families. A housing program may include housing for other economic groups as part of an overall plan to develop new or rehabilitated communities or neighborhoods, where housing low or moderate income families is a primary goal. A housing program may include any buildings, land, equipment, facilities, or other real or personal property which is necessary or convenient in connection with the provision of housing, including, but not limited to, streets, sewers, utilities, parks, site preparation, landscaping, and other nonhousing facilities, such as administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, and commercial facilities, as the authority determines to be necessary or convenient in relation to the purposes of this chapter.

r. “*Housing sponsor*” means any individual, joint venture, partnership, limited partnership, trust, corporation, housing cooperative, local public entity, governmental unit, or other legal entity, or any combination thereof, approved by the authority or pursuant to standards adopted by the authority as qualified to either own, construct, acquire, rehabilitate, operate, manage, or maintain a housing program, whether for profit, nonprofit or limited profit, subject to the regulatory powers of the authority and other terms and conditions set forth in this chapter.

s. “*Income*” means income from all sources of each member of the household, with appropriate exceptions and exemptions reasonably related to an equitable determination of the family’s available income, as established by rule of the authority.

t. “*Internal Revenue Code*” means the Internal Revenue Code of the United States as it may exist at the time of its applicability to the provisions of this chapter.

u. “*Legislative findings*” or “*findings*” means the findings established by the general assembly with respect to the authority as provided in this chapter.

v. “*Lower income families*” means families whose incomes do not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the area with adjustments for the size of the family or other adjustments necessary due to unusual prevailing conditions in the area, and includes, but is not limited to, very low income families.

w. “*Low income housing credit*” means the low income housing credit as defined in Internal Revenue Code § 42(a).

x. “*Low or moderate income families*” means families who cannot afford to pay enough to cause private enterprise in their locality to build an adequate supply of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for their use, and also includes, but is not limited to, (1) elderly families, families in which one or more persons are persons with disabilities, lower income families and very low income families, and (2) families purchasing or renting qualified residential housing.

y. “*Mortgage*” means a mortgage, mortgage deed, deed of trust, or other instrument creating a first lien, subject only to title exceptions acceptable to the authority, on a fee interest in real property which includes completed housing located within this state, or on a leasehold on such a fee interest which has a remaining term at the time of computation that exceeds by not less than ten years the maturity date of the mortgage loan.

z. “*Mortgage-backed security*” means a security issued by the authority which is secured by residential mortgage loans owned by the authority.

aa. “*Mortgage lender*” means any bank, trust company, mortgage company, national banking association, federal savings association, life insurance company, any governmental agency, or any other financial institution authorized to make mortgage loans in this state and includes a financial institution as defined in section 496B.2, subsection 4, which lends moneys for industrial or business purposes.

ab. “*Mortgage loan*” means a financial obligation secured by a mortgage.

ac. “*Note*” means a bond anticipation note or a housing development fund note issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter. “*Note*” also includes bonds.

ad. “*Person with a disability*” means a person who is unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of a medically determinable physical or mental impairment, or a person having a physical or mental impairment which is expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes the ability to live independently, and is of a nature that the ability to live independently could be improved by more suitable housing conditions.

ae. “*Powers*” means all of the general and specific powers of the authority as provided in this chapter which shall be broadly and liberally interpreted to authorize the authority to act in accordance with the goals of the authority and in a manner consistent with the legislative findings and guiding principles.

af. “*Programs*” means any program administered by the authority or any program in which the authority is directed or authorized to participate pursuant to any statute, executive order, or interagency agreement, or any other program participation or administration of which the authority finds useful and convenient to further the goals and purposes of the authority. “*Program*” shall include but not be limited to all of the following:

- (1) The housing assistance payments program.
- (2) The rent supplements program.
- (3) The emergency housing fund program.
- (4) The special housing assistance program.
- (5) The single-family housing program.
- (6) The multifamily housing program.
- (7) The title guaranty program.
- (8) The housing improvement fund program.
- (9) The economic development loan program.
- (10) The Iowa economic development bond bank program.
- (11) The sewage treatment and drinking facilities financing program.
- (12) The Iowa tank assistance bond program.
- (13) The residential treatment facilities program.

- (14) The E-911 program.
- (15) The community college dormitory program.
- (16) The prison infrastructure program.
- (17) The wastewater treatment financial assistance program.
- (18) Any other program established by the authority which the authority finds useful and convenient to further goals of the authority and which is consistent with the legislative findings. Such additional programs shall be administered in accordance with the guiding principles of the authority after such notice and hearing as is determined to be reasonable by the authority under the circumstances. Such additional programs shall be administered in accordance with rules, if any, which the authority determines useful and convenient to adopt pursuant to chapter 17A.

ag. “*Project*” means any of the following:

- (1) Real or personal property connected with a facility to be acquired, constructed, financed, refinanced, improved, or equipped pursuant to one or more of the programs.
- (2) Refunds, loans, refinancings, grants, or other assistance or programs which the authority finds useful and convenient to carry out and further the goals of the authority and the Iowa economic development bond program. In furtherance thereof and not in limitation, “*project*” shall include projects for which bonds or notes may be issued by a city or a county pursuant to any power so long as the authority finds it is consistent with the goals and legislative findings of the authority and the Iowa economic development bond program.
- (3) Any project for which tax exempt financing is authorized by the Internal Revenue Code, together with any taxable financing necessary or desirable in connection with such project, which the authority finds furthers the goals of the authority and is consistent with the legislative findings.

ah. “*Property improvement loan*” means a financial obligation secured by collateral acceptable to the authority, the proceeds of which shall be used for improvement or rehabilitation of housing which is deemed by the authority to be substandard in its protective coatings or its structural, plumbing, heating, cooling, or electrical systems; and regardless of the condition of the property the term “*property improvement loan*” may include loans to increase the energy efficiency of housing or to finance solar or other renewable energy systems for use in that housing.

ai. “*Qualified residential housing*” means any of the following:

- (1) Owner-occupied residences purchased in a manner which satisfies the requirements contained in section 103A of the Internal Revenue Code in order to be financed with tax exempt mortgage subsidy bonds.
- (2) Residential property qualifying pursuant to section 103(b)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code to be financed with tax exempt residential rental property bonds.
- (3) Housing for low or moderate income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons with disabilities.

aj. “*State agency*” means any board, commission, department, public officer, or other agency of the state of Iowa.

ak. “*State housing credit ceiling*” means the state housing credit ceiling as defined in Internal Revenue Code § 42(h)(3)(C).

al. “*Title guaranty*” means a guaranty against loss or damage caused by defective title to real property.

am. “*Very low income families*” means families whose incomes do not exceed fifty percent of the median income for the area, with adjustments for the size of the family or other adjustments necessary due to unusual prevailing conditions in the area.

2. The authority may establish by rule further definitions applicable to this chapter, and clarification of the definitions in this section, as it deems convenient and necessary including any rules necessary to assure eligibility for funds available under federal housing laws, or to assure compliance with federal tax laws relating to the issuance of tax exempt bonds pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code or relating to the allowance of low income credits under Internal Revenue Code § 42.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.1; 81 Acts, ch 76, §1; 82 Acts, ch 1173, §1, 2, ch 1187, §1 – 3]

83 Acts, ch 124, §1, 2; 84 Acts, ch 1281, §1 – 5; 85 Acts, ch 225, §1; 85 Acts, ch 252, §24, 25; 86 Acts, ch 1212, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §840; 87 Acts, ch 125, §1, 2; 87 Acts, ch 141, §1 C93, §16.1

96 Acts, ch 1129, §5 – 8; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §2 – 10; 2009 Acts, ch 43, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §8; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §40; 2013 Acts, ch 100, §1, 17, 21, 27

Referred to in §499A.101

Subsection 1, paragraph b amended

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph c and former paragraphs c – i redesignated as d – j

Subsection 1, NEW paragraph k and former paragraphs j – ak redesignated as l – am

16.1A Creation — administration of programs.

1. The Iowa finance authority is created, and constitutes a public instrumentality and agency of the state exercising public and essential governmental functions.

2. The authority shall undertake and administer the following:

a. Programs established under this chapter to assist in attainment of adequate housing for low- or moderate-income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons with disabilities, and to undertake the various finance programs under this chapter.

b. Programs which assist qualified farmers or agricultural producers, including beginning farmers, as provided in chapter 175.

3. The Iowa finance authority board of directors shall have general control, supervision, and regulation of all authority programs established under this chapter and chapter 175. The authority is charged with the broad administrative authority to make, administer, interpret, construe, repeal, and execute the rules, and to administer, interpret, construe, and execute the laws of this state relating to such programs. The board may, by resolution, delegate to the agricultural development board, executive director, or other authority employee such of its powers, under such terms and conditions, as it deems appropriate.

2013 Acts, ch 100, §2, 17

Referred to in §16.1, 175.2, 455B.291

NEW section

16.2 Authority board of directors.

1. An Iowa finance authority board of directors is created. The powers of the authority are vested in and shall be exercised by the board. The board includes nine members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate.

a. Not more than five members shall belong to the same political party.

b. As far as possible, the governor shall include within the membership persons who represent community and housing development industries, housing finance industries, the real estate sales industry, elderly families, minorities, lower income families, very low income families, families which include persons with disabilities, average taxpayers, local government, business interests, and any other person specially interested in community housing, finance, or small business.

2. Members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of six years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term. A member is eligible for reappointment. A member of the authority may be removed from office by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or willful neglect of duty or other just cause, after notice and hearing, unless the notice and hearing is expressly waived in writing.

3. Five members of the authority constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of the appointed members is necessary for any substantive action taken by the authority. The majority shall not include any member who has a conflict of interest and a statement by a member of a conflict of interest shall be conclusive for this purpose. A vacancy in the membership does not impair the right of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all duties of the authority.

4. Members of the authority are entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in performance of duties as members, and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members.

5. Members of the authority and the executive director shall give bond as required for public officers in chapter 64.

6. Meetings of the authority shall be held at the call of the chairperson or whenever two members so request.

7. Members shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson annually, and other officers as they determine, but the executive director shall serve as secretary to the authority.

8. The net earnings of the authority, beyond that necessary for retirement of its notes, bonds or other obligations, or to implement the public purposes and programs herein authorized, shall not inure to the benefit of any person other than the state. Upon termination of the existence of the authority, title to all property owned by the authority, including any such net earnings of the authority, shall vest in the state. The state reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, repeal, or otherwise change the structure, organization, programs, or activities of the authority, including the power to terminate the authority, except that no law shall ever be passed impairing the obligation of any contract or contracts entered into by the authority to the extent that any such law would contravene Article I, section 21, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa or Article I, section 10, of the Constitution of the United States.

9. Neither members of the authority, nor persons acting on behalf of the authority while acting within the scope of their agency or employment, are subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties in this chapter.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.2; 81 Acts, ch 76, §2]

84 Acts, ch 1281, §6; 85 Acts, ch 252, §26; 87 Acts, ch 141, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §49; 90 Acts, ch 1256, §37, 38

C93, §16.2

96 Acts, ch 1129, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §139; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §12; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §11; 2009 Acts, ch 43, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 100, §3, 17

Referred to in §16.1, 16.2A

Confirmation, see §2.32

Subsection 1 amended

16.2A Title guaranty division.

1. A title guaranty division is created within the authority. The powers of the division relating to the issuance of title guaranties are vested in and shall be exercised by a division board of five members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. The membership of the board shall include an attorney, an abstractor, a real estate broker, a representative of a mortgage lender, and a representative of the housing development industry. The executive director of the authority shall appoint an attorney as director of the title guaranty division, who shall serve as an ex officio member of the board. The appointment of and compensation for the division director are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

2. Members of the division board shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of six years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A person shall not serve on the division board while serving on the authority board. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term. A member is eligible for reappointment. A member of the division board may be removed from office by the governor for misfeasance, malfeasance, or willful neglect of duty or for other just cause, after notice and hearing, unless notice and hearing is expressly waived in writing.

3. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. An affirmative vote of a majority of the appointed members is necessary for any substantive action taken by the division.

4. Members of the board are entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in performance of duties as members and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of duties as members.

5. Members of the board and the executive director shall give bond as required for public officers in chapter 64.

6. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chair of the board or on written request of two members.

7. Members shall elect a chair and vice chair annually and other officers as they determine. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the board.

8. The net earnings of the division, beyond that necessary for reserves, backing,

guaranties issued, or to otherwise implement the public purposes and programs authorized, shall not inure to the benefit of any person other than the state and are subject to section 16.2, subsection 8.

2007 Acts, ch 54, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 100, §4, 17
Subsections 5 and 7 amended

16.3 Legislative findings.

The general assembly finds and declares as follows:

1. The establishment of the authority is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the state of Iowa, for the improvement of their health and welfare, and for the promotion of the economy, which are public purposes.

2. The authority will be performing an essential governmental function in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred upon it by this chapter.

3. There exists a serious shortage of safe and sanitary residential housing available to low or moderate income families.

4. This shortage is conducive to disease, crime, environmental decline and poverty and impairs the economic value of large areas, which are characterized by depreciated values, impaired investments, and reduced capacity to pay taxes and are a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the citizens of the state.

5. These conditions result in a loss in population and further deterioration, accompanied by added costs to communities for creation of new public facilities and services elsewhere.

6. One major cause of this condition has been recurrent shortages of funds in private channels.

7. These shortages have contributed to reductions in construction of new residential units, and have made the sale and purchase of existing residential units a virtual impossibility in many parts of the state.

8. The ordinary operations of private enterprise have not in the past corrected these conditions.

9. A stable supply of adequate funds for residential financing is required to encourage new housing and the rehabilitation of existing housing in an orderly and sustained manner and to reduce the problems described in this section.

10. It is necessary to create a state finance authority to encourage the investment of private capital and stimulate the construction and rehabilitation of adequate housing through the use of public financing.

11. The interest costs paid by group homes of fifteen beds or less licensed as health care facilities or child foster care facilities for facility acquisition and indirectly reimbursed by the department of human services through payments for patients at those facilities who are recipients of medical assistance or state supplementary assistance are severe drains on the state's budget. A reduction in these costs obtained through financing with tax-exempt revenue bonds would clearly be in the public interest.

12. There is a need in areas of the state for new construction of certain group homes of fifteen beds or less licensed as health care facilities or child foster care facilities to provide adequate housing and care for elderly Iowans and Iowans with disabilities, and to provide adequate housing and foster care for children.

13. There is a need to provide for early intensive intervention on behalf of juveniles which is designed to meet the juveniles' needs and prevent future antisocial and criminal behavior and there is a need in areas of the state to establish facilities providing residential housing or treatment facilities for juveniles requiring a more enhanced level of services than those services currently available in the state's existing foster care system.

14. The abstract attorney's title opinion system promotes land title stability for determining the marketability of land titles and is a public purpose. A public purpose will be served by providing, as an adjunct to the abstract attorney's title opinion system, a low cost mechanism to provide for additional guaranties of real property titles in Iowa. The title guaranties will facilitate mortgage lenders' participation in the secondary market and add to the integrity of the land-title transfer system in the state.

15. Economic development and expansion of business, industry, and farming in the state is

dependent upon the availability of financing of the development and expansion at affordable interest rates.

16. The pooling of private financing enhances the marketability of the obligations involved and increases access to other state, regional, and national credit markets.

17. The creation of an Iowa economic development bond bank program as provided in section 16.102 will make the pooling of private financing available to small businesses, farmers, agricultural landowners and operators, and commercial, industrial, and other business enterprises at favorable interest rates with reduced marketing costs.

18. All of the purposes stated in this section are public purposes and uses for which public moneys may be borrowed, expended, advanced, loaned, or granted.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.3; 82 Acts, ch 1187, §4]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 85 Acts, ch 252, §27; 90 Acts, ch 1239, §5

C93, §16.3

96 Acts, ch 1129, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §16

16.3A Conflicts of interest.

1. *a.* If a member or employee of the authority other than the executive director of the authority has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a contract to which the authority is, or is to be, a party, or in a mortgage lender requesting a loan from, or offering to sell mortgage loans to, the authority, the interest shall be disclosed to the authority in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of the authority. The member or employee having the interest shall not participate in any action of the authority with respect to that contract or mortgage lender.

b. A violation of a provision of this subsection is misconduct in office under section 721.2. However, a resolution of the authority is not invalid because of a vote cast by a member in violation of this subsection unless the vote was decisive in the passage of the resolution.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “*action of the authority with respect to that contract or mortgage lender*” means only an action directly affecting a separate contract or mortgage lender, and does not include an action which benefits the general public or which affects all or a substantial portion of the contracts or mortgage lenders included in a program of the authority.

2. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the right of a member, officer, or employee of the authority to acquire an interest in bonds or notes of the authority or to limit the right of a member or employee other than the executive director to have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the authority are, or are to be, deposited or which is, or is to be, acting as trustee or paying agent under a trust indenture to which the authority is a party.

3. The executive director shall not have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the authority are, or are to be, deposited or which is, or is to be, acting as trustee or paying agent under a trust indenture to which the authority is a party. The executive director shall not receive, in addition to fixed salary or compensation, any money or valuable thing, either directly or indirectly, or through any substantial interest in any other corporation or business unit, for negotiating, procuring, recommending, or aiding in any purchase or sale of property, or loan, made by the authority, nor shall the executive director be pecuniarily interested, either as principal, coprincipal, agent, or beneficiary, either directly or indirectly, or through any substantial interest in any other corporation or business unit, in any such purchase, sale, or loan.

2007 Acts, ch 54, §14

Referred to in §175.26

16.4 Guiding principles.

In the performance of its duties and implementation of its powers, and in the selection of specific programs and projects to receive its assistance, the authority shall be guided by the following precatory principles:

1. The authority shall not become an owner of real property constituting a project under any program, except on a temporary basis where necessary in order to implement its

programs, protect its investments by means of foreclosure or other means, or to facilitate transfer of real property for the use of low or moderate income families.

2. The authority shall strive to function in cooperation with local governmental units and local or regional housing agencies, and in fulfillment of local or regional housing plans, and to that end shall provide technical assistance to local governmental units and local or regional agencies in need of that assistance.

3. When feasible, a local contributing effort may be required of each project assisted by the authority. The local contribution may be provided by local governmental units or by local or regional agencies, public or private. The percentage and type of local contribution shall be determined by the authority, and may include but should not be limited to cash match, land contribution, tax abatement, or ancillary facilities. The authority shall seek to encourage ingenuity and creativity in local effort.

4. The authority shall encourage units of local government and local and regional housing agencies to use federal revenue-sharing funds for programs which increase or improve the supply of adequate housing for low or moderate income families.

5. The authority shall seek to encourage cooperative housing efforts at the local level, both with respect to the cooperation of public bodies with private enterprise and civic groups, and with respect to the formation of regional or multicity units engaged in housing.

6. With respect to programs relating to housing, wherever practicable, the authority shall give preference to the following types of programs:

a. Those which treat housing problems in the context of the total needs of individuals and communities, recognizing that individuals may have other problems and needs closely related to their need for adequate housing, and that the development of isolated housing units without regard for neighborhood and community development tends to create undesirable consequences.

b. Those which promote home ownership by families of low or moderate income, recognizing the need for educational counseling programs in family financial management and home maintenance in order to achieve this goal.

c. Those which involve the rehabilitation and conservation of existing housing units, and the preservation of existing neighborhoods and communities.

d. Those designed to serve elderly families, families which include one or more persons with disabilities, lower income families, or very low income families.

7. The authority shall encourage the protection, restoration and rehabilitation of historic properties, and the preservation of other properties of special value for architectural or esthetic reasons. As used in this subsection, "*historic properties*" means landmarks, landmark sites, or districts which are significant in the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of this state, its communities, or the nation.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.4]

C93, §16.4

96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §15 – 18

Referred to in §16.1

16.5 General powers.

1. The authority has any and all powers necessary and convenient to carry out its purposes and duties, and exercise its specific powers, including but not limited to the power to:

a. Issue its negotiable bonds and notes as provided in this chapter in order to finance its programs.

b. Sue and be sued in its own name.

c. Have and alter a corporate seal.

d. Make and alter bylaws for its management consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

e. Make and execute agreements, contracts, and other instruments of any and all types on such terms and conditions as the authority may find necessary or convenient to the purposes of the authority, with any public or private entity, including but not limited to contracts for goods and services. All political subdivisions, public housing agencies, other public agencies

and state departments and agencies may enter into contracts and otherwise cooperate with the authority.

f. By rule, adopt procedures relating to competitive bidding, including the identification of those circumstances under which competitive bidding by the authority, either formally or informally, shall be required. In any bidding process, the authority may administer its own bidding and procurement or may utilize the services of the department of administrative services or any other agency. Except when such rules apply, the authority and all contracts made by it in carrying out its public and essential governmental functions with respect to any of its programs shall be exempt from the provisions and requirements of all laws or rules of the state which require competitive bids in connection with the letting of such contracts.

g. Acquire, hold, improve, mortgage, lease, and dispose of real and personal property, including but not limited to the power to sell at public or private sale, with or without public bidding, any such property, mortgage loan, or other obligation held by it.

h. Procure insurance against any loss in connection with its operations and property interests.

i. Fix and collect fees and charges for its services.

j. Subject to an agreement with bondholders or noteholders, invest or deposit moneys of the authority in a manner determined by the authority, notwithstanding chapter 12B or 12C.

k. Accept appropriations, gifts, grants, loans, or other aid from public or private entities. A record of all gifts or grants, stating the type, amount and donor, shall be clearly set out in the authority's annual report along with the record of other receipts.

l. Provide technical assistance and counseling related to the authority's purposes, to public and private entities.

m. In cooperation with other local, state, or federal governmental agencies, conduct research studies, develop estimates of unmet housing needs, gather and compile data useful to facilitating decision making, and enter into agreements to carry out programs within or without the state which the authority finds to be consistent with the goals of the authority.

n. Cooperate in the development of and initiate housing demonstration projects.

o. Contract with architects, engineers, attorneys, accountants, housing construction and finance experts, and other advisors. However, the authority may enter into contracts or agreements for such services with local, state, or federal governmental agencies.

p. Through the title guaranty division, make and issue title guaranties on Iowa real property in a form acceptable to the secondary market, to fix and collect the charges for the guaranties and to procure reinsurance against any loss in connection with the guaranties.

q. Own or acquire intellectual property rights including but not limited to copyrights, trademarks, service marks, and patents, and enforce the rights of the authority with respect to such intellectual property rights.

r. Make, alter, and repeal rules consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and subject to chapter 17A.

s. Establish one or more funds within the state treasury under the control of the authority and invest moneys of the authority therein. Notwithstanding section 8.33 or 12C.7, or any other provision to the contrary, moneys invested by the treasurer of state pursuant to this subsection shall not revert to the general fund of the state and interest accrued on the moneys shall be moneys of the authority and shall not be credited to the general fund. For purposes of this paragraph, the treasurer of state shall enter into an agreement with the authority to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

t. Select projects to receive assistance by the exercise of diligence and care and apply customary and acceptable business and lending standards in the selection and subsequent implementation of such projects.

u. Exercise generally all powers typically exercised by private enterprises engaged in business pursuits unless the exercise of such a power would violate the terms of this chapter or the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any purchase or lease of real property, other than on a temporary basis, when necessary in order to implement the programs of the authority, protect the investments of the authority by means of foreclosure or other means, or to facilitate the transfer of real property for the use of low or moderate income families, shall

require written notice from the authority to the government oversight standing committees of the general assembly and the prior approval of the executive council.

3. The powers enumerated in this section are cumulative of and in addition to those powers enumerated elsewhere in this chapter and no such powers limit or restrict any other powers of the authority.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority may elect whether to utilize any or all of the goods or services available from other state agencies in the conduct of its affairs. Departments, boards, commissions, or other agencies of the state shall provide reasonable assistance and services to the authority upon the request of the executive director.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.5]

84 Acts, ch 1230, §2; 85 Acts, ch 252, §28

C93, §16.5

97 Acts, ch 201, §17; 2004 Acts, ch 1134, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §19; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §17; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §19

16.5A and 16.5B Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.5C Specific program powers.

In addition to the general powers of the authority, the authority shall have all powers convenient and necessary to carry out its programs, including but not limited to the power to:

1. Make property improvement loans and mortgage loans, including but not limited to mortgage loans insured, guaranteed, or otherwise secured by the federal government or by private mortgage insurers, to housing sponsors to provide financing of adequate housing for low or moderate income families, elderly families, families which include one or more persons with disabilities, child foster care facilities, and health care facilities.

2. Provide down payment grants on behalf of low and moderate income families to nonprofit sponsors to defray all or part of the down payment on real property that is transferred by such sponsors to such families under the terms of the lease-purchase program.

3. Make grants and temporary loans, at interest rates and on terms as determined convenient and necessary by the authority, to defray the local contribution requirement for housing sponsors who apply for rent supplement assistance, to defray temporary housing costs that result from displacement by natural or other disaster, and to defray a portion of the expenses required to develop and initiate housing which deals creatively with housing problems of low or moderate income families, elderly families, and families which include one or more persons with disabilities.

4. Make temporary loans, at interest rates and on terms as determined convenient and necessary by the authority, to defray development costs for housing for low or moderate income families including but not limited to payments for options on sites; deposits on contracts and payments for purchase; legal and organizational expenses including attorney fees, project manager, clerical, and other staff salaries, office rent, and other additional expenses; payment of fees for preliminary feasibility studies and advances for planning, engineering, and architectural work; expenses for tenant surveys and market analysis; and necessary application and other fees.

5. Make or participate in the making of property improvement loans or mortgage loans for rehabilitation or preservation of existing dwellings. The authority may issue housing assistance fund notes payable solely from the housing assistance fund.

6. Renegotiate a mortgage loan or loan to a mortgage lender in default; waive a default or consent to the modification of the terms of a mortgage loan or a loan to a mortgage lender; forgive or forbear all or part of a mortgage loan or a loan to a mortgage lender; and commence, prosecute, and enforce a judgment in any action, including but not limited to a foreclosure action, to protect or enforce any right conferred upon the authority by law, mortgage loan agreement, contract, or other agreement, and in connection with any such action, bid for and purchase the property or acquire or take possession of it, complete, administer, and pay the principal of and interest on any obligations incurred in connection with the property, and dispose of and otherwise deal with the property in a manner as the authority deems advisable to protect its interests.

7. Designate areas of economic distress for purposes of section 103A(k)(3)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

8. Purchase, and make advance commitments to purchase, residential mortgage loans from mortgage lenders at prices and upon terms and conditions it determines consistent with its goals and legislative findings. However, the total purchase price for all residential mortgage loans which the authority commits to purchase from a mortgage lender at any one time shall not exceed the total of the unpaid principal balances of the residential mortgage loans purchased. Mortgage lenders are authorized to sell residential mortgage loans to the authority in accordance with this section and the rules of the authority. The authority may charge a mortgage lender a commitment fee or other fees as set by rule as a condition for the authority purchasing residential mortgage loans.

9. Sell or make advanced commitments to sell residential mortgage loans in the organized or unorganized secondary mortgage market. The authority may issue and sell securities that are secured by residential mortgage loans held by the authority. The authority may aggregate the residential mortgage loans sold in the secondary market or used as security on the mortgage-backed securities. The amount of mortgage-backed securities sold shall not exceed the principal of the mortgages retained by the authority as security.

10. File a lien on property where appropriate, convenient, and necessary in carrying out a program.

2007 Acts, ch 54, §20

16.6 Executive director — responsibilities.

1. The governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, shall appoint an executive director of the authority, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The executive director shall be selected primarily for administrative ability and knowledge in the field, without regard to political affiliation. The executive director shall not, directly or indirectly, exert influence to induce any other officers or employees of the state to adopt a political view, or to favor a political candidate for office.

2. The executive director shall advise the authority on matters relating to housing and housing finance, carry out all directives from the authority, and hire and supervise the authority's staff pursuant to its directions. All employees of the authority are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. The executive director, as secretary of the authority, shall keep a record of the proceedings of the authority and shall be custodian of all books, documents, and papers filed with the authority and of its minute book and seal. The executive director shall have authority to cause to be made copies of all minutes and other records and documents of the authority and to give certificates under the seal of the authority to the effect that such copies are true copies and all persons dealing with the authority may rely upon such certificates.

4. The executive director may establish administrative divisions within the authority in order to most efficiently and effectively carry out the authority's responsibilities, provided that any creation or modification of authority divisions be established only after consultation with the board of the authority.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.6]

86 Acts, ch 1237, §10; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §50; 89 Acts, ch 302, §11

C93, §16.6

2009 Acts, ch 43, §3; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §5

Referred to in §16.1, 175.2

Confirmation, see §2.32

Subsection 2 amended

16.7 Annual report.

1. The authority shall submit to the governor and to the general assembly, not later than January 15 each year, a complete report setting forth:

a. Its operations and accomplishments.

b. Its receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, in accordance with the classifications it establishes for its operating and capital accounts.

c. Its assets and liabilities at the end of its fiscal year and the status of reserve, special and other funds.

d. A schedule of its bonds and notes outstanding at the end of its fiscal year, together with a statement of the amounts redeemed and issued during its fiscal year.

e. A statement of its proposed and projected activities.

f. Recommendations to the general assembly, as it deems necessary.

g. An analysis of current housing needs in the state.

2. The annual report shall identify performance goals of the authority, and clearly indicate the extent of progress during the reporting period, in attaining the goals. Where possible, results shall be expressed in terms of housing units.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.7]

C93, §16.7

Referred to in §175.8

16.8 Reserved.

16.9 Nondiscrimination and affirmative action.

1. Housing financed or otherwise assisted by the authority, directly or indirectly, shall be open to all persons regardless of race, creed, color, sex, national origin, age, physical or mental impairment, or religion except that preference may be given to elderly families, families which include one or more persons with disabilities, lower income families, or very low income families.

2. The authority shall promote marketing plans to make housing available to all persons without discrimination.

3. The authority shall require adoption and submission of an affirmative action program for employment by all contractors and subcontractors of housing financed or otherwise assisted by the authority.

4. The authority shall require all mortgage lenders who participate in programs financed or otherwise assisted by it to agree that they will not designate certain areas as unsuitable for the making of mortgage loans because of the prevailing income, racial, ethnic, or other characteristics of the inhabitants of the area. This subsection is intended to prohibit all mortgage lenders who participate in authority programs from engaging in the practice commonly known as “redlining”.

5. The authority may require mortgage lenders who participate in programs financed or otherwise assisted by the authority to take affirmative action to make mortgage loans in areas with a higher than average concentration of lower income families or members of racial or ethnic minorities.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.9]

C93, §16.9

96 Acts, ch 1129, §113

16.10 Surplus moneys — loan and grant fund.

1. Moneys declared by the authority to be surplus moneys which are not required to service bonds and notes issued by the authority, to pay administrative expenses of the authority, or to accumulate necessary operating or loss reserves, shall be used by the authority to provide grants, subsidies, and services to lower income families and very low income families through the programs authorized in this chapter and consistent with legislative findings and guiding principles.

2. The authority may establish a loan and grant fund which may be comprised of the proceeds of appropriations, grants, contributions, surplus moneys transferred as provided in this section and repayment of authority loans made from such fund.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.10]

83 Acts, ch 124, §3; 84 Acts, ch 1236, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §841

C93, §16.10

2000 Acts, ch 1071, §1, 2; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §21; 2008 Acts, ch 1097, §1

16.11 through 16.14 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.15 Participation in federal housing assistance payments program.

The authority shall participate in the housing assistance payments program under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended by § 201 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-383, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 1437 et seq.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.15]

92 Acts, ch 1064, §1

C93, §16.15

2003 Acts, ch 44, §14; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §13; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §22, 23

16.16 through 16.19 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.20 Loans to mortgage lenders.

1. The authority may make, and contract to make, loans to mortgage lenders on terms and conditions as it determines which are reasonably related to protecting the security of the authority's investment and to implementing the purposes of this chapter, and subject to this section, and all mortgage lenders are authorized to borrow from the authority in accordance with the provisions of this section and the rules of the authority.

2. The authority shall require as a condition of each loan to a mortgage lender that the mortgage lender, within a reasonable period after receipt of the loan proceeds as the authority prescribes by rule, shall have entered into written commitments to make, and, within a reasonable period thereafter as the authority prescribes by rule, shall have disbursed the loan proceeds in new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families in an aggregate principal amount equal to the amount of the loan. New mortgage loans shall have terms and conditions as the authority prescribes by rules which are reasonably related to implementing the purposes of this chapter.

3. The authority shall require the submission to it by each mortgage lender to which the authority has made a loan, of evidence satisfactory to the authority of the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families as required by this section, and in that connection may, through its members, employees or agents, inspect the books and records of a mortgage lender.

4. Compliance by a mortgage lender with the terms of its agreement with the authority with respect to the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families may be enforced by decree of any district court of this state. The authority may require as a condition of a loan to a national banking association or a federally chartered savings and loan association, the consent of the association to the jurisdiction of courts of this state over any such proceeding. The authority may also require, as a condition of a loan to a mortgage lender, agreement by the mortgage lender to the payment of penalties to the authority for violation by the mortgage lender of its agreement with the authority, and the penalties shall be recoverable at the suit of the authority.

5. The authority shall require that each mortgage lender receiving a loan pursuant to this section shall issue and deliver to the authority an evidence of its indebtedness to the authority which shall constitute a general obligation of the mortgage lender and shall bear a date, mature at a time, be subject to prepayment, and contain other provisions consistent with this section and reasonably related to protecting the security of the authority's investment, as the authority determines.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, the interest rate and other terms of loans to mortgage lenders made from the proceeds of an issue of bonds or notes of the authority shall be at least sufficient to assure the payment of the bonds or notes and the interest on them as they become due.

7. The authority shall require that loans to mortgage lenders are additionally secured as to payment of both principal and interest by a pledge of and lien upon collateral security by special escrow funds or other forms of guarantee and in such amounts and forms as the authority shall by resolution determine to be necessary to assure the payment of the

loans and the interest thereon as they become due. Collateral security shall consist of direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States or one of its agencies, obligations satisfactory to the authority which are issued by other federal agencies, direct obligations of or obligations guaranteed by a state or a political subdivision of a state, or investment quality obligations approved by the authority.

8. The authority may require that collateral for loans be deposited with a bank, trust company or other financial institution acceptable to the authority located in this state and designated by the authority as custodian. In the absence of such a requirement, each mortgage lender shall enter into an agreement with the authority containing provisions as the authority deems necessary to adequately identify and maintain the collateral, service the collateral, and require the mortgage lender to hold the collateral as an agent for the authority and be accountable to the authority as the trustee of an express trust for the application and disposition of the collateral and the income from it. The authority may also establish additional requirements as it deems necessary with respect to the pledging, assigning, setting aside, or holding of collateral and the making of substitutions for it or additions to it and the disposition of income and receipts from it.

9. The authority may require as a condition of loans to mortgage lenders, any representations and warranties it determines are necessary to secure the loans and carry out the purposes of this section.

10. If a provision of this section is inconsistent with a provision of law of this state governing mortgage lenders, the provision of this section controls for the purposes of this section.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.20]

C93, §16.20

Referred to in §16.37

16.21 Purchase of mortgage loans.

1. The authority may purchase, and make advance commitments to purchase, mortgage loans from mortgage lenders at prices and upon terms and conditions as it determines subject to this section. However, the total purchase price for all mortgage loans which the authority commits to purchase from a mortgage lender at any one time shall not exceed the total of the unpaid principal balances of the mortgage loans purchased. Mortgage lenders are authorized to sell mortgage loans to the authority in accordance with the provisions of this section and the rules of the authority.

2. The authority shall require as a condition of purchase of mortgage loans from mortgage lenders that the mortgage lenders, within a reasonable period after receipt of the purchase price as the authority prescribes by rule, shall enter into written commitments to loan and, within a reasonable period thereafter as the authority prescribes by rule, shall loan an amount equal to the entire purchase price of the mortgage loans, on new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families or certify that mortgage loans purchased are mortgage loans made to low or moderate income families. New mortgage loans to be made by mortgage lenders shall have terms and conditions as the authority prescribes by rule. The authority may make a commitment to purchase mortgage loans from mortgage lenders in advance of the time such loans are made by mortgage lenders. The authority shall require as a condition of such commitment that mortgage lenders certify in writing that all mortgage loans represented by the commitment will be made to low or moderate income families, and that other authority specifications will be complied with.

3. The authority shall require the submission to it by each mortgage lender from which the authority has purchased mortgages, of evidence satisfactory to the authority of the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families as required by this section and in that connection may, through its members, employees or agents, inspect the books and records of a mortgage lender.

4. Compliance by a mortgage lender with the terms of its agreement with the authority with respect to the making of new mortgage loans to low or moderate income families may be enforced by decree of any district court of this state. The authority may require as a condition of purchase of mortgage loans from any national banking association or federally chartered

savings and loan association, the consent of the association to the jurisdiction of courts of this state over any such proceeding. The authority may also require as a condition of the authority's purchase of mortgage loans from a mortgage lender, agreement by the mortgage lender to the payment of penalties to the authority for violation by the mortgage lender of its agreement with the authority, and the penalties shall be recoverable at the suit of the authority.

5. The authority may require as a condition of purchase of a mortgage loan from a mortgage lender that the mortgage lender represent and warrant to the authority that:

a. The unpaid principal balance of the mortgage loan and the interest rate on it have been accurately stated to the authority.

b. The amount of the unpaid principal balance is justly due and owing.

c. The mortgage lender has no notice of the existence of any counterclaim, offset or defense asserted by the mortgagor or the mortgagor's successor in interest.

d. The mortgage loan is evidenced by a bond or promissory note and a mortgage which has been properly recorded with the appropriate public official.

e. The mortgage constitutes a valid first lien on the real property described to the authority subject only to real property taxes not yet due, installments of assessments not yet due, and easements and restrictions of record which do not adversely affect, to a material degree, the use or value of the real property or improvements on it.

f. The mortgagor is not now in default in the payment of any installment of principal or interest, escrow funds, real property taxes or otherwise in the performance of obligations under the mortgage documents and has not to the knowledge of the mortgage lender been in default in the performance of any obligation under the mortgage for a period of longer than sixty days during the life of the mortgage.

g. The improvements to the mortgaged real property are covered by a valid and subsisting policy of insurance issued by a company authorized to issue such policies in this state and providing fire and extended coverage in amounts as the authority prescribes by rule.

h. The mortgage loan meets the prevailing investment quality standards for mortgage loans in this state.

6. A mortgage lender is liable to the authority for damages suffered by the authority by reason of the untruth of a representation or the breach of a warranty and, in the event that a representation proves to be untrue when made or in the event of a breach of warranty, the mortgage lender shall, at the option of the authority, repurchase the mortgage loan for the original purchase price adjusted for amounts subsequently paid on it, as the authority determines.

7. The authority shall require the recording of an assignment of a mortgage loan purchased by it from a mortgage lender and shall not be required to notify the mortgagor of its purchase of the mortgage loan. The authority shall not be required to inspect or take possession of the mortgage documents if the mortgage lender from which the mortgage loan is purchased by the authority enters into a contract to service the mortgage loan and account to the authority for it.

8. If a provision of this section is inconsistent with another provision of law of this state governing mortgage lenders, the provision of this section controls for the purposes of this section.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.21]

C93, §16.21

Referred to in §16.37

16.22 through 16.25 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.26 Bonds and notes.

1. The authority may issue its negotiable bonds and notes in principal amounts as, in the opinion of the authority, are necessary to provide sufficient funds for achievement of its corporate purposes, the payment of interest on its bonds and notes, the establishment of reserves to secure its bonds and notes, and all other expenditures of the authority incident to and necessary or convenient to carry out its purposes and powers. The bonds and notes

shall be deemed to be investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for all purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. Bonds and notes issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the authority, and as provided in the agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets, or revenues. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations of the authority payable solely and only from the sources provided in this chapter, and the authority may not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority.

3. Bonds and notes must be authorized by a resolution of the authority. However, a resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or notes may delegate to an officer of the authority the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds or notes by an appropriate certificate of the authorized officer.

4. Bonds shall:

a. State the date and series of the issue, be consecutively numbered, and state on their face that they are payable both as to principal and interest solely out of the assets of the authority and do not constitute an indebtedness of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limit.

b. Be either registered, registered as to principal only, or in coupon form, issued in denominations as the authority prescribes, fully negotiable instruments under the laws of this state, signed on behalf of the authority with the manual or facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the secretary, have impressed or imprinted thereon the seal of the authority or a facsimile of it, and the coupons attached shall be signed with the facsimile signature of the chairperson or vice chairperson, be payable as to interest at rates and at times as the authority determines, be payable as to principal at times over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of issuance, at places, and with reserved rights of prior redemption, as the authority prescribes, be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner as the authority prescribes, and the authority may pay all expenses, premiums, and commissions which it deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance and sale, and be issued under and subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter, as are found to be necessary by the authority for the most advantageous sale, which may include, but are not limited to, covenants with the holders of the bonds as to:

(1) Pledging or creating a lien, to the extent provided by the resolution, on moneys or property of the authority or moneys held in trust or otherwise by others to secure the payment of the bonds.

(2) Providing for the custody, collection, securing, investment, and payment of any moneys of or due to the authority.

(3) The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds and the regulation or disposition of them.

(4) Limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of an issue of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied.

(5) Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds and on the refunding of outstanding or other bonds.

(6) The procedure by which the terms of a contract with the holders of bonds may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which consent may be given.

(7) The creation of special funds into which moneys of the authority may be deposited.

(8) Vesting in a trustee properties, rights, powers, and duties in trust as the authority determines, which may include the rights, powers, and duties of the trustee appointed for the holders of any issue of bonds pursuant to section 16.28, in which event the provisions of that section authorizing appointment of a trustee by the holders of bonds shall not apply, or

limiting or abrogating the right of the holders of bonds to appoint a trustee under that section, or limiting the rights, duties, and powers of the trustee.

(9) Defining the acts or omissions which constitute a default in the obligations and duties of the authority and providing for the rights and remedies of the holders of bonds in the event of a default. However, rights and remedies shall be consistent with the laws of this state and other provisions of this chapter.

(10) Any other matters which affect the security and protection of the bonds and the rights of the holders.

5. The authority may issue its bonds for the purpose of refunding any bonds or notes of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of the outstanding bonds or notes. Until the proceeds of bonds issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds or notes are applied to the purchase or retirement of outstanding bonds or notes or the redemption of outstanding bonds or notes, the proceeds may be placed in escrow and be invested and reinvested in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The interest, income, and profits earned or realized on an investment may also be applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds or notes to be refunded by purchase, retirement, or redemption. After the terms of the escrow have been fully satisfied and carried out, any balance of proceeds and interest earned or realized on the investments may be returned to the authority for use by it in any lawful manner. All refunding bonds shall be issued and secured and subject to the provisions of this chapter in the same manner and to the same extent as other bonds issued pursuant to this chapter.

6. The authority may issue negotiable bond anticipation notes and may renew them from time to time but the maximum maturity of the notes, including renewals, shall not exceed ten years from the date of issue of the original notes. Notes are payable from any available moneys of the authority not otherwise pledged, or from the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the authority in anticipation of which the notes were issued. Notes may be issued for any corporate purpose of the authority. Notes shall be issued in the same manner as bonds, and notes and the resolution authorizing them may contain any provisions, conditions, or limitations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection, which the bonds or a bond resolution of the authority may contain. Notes may be sold at public or private sale. In case of default on its notes or violation of any obligations of the authority to the noteholders, the noteholders shall have all the remedies provided in this chapter for bondholders. Notes shall be as fully negotiable as bonds of the authority.

7. A copy of each pledge agreement by or to the authority, including without limitation each bond resolution, indenture of trust or similar agreement, or any revisions or supplements to it shall be filed with the secretary of state and no further filing or other action under chapter 554, article 9 of the uniform commercial code, or any other law of the state shall be required to perfect the security interest in the collateral or any additions to it or substitutions for it, and the lien and trust so created shall be binding from and after the time made against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the pledgor.

8. Neither the members of the authority nor any person executing its bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be liable personally on the bonds, notes, or other obligations or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the authority's bonds or notes.

9. The authority may make or participate in the making of loans to housing sponsors to provide interim construction financing for the construction or rehabilitation of adequate housing for low or moderate income persons or families, elderly persons or families, and persons or families which include one or more persons with disabilities, and of noninstitutional residential care facilities. An interim construction loan may be made under this section only if the loan is the subject of a commitment from an agency or instrumentality of the United States government or from the authority, to provide long-term financing for the mortgage loan, and interim construction advances made under the interim construction

loan will be insured or guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States government.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.26; 82 Acts, ch 1173, §3]

83 Acts, ch 124, §4; 84 Acts, ch 1281, §7; 85 Acts, ch 225, §2

C93, §16.26

96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 2000 Acts, ch 1149, §161, 187; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §12

Referred to in §16.1, 173.14B, 175.17

16.27 Reserve funds and appropriations.

1. The authority may create and establish one or more special funds, to be known as “bond reserve funds”, and shall pay into each bond reserve fund any moneys appropriated and made available by the state for the purpose of the fund, any proceeds of sale of notes or bonds to the extent provided in the resolutions of the authority authorizing their issuance, and any other moneys which may be available to the authority for the purpose of the fund from any other sources. All moneys held in a bond reserve fund, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be used as required solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund or of the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds, the purchase or redemption of the bonds, the payment of interest on the bonds or the payments of any redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds are redeemed prior to maturity.

2. Moneys in a bond reserve fund shall not be withdrawn from it at any time in an amount that will reduce the amount of the fund to less than the bond reserve fund requirement established for the fund, as provided in this section, except for the purpose of making, with respect to bonds secured in whole or in part by the fund, payment when due of principal, interest, redemption premiums and the sinking fund payments with respect to the bonds for the payment of which other moneys of the authority are not available. Any income or interest earned by, or incremental to, a bond reserve fund due to the investment of it may be transferred by the authority to other funds or accounts of the authority to the extent the transfer does not reduce the amount of that bond reserve fund below the bond reserve fund requirement for it.

3. The authority shall not at any time issue bonds, secured in whole or in part by a bond reserve fund if, upon the issuance of the bonds, the amount in the bond reserve fund will be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund, unless the authority at the time of issuance of the bonds deposits in the fund from the proceeds of the bonds issued or from other sources an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund will not be less than the bond reserve fund requirement for the fund. For the purposes of this section, the term “*bond reserve fund requirement*” means, as of any particular date of computation, an amount of money, as provided in the resolutions of the authority authorizing the bonds with respect to which the fund is established, equal to not more than ten percent of the outstanding principal amount of bonds of the authority secured in whole or in part by the fund.

4. The authority shall cause to be delivered to the legislative fiscal committee within ninety days of the close of its fiscal year its annual report certified by an independent certified public accountant, who may be the accountant or a member of the firm of accountants who regularly audits the books and accounts of the authority, selected by the authority.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.27]

C93, §16.27

2012 Acts, ch 1138, §16, 17; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §6

Referred to in §16.1

Subsection 4 amended

16.28 Remedies of bondholders and noteholders.

1. If the authority defaults in the payment of principal or interest on an issue of bonds or notes after they become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption, and the default continues for a period of thirty days, or if the authority fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or defaults in an agreement made with the holders of an issue of bonds or notes, the holders of twenty-five percent in aggregate principal amount of bonds or notes of the issue then outstanding, by instrument filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the principal office of the authority is located, and proved or acknowledged

in the same manner as a deed to be recorded, may appoint a trustee to represent the holders of the bonds or notes for the purposes provided in this section.

2. *a.* The authority or any trustee appointed under the indenture under which the bonds are issued may, and upon written request of the holders of twenty-five percent in aggregate principal amount of the issue of bonds or notes then outstanding shall:

(1) Enforce all rights of the bondholders or noteholders, including the right to require the authority to carry out its agreements with the holders and to perform its duties under this chapter.

(2) Bring suit upon the bonds or notes.

(3) By action require the authority to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the holders.

(4) By action enjoin any acts or things which are unlawful or in violation of the rights of the holders.

(5) Declare all the bonds or notes due and payable and if all defaults are made good then with the consent of the holders of twenty-five percent of the aggregate principal amount of the issue of bonds or notes then outstanding, annul the declaration and its consequences.

b. The bondholders or noteholders, to the extent provided in the resolution by which the bonds or notes were issued or in their agreement with the authority, may enforce any of the remedies in paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (1) to (5) or the remedies provided in those agreements for and on their own behalf.

3. The trustee shall also have and possess all powers necessary or appropriate for the exercise of functions specifically set forth or incident to the general representation of bondholders or noteholders in the enforcement and protection of their rights.

4. Before declaring the principal of bonds or notes due and payable, the trustee shall first give thirty days’ notice in writing to the governor, to the authority and to the attorney general of the state.

5. The district court has jurisdiction of any action by the trustee on behalf of bondholders or noteholders. The venue of the action shall be in the county in which the principal office of the authority is located.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.28; 82 Acts, ch 1187, §6]

C93, §16.28

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §130

Referred to in §16.1, 16.26, 16.51, 16.131, 16.155, 34A.20, 260C.71

16.29 Local urban homesteading. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.30 Bonds and notes as legal investments.

Bonds and notes of the authority are securities in which public officers, state departments and agencies, political subdivisions, insurance companies, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, banks, trust companies, savings associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business, administrators, executors, guardians, conservators, trustees and other fiduciaries, and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of this state, may properly and legally invest funds including capital in their control or belonging to them. The bonds and notes are also securities which may be deposited with and may be received by public officers, state departments and agencies, and political subdivisions, for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of this state is authorized.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.30]

C93, §16.30

2012 Acts, ch 1017, §41

Referred to in §16.1

16.31 Moneys of the authority.

1. Moneys of the authority from whatever source derived, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, shall be paid to the authority and shall be deposited in a bank or other financial institution designated by the authority. The moneys shall be withdrawn on the order of the person authorized by the authority. Deposits shall, if required by the authority, be secured

in the manner determined by the authority. The auditor of state and the auditor's legally authorized representatives may periodically examine the accounts and books of the authority, including its receipts, disbursements, contracts, leases, sinking funds, investments and any other records and papers relating to its financial standing, and the authority shall not be required to pay a fee for the examination.

2. The authority may contract with holders of its bonds or notes as to the custody, collection, security, investment, and payment of moneys of the authority, of moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or notes, and to carry out the contract. Moneys held in trust or otherwise for the payment of bonds or notes or in any way to secure bonds or notes and deposits of the moneys may be secured in the same manner as moneys of the authority, and banks and trust companies may give security for the deposits.

3. Subject to the provisions of any contract with bondholders or noteholders and to the approval of the director of the department of administrative services, the authority shall prescribe a system of accounts.

4. The authority shall submit to the governor, the auditor of state, the department of management, and the department of administrative services, within thirty days of its receipt by the authority, a copy of the report of every external examination of the books and accounts of the authority other than copies of the reports of examinations made by the auditor of state.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.31]

88 Acts, ch 1158, §51

C93, §16.31

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §16.133A, 455B.295

16.32 Limitation of liability. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.33 Assistance by state officers, agencies, and departments.

State officers and state departments and agencies may render services to the authority within their respective functions as requested by the authority.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.33]

C93, §16.33

16.34 Liberal interpretation.

This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of this state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

[C77, 79, 81, §220.34]

C93, §16.34

16.35 and 16.36 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.37 Solar and renewable energy systems loans.

The authority may make loans to mortgage lenders under section 16.20 or purchase loans from mortgage lenders under section 16.21 to be used to finance property improvement loans for solar and other renewable energy systems. These loans shall be limited to low or moderate income families.

[C81, §220.37]

C93, §16.37

16.38 and 16.39 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.40 Housing assistance fund.

1. A housing assistance fund is created within the authority. The moneys in the fund shall be used by the authority to protect, preserve, create, and improve access to safe and affordable housing. The authority shall establish programs utilizing the fund by administrative rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A and provide the requirements for the proper administration of the programs.

2. Moneys in the fund, including moneys which are annually appropriated to the authority, may be allocated for any use authorized by this chapter unless otherwise specified.

3. The authority may use moneys in the fund to provide financial assistance to a housing sponsor or an individual in the form of a loan, loan guarantee, grant, or interest subsidy, or by other means under the general powers of the authority.

4. Moneys in the fund may be used for but are not limited to the following purposes:

a. Home ownership programs including all of the following:

(1) Authority bond issues and loans to facilitate and ensure equal access across the state to funds for first-time homebuyers programs.

(2) Home ownership incentive programs not restricted to first-time homebuyers, including down payment and closing costs assistance.

(3) Programs for home maintenance and repair, new construction, acquisition, and rehabilitation.

(4) Support for home ownership education and counseling programs.

b. Rental programs, including rental subsidy, rehabilitation, preservation, new construction, and acquisition.

c. Programs that provide a continuum of housing services, including construction, operation, and maintenance of homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, and transitional housing and supportive services to lower income and very low-income families.

d. Technical assistance programs that increase the capacity of for-profit and nonprofit housing entities.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the housing assistance fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund or any other fund but shall remain in the housing assistance fund for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years.

6. The authority may establish, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, an annual administration fee to be charged to the housing assistance fund. The annual fee shall not exceed four percent of the moneys, loans, or other assets held in the fund.

7. During each regular session of the general assembly, the authority shall present to the appropriate joint appropriations subcommittee a report concerning the total estimated resources to be available for expenditure under this section for the next fiscal year and the amount the authority proposes to allocate to each program created pursuant to this section.

85 Acts, ch 252, §29

CS85, §220.40

88 Acts, ch 1145, §1

C93, §16.40

97 Acts, ch 201, §18; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §24

Referred to in §16.91, 16.201

16.41 Shelter assistance fund.

1. A shelter assistance fund is created as a revolving fund in the state treasury under the control of the authority consisting of any moneys appropriated by the general assembly and received under section 428A.8 for purposes of the rehabilitation, expansion, or costs of operations of group home shelters for the homeless and domestic violence shelters, evaluation of services for the homeless, and match moneys for federal funds for the homeless management information system. Each fiscal year, moneys in the fund, in an amount equal to not more than two percent of the total moneys distributed as grants from the fund during the fiscal year, may be used for purposes of administering the fund.

2. Of the moneys in the fund, not less than five hundred forty-six thousand dollars shall be spent annually on homeless shelter projects.

3. Notwithstanding section 8.33, all moneys in the shelter assistance fund which remain unexpended or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall remain available for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §265; 2011 Acts, ch 130, §28, 71

Referred to in §428A.8

16.42 Inconsistent provisions.

This chapter takes precedence over any conflicting provisions contained in section 535.8, subsection 2, with respect to the use or enforcement of a due-on-sale or similar clause in a mortgage loan agreement, and takes precedence over any conflicting provisions contained in laws enacted after July 1, 1981, with respect to the use or enforcement of a due-on-sale or similar clause in a mortgage loan agreement unless those laws expressly provide that they take precedence over this chapter.

[81 Acts, ch 76, §6]

C83, §220.42

C93, §16.42

16.43 Economic distress areas named. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45. See § 16.5C.

16.44 Application of funds from sales of obligations.

All moneys received by or on behalf of the authority, whether as proceeds from the sale of obligations or as revenues, are trust funds to be held and applied solely for the purposes specified in the appropriation, bond resolution, or other document authorizing receipt of the moneys by the authority. A person with which the moneys are deposited shall act as trustee of the moneys and shall hold and apply the moneys for the purposes specified in this chapter subject to limitations specified in this chapter and in the bond resolution authorizing the issuance of the obligations.

[82 Acts, ch 1173, §6]

C83, §220.44

C93, §16.44

16.45 Qualified mortgage bonds — allocation of state ceiling. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.46 through 16.50 Reserved.

16.51 Additional loan program.

1. The authority may enter into a loan agreement with a housing sponsor to finance in whole or in part the acquisition of housing by construction or purchase. The repayment obligation of the housing sponsor may be unsecured, secured by a mortgage or security agreement, or secured by other security as the authority deems advisable, and may be evidenced by one or more notes of the housing sponsor. The loan agreement may contain terms and conditions the authority deems advisable.

2. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purposes set forth in subsection 1 and may enter into a lending agreement or purchase agreement with one or more bondholders or noteholders containing the terms and conditions of the repayment of and the security for the bonds or notes. The authority and the bondholders or noteholders may enter into an agreement to provide for any of the following:

a. That the proceeds of the bonds and notes and the investments of the proceeds may be received, held, and disbursed by the bondholders or noteholders, or by a trustee or agent designated by the authority.

b. That the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee or agent designated by the authority, may collect, invest, and apply the amounts payable under the loan agreement or any other security instrument securing the debt obligation of the housing sponsor.

c. That the bondholders or noteholders may enforce the remedies provided in the loan agreement or security instrument on their own behalf without the appointment or designation of a trustee and if there is a default in the principal of or interest on the bonds or notes or in the performance of any agreement contained in the agreement or instrument, the payment or performance may be enforced in accordance with the provisions contained in the agreement or instrument.

d. That if there is a default in the payment of the principal or interest on a mortgage or security instrument or a violation of an agreement contained in the mortgage or security

instrument, the mortgage or security instrument may be foreclosed or enforced and any collateral sold under proceedings or actions permitted by law and a trustee under the mortgage or security agreement or the holder of any bonds or notes secured thereby may become a purchaser if it is the highest bidder.

e. Other terms and conditions.

3. The authority may provide in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes that the principal and interest shall be limited obligations payable solely out of the revenues derived from the debt obligation, collateral, or other security furnished by or on behalf of the housing sponsor, and that the principal and interest does not constitute an indebtedness of the authority or a charge against its general credit or general fund.

4. The powers granted the authority under this section are in addition to other powers contained in this chapter. All other provisions of this chapter, except section 16.28, subsection 4, apply to bonds or notes issued pursuant to and powers granted to the authority under this section except to the extent that they are inconsistent with this section.

[82 Acts, ch 1187, §7]

C83, §220.51

83 Acts, ch 124, §5

C93, §16.51

16.52 State housing credit ceiling allocation.

1. The authority is designated the housing credit agency for the allowance of low-income housing credit under the state housing credit ceiling.

2. The authority shall adopt rules and allocation procedures which will ensure the maximum use of available tax credits in order to encourage development of low-income housing in the state. The authority shall consider the following factors in the adoption and application of the allocation rules:

a. Timeliness of the application.

b. Location of the proposed housing project.

c. Relative need in the proposed area for low-income housing.

d. Availability of low-income housing in the proposed area.

e. Economic feasibility of the proposed project.

f. Ability of the applicant to proceed to completion of the project in the calendar year for which the credit is sought.

3. a. The authority shall adopt rules specifying the application procedure and the allowance of low-income housing credits under the state housing credit ceiling.

b. The authority shall not allow more than ninety percent of the low-income housing credits under the state housing credit ceiling to projects other than qualified low-income housing projects as defined in Internal Revenue Code § 42(h)(5)(B).

87 Acts, ch 125, §3

CS87, §220.52

C93, §16.52

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §131

16.53 Residential reverse annuity mortgage model program.

The authority may develop a model reverse annuity mortgage conforming to the requirements of this chapter, and may offer reverse annuity mortgages to qualified participants.

89 Acts, ch 267, §10

CS89, §220.53

C93, §16.53

2007 Acts, ch 54, §25

Iowa finance authority authorized to issue bonds for the residential reverse annuity mortgage model program, to be repaid from program proceeds; 89 Acts, ch 267, §11

16.54 Home ownership assistance program for military members.

1. For the purposes of this section, “*eligible member of the armed forces of the United States*” means a person who is or was a member of the national guard, reserve, or regular

component of the armed forces of the United States who has served at least ninety days of active duty service beginning on or after September 11, 2001. “*Eligible member of the armed forces of the United States*” also means a former member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States who was honorably discharged due to injuries incurred while on federal active duty beginning on or after September 11, 2001, that precluded completion of a minimum aggregate of ninety days of federal active duty.

2. The home ownership assistance program is established to continue the program implemented pursuant to 2005 Iowa Acts, ch. 161, section 1, as amended by 2005 Iowa Acts, ch. 115, section 37, and continued in accordance with 2006 Iowa Acts, ch. 1167, sections 3 and 4, and other appropriations, to provide financial assistance to eligible members of the armed forces of the United States to be used for purchasing primary residences in the state of Iowa.

3. The program shall be administered by the authority and shall provide loans, grants, or other assistance to persons who are or were eligible members of the armed forces of the United States. In the event an eligible member is deceased, the surviving spouse of the eligible member shall be eligible for assistance under the program, subject to the surviving spouse meeting the program’s eligibility requirements other than the military service requirement. In addition, a person eligible for the program under this section may participate in other loan and grant programs of the authority, provided the person meets the requirements of those programs.

4. To qualify for a loan, grant, or other assistance under the home ownership assistance program, the following requirements, if applicable, shall be met:

a. The person eligible for the program shall, for financed home purchases that close on or after July 1, 2008, use a lender that participates in the authority’s applicable programs for homebuyers or a lender approved by the authority under subsection 5.

b. For financed home purchases that close on or after July 1, 2008, the eligible person shall participate, if eligible to participate, in one of the authority’s other applicable programs for homebuyers. However, a person eligible for one of the authority’s other applicable programs for homebuyers may use a lender that does not participate in the authority’s programs for homebuyers if such lender is approved by the authority under subsection 5.

c. A title guaranty certificate shall be issued for the property being purchased under the program.

5. a. A mortgage lender maintaining an office in the state that does not participate in the authority’s programs for homebuyers may submit an application to the authority for approval to provide a mortgage loan or other financing under the home ownership assistance program or another homebuyer program, if applicable pursuant to subsection 4, paragraph “b”. The authority shall prescribe a form for such applications.

b. The authority shall by rule establish criteria for the review and approval of applications submitted under this subsection, including criteria for the approval of a mortgage lender that offers an eligible person a lower annual percentage rate than the annual percentage rates available from lenders that participate in the authority’s applicable programs for homebuyers.

c. The authority may determine and collect a reasonable application fee for each application submitted under this subsection. The application fees collected under this subsection shall be used exclusively for costs associated with the review and approval of applications submitted under this subsection.

6. The authority shall adopt rules for administering the program. The rules may provide for limiting the period of time for which an award of funds under the program shall be reserved for an eligible person pending the closing of a home purchase and compliance with all program requirements. Implementation of the program shall be limited to the extent of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available for purposes of the program.

7. The department of veterans affairs shall support the program by providing eligibility determinations and other program assistance requested by the authority.

2008 Acts, ch 1120, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1089, §1, 2; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §5

SMALL BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

16.61 through 16.65 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.66 through 16.70 Reserved.

RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE
MARKETING PROGRAM

16.71 and 16.72 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45. See § 16.5C.

16.73 Rules.

The authority may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the purchase and sale of residential mortgage loans and the sale of mortgage-backed securities. The rules may provide for the following:

1. Procedures for the submission by mortgage lenders to the authority of offers to sell mortgage loans.
2. Standards for allocating bond proceeds among mortgage lenders offering to sell mortgage loans to the authority.
3. Standards for determining the aggregate principal amount of mortgage loans to be purchased from each mortgage lender and the purchase price.
4. Schedules of fees and charges to be imposed by the authority.
5. Procedures for issuing mortgage-backed securities.

83 Acts, ch 124, §9

CS83, §220.73

C93, §16.73

2007 Acts, ch 54, §26

16.74 through 16.80 Reserved.

RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE INTEREST
REDUCTION PROGRAM

16.81 through 16.84 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.85 through 16.90 Reserved.

TITLE GUARANTY PROGRAM

16.91 Title guaranty program.

1. The authority through the title guaranty division shall initiate and operate a program in which the division shall offer guaranties of real property titles in this state. The terms, conditions and form of the guaranty contract shall be forms approved by the division board. The division shall fix a charge for the guaranty in an amount sufficient to permit the program to operate on a self-sustaining basis, including payment of administrative costs and the maintenance of an adequate reserve against claims under the title guaranty program. A title guaranty fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state. Funds collected under this program shall be placed in the title guaranty fund and are available to pay all claims, necessary reserves and all administrative costs of the title guaranty program. Moneys in the fund shall not revert to the general fund and interest on the moneys in the fund shall be deposited in the housing trust fund established in section 16.181 and shall not accrue to the general fund. If the authority board in consultation with the division board determines that there are surplus funds in the title guaranty fund after providing for adequate reserves

and operating expenses of the division, the surplus funds shall be transferred to the housing assistance fund created pursuant to section 16.40.

2. A title guaranty, closing protection letter, or gap coverage issued under this program is an obligation of the division only and claims are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, and revenues of the title guaranty fund and are not an indebtedness or liability of the state. The state is not liable on any guaranty, closing protection letter, or gap coverage.

3. With the approval of the authority board the division and its board shall consult with the insurance division of the department of commerce in developing a guaranty contract acceptable to the secondary market and developing any other feature of the program with which the insurance division may have special expertise. The insurance division shall establish the amount for a loss reserve fund. Except as provided in this subsection, the title guaranty program is not subject to the jurisdiction of or regulation by the insurance division or the commissioner of insurance.

4. Each participating attorney and abstractor may be required to pay an annual participation fee to be eligible to participate in the title guaranty program. The fee, if any, shall be set by the division, subject to the approval of the authority.

5. The participation of abstractors and attorneys shall be in accordance with rules established by the division and adopted by the authority pursuant to chapter 17A.

a. (1) Each participant shall at all times maintain liability coverage in amounts approved by the division. Upon payment of a claim by the division, the division shall be subrogated to the rights of the claimant against all persons relating to the claim.

(2) Additionally, each participating abstractor is required to own or lease, and maintain and use in the preparation of abstracts, an up-to-date abstract title plant including tract indices for real estate for each county in which abstracts are prepared for real property titles guaranteed by the division. The tract indices shall contain a reference to all instruments affecting the real estate which are recorded in the office of the county recorder, and shall commence not less than forty years prior to the date the abstractor commences participation in the title guaranty program. However, a participating attorney providing abstract services continuously from November 12, 1986, to the date of application, either personally or through persons under the attorney's supervision and control is exempt from the requirements of this subparagraph.

b. The division may waive the requirements of this subsection pursuant to an application of an attorney or abstractor which shows that the requirements impose a hardship to the attorney or abstractor and that the waiver clearly is in the public interest or is absolutely necessary to ensure availability of title guaranties throughout the state.

6. Prior to the issuance of a title guaranty, the division shall require evidence that an abstract of title to the property in question has been brought up-to-date and certified by a participating abstractor in a form approved by division rules and a title opinion issued by a participating attorney in the form approved in the rules stating the attorney's opinion as to the title. The division shall require evidence of the abstract being brought up-to-date and the abstractor shall retain evidence of the abstract as determined by the board.

7. The attorney rendering a title opinion shall be authorized to issue a title guaranty certificate subject to the rules of the authority.

8. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A that are necessary for the implementation of the title guaranty program as established by the division and that have been approved by the authority.

85 Acts, ch 252, §30

CS85, §220.91

87 Acts, ch 75, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1145, §2 – 5; 92 Acts, ch 1090, §1

C93, §16.91

97 Acts, ch 214, §6; 2000 Acts, ch 1166, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 54, §27; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §132; 2008 Acts, ch 1097, §2

Referred to in §447.13

16.92 Real estate transfer — mortgage release certificate.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Applicant" means a person authorized to regularly lend moneys to be secured by a mortgage on real property in this state, a licensed real estate broker, a licensed attorney, a participating abstractor, or a licensed closing agent.

b. "Closing agent" means a closing agent subject to the licensing requirements of chapter 535B.

c. "Division" means the title guaranty division in the Iowa finance authority, the director of the division, or a designee of the director.

d. "Division board" means the board of directors of the title guaranty division of the Iowa finance authority.

e. "Mortgage" means a mortgage or mortgage lien on an interest in real property in this state given to secure a loan in an original principal amount equal to or less than the maximum principal amount as determined by the division board and adopted by the Iowa finance authority pursuant to chapter 17A.

f. "Mortgage servicer" means the mortgagee or a person other than the mortgagee to whom a mortgagor or the mortgagor's successor in interest is instructed by the mortgagee to send payments on a loan secured by the mortgage. A person transmitting a payoff statement for a mortgage is a mortgage servicer for purposes of such mortgage and this chapter.

g. "Mortgagee" means the grantee of a mortgage. If a mortgage has been assigned of record, the mortgagee is the last person to whom the mortgage is assigned of record.

h. "Mortgagor" means the grantor of a mortgage.

i. "Participating abstractor" means an abstractor participating in the title guaranty program.

j. "Payoff statement" means a written statement furnished by the mortgage servicer which sets forth all of the following:

(1) The unpaid balance of the loan secured by a mortgage, including principal, interest, and any other charges properly due under or secured by the mortgage, or the amount required to be paid in order to release or partially release the mortgage.

(2) The address where payment is to be sent or other specific instructions for making a payment.

(3) The legal description, street address, or other description sufficient to identify the property that will be released from the mortgage.

2. *Application.* The division may execute and record a certificate of release on behalf of the division in the real property records of each county in which a mortgage is recorded as provided in this section if all of the following are satisfied:

a. The applicant submits all of the following in writing to the division:

(1) A payoff statement or other documentation of the amount due, acceptable to the division, as evidence that the mortgage does not continue to secure an unpaid obligation due the mortgagee or an unfunded commitment by the mortgagor to the mortgagee.

(2) Evidence that payment was made, including, if available, a statement as to the date the payment was received by the mortgagee or mortgage servicer, with supporting documentation, as evidenced by one or more of the following:

(a) A bank check, certified check, escrow account check, real estate broker trust account check, attorney trust account check, or wire receipt, that was negotiated by the mortgagee or mortgage servicer.

(b) Other documentary evidence, acceptable to the division, of payment to the mortgagee or mortgage servicer.

b. The applicant confirms in writing to the division all of the following:

(1) More than thirty days have elapsed since the date the payment was sent.

(2) An effective satisfaction or release of the mortgage has not been executed and recorded within thirty days after the date of payment.

3. *Notice.*

a. Prior to the execution and filing of a certificate of release pursuant to this section, the division shall notify the mortgage servicer in writing of all of the following:

(1) The mortgage has not been released.

(2) The division's intention to execute and record a certificate of release pursuant to this section after expiration of the thirty-day period following the sending of the notice.

b. The notice shall include instructions to notify the division in writing within thirty days of the effective date of the notice of any reason why the certificate of release should not be executed and recorded.

c. For purposes of this section, notice may be served by any of the following methods:

(1) By certified mail or any commercial delivery service, properly addressed with postage or cost of delivery provided for.

(2) By facsimile transmission or electronic mail to an address provided by the mortgage servicer, but only if the mortgage servicer agrees to receive notice in that manner.

(3) By publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county where the mortgage is recorded once each week for three consecutive weeks after receiving an affidavit by the applicant that service in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (1) or (2) cannot be made on the mortgage servicer.

(4) By otherwise causing the notice to be received by the mortgage servicer within the time it would have been received if notice had been served by certified mail or commercial delivery service.

d. For purposes of this section, notice is effective under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The day after the notice is deposited with a commercial delivery service for overnight delivery.

(2) Three days after the notice is deposited with the United States postal service, or with a commercial delivery service for delivery other than by overnight delivery.

(3) The day the notice is transmitted, if served pursuant to paragraph “c”, subparagraph (2).

(4) On the last day of publication, if published pursuant to paragraph “c”, subparagraph (3).

(5) The day the notice is received, if served by a method other than as provided in paragraph “c”, subparagraph (1), (2), or (3).

e. If, prior to executing and recording the certificate of release, the division receives a written notification setting forth a reason that is satisfactory to the division as to why the certificate of release should not be executed, the division shall not execute and record the certificate of release.

4. *Contents.* A certificate of release executed under this section must contain substantially the information set forth as follows:

a. The name of the mortgagor.

b. The name of the original mortgagee.

c. The date of the mortgage.

d. The date of recording, including the volume and page or other applicable recording information in the real property records of each county where the mortgage is recorded.

e. A statement that the release was prepared in accordance with this section.

5. *Execution.* A certificate of release under this section shall be executed and acknowledged in the same manner as required by law for the execution of a deed.

6. *Recording.* The certificate of release or partial release shall be recorded in each county where the mortgage is recorded.

7. *Effect.*

a. For purposes of a release or partial release of a mortgage, a certificate of release executed under this section that contains the information and statements required under subsection 4 is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in such release or partial release, is entitled to be recorded with the county recorder where the mortgage is recorded, operates as a release or partial release of the mortgage described in the certificate of release, and may be relied upon by any person who owns or subsequently acquires an interest in the property released from the mortgage. The county recorder shall rely upon the certificate of release to release the mortgage.

b. Recording of a wrongful or erroneous certificate of release by the division shall not relieve the mortgagor, or the mortgagor’s successors or assigns on the debt, from personal liability on the loan or on other obligations secured by the mortgage.

c. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, if the division through an act of

negligence wrongfully or erroneously records a certificate of release under this section, the division is liable to the mortgagee and mortgage servicer for actual damages sustained due to the recording of the certificate of release.

d. Upon payment of a claim relating to the recording of a certificate of release, the division is subrogated to the rights of the claimant against all persons relating to the claim.

8. *Fee.* The division may charge a fee for services under this section.

99 Acts, ch 54, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1166, §2 – 5; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §15; 2005 Acts, ch 26, §1, 2; 2007 Acts, ch 52, §1 – 4; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §32; 2013 Acts, ch 85, §1, 2

Section stricken and rewritten

16.93 Closing protection letters.

1. The authority through the title guaranty division may issue a closing protection letter to a person to whom a proposed title guaranty is to be issued, upon the request of the person, if the division issues a commitment for title guaranty or title guaranty certificate. The closing protection letter shall conform to the terms of coverage and form of the instrument as approved by the division board and may indemnify a person to whom a proposed title guaranty is to be issued against loss of settlement funds due to only the following acts of the division's named participating attorney, participating abstractor, or closer:

a. Theft of settlement funds.

b. Failure by the participating attorney, participating abstractor, or closer to comply with written closing instructions of the person to whom a proposed title guaranty is to be issued relating to title certificate coverage when agreed to by the participating attorney, participating abstractor, or closer.

2. A closing protection letter shall only be issued to a person to whom a proposed title guaranty is to be issued for real property transactions in which the division has committed to issue an owner or lender certificate and for which the division receives a premium and other payments or fees for a title guaranty certificate or other coverage.

3. The division board shall establish the amount of coverage to be provided and may distinguish between classes of property including, but not limited to, residential, agricultural, or commercial, provided that the total amount of coverage provided by the closing protection letter shall not exceed the amount of the commitment or title guaranty to be issued. Liability under the closing protection letter shall be coextensive with liability under the certificate to be issued in connection with a transaction such that payments under the terms of the closing protection letter shall reduce by the same amount the liability under the title guaranty certificate and payment under the title guaranty certificate shall reduce the liability under the terms of the closing protection letter.

4. The division may adopt a required fee for providing closing protection letter coverage.

5. The division shall not provide any other coverage which purports to indemnify against improper acts or omissions of a person with regard to escrow, settlement, or closing services.

6. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A as necessary to administer this section.

2000 Acts, ch 1166, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1055, §1, 2

16.94 through 16.99 Reserved.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT FUND PROGRAM

16.100 Housing improvement fund program.

1. A housing improvement fund is created within the authority. The moneys in the housing improvement fund are annually appropriated to the authority which shall allocate the available funds among and within the programs authorized by this section. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys remaining in the fund on June 30 of any fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall be available for expenditure for subsequent fiscal years. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund or appropriated to the fund shall be credited to the fund. The authority

may expend up to four percent of the moneys appropriated for the programs in this section for administrative costs of the authority for those programs. The authority may provide financial assistance to a housing sponsor or an individual in the form of loans, guarantees, grants, interest subsidies, or by other means for the programs authorized by this section.

2. By rule, the authority shall establish the following financial assistance programs and provide the requirements for their proper administration:

a. A home maintenance and repair program providing repair services to families which include persons who are elderly or persons with disabilities and which qualify as lower income or very low income families.

b. A rental rehabilitation program for the construction or rehabilitation of single or multifamily rental properties leased to lower income or very low income families.

c. (1) A home ownership incentive program to help lower income and very low income families achieve single family home ownership. Funds provided under this program shall not be restricted to first-time home buyers but shall be limited to mortgages under fifty-five thousand dollars, except in those areas of the state where the median price of homes exceeds the state average. The assistance provided shall include at least one of the following kinds of assistance:

(a) Closing costs assistance.

(b) Down payment assistance.

(c) Home maintenance and repair assistance.

(d) Loan processing assistance through a loan endorser review contractor who acts on behalf of the authority in assisting lenders in processing loans that will qualify for government insurance or guarantee or for financing under the authority's mortgage revenue bond program.

(e) Mortgage insurance program.

(2) Five percent of the moneys expended under this program shall be used to finance the purchase or acquisition, in communities with a population of less than ten thousand, of manufactured homes as defined in 42 U.S.C. § 5403. Moneys available for this purpose which are unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the housing improvement fund for reallocation for the next fiscal year.

(3) Not more than fifty percent of the assistance provided under this program shall be provided under subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (d) and (e). So long as at least one of the kinds of assistance described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (a) through (e) is provided, additional assistance not described in subparagraph (1), subparagraph divisions (a) through (e) may also be provided.

3. The authority shall coordinate the programs authorized by this section with the other programs under the jurisdiction of the authority.

4. Each application for financial assistance shall be rated based on local, housing sponsor, and recipient financial commitment, proposals for leveraging other financial assistance, experience with the recipient group involved, consideration for the housing project in the context of overall community needs, including vacancy rate of rental property and ratio of subsidized rental housing to nonsubsidized housing, ability to provide a counseling support system to the recipients, and a demonstrated capability by the housing sponsor to provide follow-up monitoring of recipients to determine if identifiable results have been achieved.

5. For the purposes of this section, "housing sponsor" is a for-profit entity, nonprofit corporation, local government, or a joint venture involving a for-profit entity, nonprofit corporation or local government.

6. None of the funds provided to a housing sponsor under this section shall be used for the costs of administration.

7. During each regular session of the general assembly, the authority shall present, to the appropriate appropriations subcommittee, a report concerning the total estimated resources to be available for expenditure under this section for the next fiscal year and the amount the authority proposes to allocate to each program under this section.

8. A homelessness advisory committee is created consisting of the executive director or the executive director's designee, the directors or their designees from the departments of human services and human rights, the economic development authority, the director of

the department on aging or the director's designee, and at least three individuals from the private sector to be selected by the executive director. The advisory committee shall advise the authority in coordinating programs that provide for the homeless.

9. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, all assets held in the housing improvement fund shall be transferred to the housing trust fund created in section 16.181. On and after July 1, 2006, any moneys or assets received for deposit in the housing improvement fund shall be transferred to the housing trust fund.

87 Acts, ch 220, §1

CS87, §220.100

88 Acts, ch 1217, §19; 90 Acts, ch 1262, §38, 39; 91 Acts, ch 267, §316

C93, §16.100

96 Acts, ch 1129, §11; 97 Acts, ch 201, §19; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §11; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §45; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §133; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89

Additional housing programs funding, see §16.40

COUNCIL ON HOMELESSNESS

16.100A Council on homelessness.

1. A council on homelessness is established consisting of thirty-eight voting members. At least one voting member at all times shall be a member of a minority group.

2. Members of the council shall consist of all of the following:

a. Twenty-six members of the general public appointed to two-year staggered terms by the governor in consultation with the nominating committee under subsection 4, paragraph "a".

(1) Voting members from the general public may include but are not limited to the following types of individuals and representatives of the following programs: homeless or formerly homeless individuals and their family members, youth shelters, faith-based organizations, local homeless service providers, emergency shelters, transitional housing providers, family and domestic violence shelters, private business, local government, and community-based organizations.

(2) Five of the twenty-six voting members selected from the general public shall be individuals who are homeless, formerly homeless, or family members of homeless or formerly homeless individuals.

(3) One of the twenty-six members selected from the general public shall be a representative of the Iowa state association of counties.

(4) One of the twenty-six members selected from the general public shall be a representative of the Iowa league of cities.

b. Twelve agency director members consisting of all of the following:

(1) The director of the department of education or the director's designee.

(2) The director of the economic development authority or the director's designee.

(3) The director of human services or the director's designee.

(4) The attorney general or the attorney general's designee.

(5) The director of the department of human rights or the director's designee.

(6) The director of public health or the director's designee.

(7) The director of the department on aging or the director's designee.

(8) The director of the department of corrections or the director's designee.

(9) The director of the department of workforce development or the director's designee.

(10) The director of the department of public safety or the director's designee.

(11) The director of the department of veterans affairs or the director's designee.

(12) The executive director of the Iowa finance authority or the executive director's designee.

3. An agency director's designee may vote on council matters in the absence of the director.

4. a. A nominating committee initially comprised of all twelve agency director members

shall nominate persons to the governor to fill the general public member positions. Following appointment of all twenty-six general public members, the composition of the nominating committee may be modified by rule.

b. The council may establish other committees and subcommittees comprised of members of the council.

5. A vacancy on the council shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created other than by expiration of a term shall be appointed for the remainder of the unexpired term.

6. a. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum. Any action taken by the council must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of its membership.

b. The council shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from the membership of the council. The chairperson and vice chairperson shall each serve two-year terms. The positions of chairperson and vice chairperson shall not be held by members who are both either general public members or agency directors. The position of chairperson shall rotate between agency director members and general public members.

c. The council shall meet at least six times per year. Meetings of the council may be called by the chairperson or by a majority of the members.

d. General public members shall be reimbursed by the Iowa finance authority for actual and necessary expenses incurred while engaged in their official duties.

7. The Iowa finance authority shall provide staff assistance and administrative support to the council.

8. The duties of the council shall include but are not limited to the following:

a. Develop a process for evaluating state policies, programs, statutes, and rules to determine whether any state policies, programs, statutes, or rules should be revised to help prevent and alleviate homelessness.

b. Evaluate whether state agency resources could be more efficiently coordinated with other state agencies to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

c. Work to develop a coordinated and seamless service delivery system to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

d. Use existing resources to identify and prioritize efforts to prevent persons from becoming homeless and to eliminate factors that keep people homeless.

e. Identify and use federal and other funding opportunities to address and reduce homelessness within the state.

f. Work to identify causes and effects of homelessness and increase awareness among policymakers and the general public.

g. Advise the governor's office, the Iowa finance authority, state agencies, and private organizations on strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness.

9. a. The council shall make annual recommendations to the governor regarding matters which impact homelessness on or before September 15.

b. The council shall prepare and file with the governor and the general assembly on or before the first day of December in each odd-numbered year, a report on homelessness in Iowa.

c. The council shall assist in the completion of the state's continuum of care application to the United States department of housing and urban development.

10. a. The Iowa finance authority, in consultation with the council, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for carrying out the duties of the council pursuant to this section.

b. The council shall establish internal rules of procedure consistent with the provisions of this section.

c. Rules adopted or internal rules of procedure established pursuant to paragraph "a" or "b" shall be consistent with the requirements of the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11301 et seq.

11. The council shall comply with the requirements of chapters 21 and 22. The Iowa finance authority shall be the official repository of council records.

2008 Acts, ch 1117, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §20; 2009 Acts, ch 43, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §103; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

IOWA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
BOND BANK PROGRAM

16.101 Legislative findings. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.102 Establishment of bond bank program — bonds and notes — projects.

The authority may assist the development and expansion of family farming, soil conservation, housing, and business in the state through the establishment of the Iowa economic development bond bank program. The authority may issue its bonds or notes, or series of bonds or notes for the purpose of defraying the cost of one or more projects and make secured and unsecured loans for the acquisition and construction of projects on terms the authority determines.

86 Acts, ch 1212, §3

C87, §220.102

C93, §16.102

2007 Acts, ch 54, §28, 29; 2009 Acts, ch 43, §5

Referred to in §16.3, 16.104, 16.106

16.103 Iowa economic development bond bank program — specific powers.

In carrying out the Iowa economic development bond bank program, the authority may do any of the following:

1. Make secured and unsecured loans for both the acquisition and the construction of projects on terms the authority determines. A loan may be made to any person or entity including, but not limited to, a city or county for a project approved by the authority. The authority may take any action which is reasonable and lawful to protect its security and to avoid losses from its loans.

2. Acquire, hold, and mortgage personal property and real estate and interests in real estate to be used as a project.

3. Purchase, construct, improve, furnish, equip, lease, option, sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of one or more projects under the terms the authority determines. However, in the lease, sale, or loan agreement relating to a project, the authority shall provide for adequate maintenance of the project.

4. Grant a mortgage, lien, pledge, assignment, or other encumbrance on one or more projects, revenues, or reserve or other funds established in connection with obligations, or with respect to a lease, sale, or loan relating to one or more projects, or a guaranty or insurance agreement relating to one or more projects, or a secured or unsecured interest of the authority in one or more projects or parts of one or more projects.

5. Provide that the interest on obligations may vary in accordance with a base or formula authorized by the authority.

6. Contract for the acquisition, construction, or both of one or more projects or parts of one or more projects and for the leasing, subleasing, sale, or other disposition of one or more projects in a manner determined by the authority.

86 Acts, ch 1212, §4

C87, §220.103

C93, §16.103

2013 Acts, ch 100, §5, 17

Referred to in §16.106

Subsection 1 amended

16.104 Loan agreements.

1. The authority may enter into loan agreements with one or more borrowers to finance in whole or in part the acquisition of one or more projects by construction or purchase. The repayment obligation of the borrower or borrowers may be unsecured, secured by a mortgage or security agreement, or secured by other security as the authority deems advisable. The repayment obligation may be evidenced by one or more notes of the borrower or borrowers. The loan agreements may contain terms and conditions the authority deems advisable.

2. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the projects set forth in section 16.102 and may enter into one or more lending agreements or purchase agreements with one or more bondholders or noteholders containing the terms and conditions of the repayment of and the security for the bonds or notes. The authority and the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee or agent designated by the authority may enter into agreements to provide for any of the following:

a. That the proceeds of the bonds and notes and the investments of the proceeds may be received, held, and disbursed by the bondholders or noteholders, or by a trustee or agent designated by the authority.

b. That the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee or agent designated by the authority may collect, invest, and apply the amounts payable under the loan agreements or any other security instruments securing the debt obligations of the borrower or borrowers.

c. That the bondholders or noteholders may enforce the remedies provided in the loan agreements or security instruments on their own behalf without the appointment or designation of a trustee. If there is a default in the principal of or interest on the bonds or notes or in the performance of any agreement contained in the loan agreements or security instruments, the payment or performance may be enforced in accordance with the loan agreement or security instrument.

d. That if there is a default in the payment of the principal or interest on a mortgage or security instrument or if there is a violation of an agreement contained in the mortgage or security instrument, the mortgage or security instrument may be foreclosed or enforced. Collateral may be sold under proceedings or actions permitted by law. A trustee under the mortgage or security agreement or the holder of any bonds or notes secured by the mortgage or security agreement may become a purchaser if the trustee or holder is the highest bidder.

e. Other terms and conditions as deemed necessary or appropriate by the authority.

86 Acts, ch 1212, §5

C87, §220.104

87 Acts, ch 115, §33

C93, §16.104

Referred to in §16.106

16.105 Security for bonds — reserve funds — validity of pledge — nonliability — irrevocable contracts.

1. The authority may provide in the resolution authorizing the issuance of its bonds or notes for the Iowa economic development bond bank program that the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds or notes are payable exclusively from any of the following:

a. The income and receipts or other money derived from the projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

b. The income and receipts or other money derived from designated projects whether or not the projects are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

c. The authority's income and receipts of other assets generally, or a designated part or parts of them.

2. a. For the purpose of securing one or more issues of its bonds or notes, the authority may establish one or more special funds, called "capital reserve funds". The authority may pay into the capital reserve funds the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which may be made available to the authority from other sources for the purposes of the capital reserve funds. Except as provided in this section, money in a capital reserve fund shall be used only as required for any of the following:

(1) The payment of the principal of and interest on bonds or notes or of the sinking fund payments with respect to those bonds or notes.

(2) The purchase or redemption of the bonds or notes.

(3) The payment of a redemption premium required to be paid when the bonds or notes are redeemed before maturity.

b. However, money in a capital reserve fund shall not be withdrawn if the withdrawal would reduce the amount in the capital reserve fund to less than the capital reserve fund requirement, except for the purpose of making payment, when due, of principal, interest,

redemption premiums on the bonds or notes, and making sinking fund payments when other money pledged to the payment of the bonds or notes is not available for the payments. Income or interest earned by, or increment to, a capital reserve fund from the investment of all or part of the fund may be transferred by the authority to other funds or accounts of the authority if the transfer does not reduce the amount of the capital reserve fund below the capital reserve fund requirement.

3. If the authority decides to issue bonds or notes secured by a capital reserve fund, the bonds or notes shall not be issued if the amount in the capital reserve fund is less than the capital reserve fund requirement, unless at the time of issuance of the bonds or notes the authority deposits in the capital reserve fund from the proceeds of the bonds or notes to be issued or from other sources, an amount which, together with the amount then in the fund, is not less than the capital reserve fund requirement.

4. In computing the amount of a capital reserve fund for the purpose of this section, securities in which all or a portion of the fund is invested shall be valued by a reasonable method established by the authority by resolution. Valuation shall include the amount of interest earned or accrued as of the date of valuation.

5. In this section, "*capital reserve fund requirement*" means the amount required to be on deposit in the capital reserve fund as of the date of computation as determined by resolution of the authority.

6. To assure maintenance of the capital reserve funds, the chairperson of the authority shall, on or before July 1 of each calendar year, make and deliver to the governor the chairperson's certificate stating the sum, if any, required to restore each capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund. Within thirty days after the beginning of the session of the general assembly next following the delivery of the certificate, the governor may submit to both houses printed copies of a budget including the sum, if any, required to restore each capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund. Any sums appropriated by the general assembly and paid to the authority pursuant to this section shall be deposited by the authority in the applicable capital reserve fund.

7. All amounts paid to the authority by the state pursuant to this section shall be considered advances by the state to the authority and, subject to the rights of the holders of any bonds or notes of the authority that have previously been issued or will be issued, shall be repaid to the state without interest from all available operating revenues of the authority in excess of amounts required for the payment of bonds, notes, or obligations of the authority, the capital reserve fund, and operating expenses.

8. If any amount deposited in a capital reserve fund is withdrawn for payment of principal, premium, or interest on the bonds or notes or sinking fund payments with respect to bonds or notes thus reducing the amount of that fund to less than the capital reserve fund requirement, the authority shall immediately notify the general assembly of this event and shall take steps to restore the capital reserve fund to the capital reserve fund requirement for that fund from any amounts designated as being available for such purpose.

9. The authority may establish reserve funds, other than capital reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of its bonds or notes. The authority may deposit in a reserve fund established under this subsection the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which is made available from any other source. The authority may allow a reserve fund established under this subsection to be depleted without complying with subsection 6 or subsection 8.

10. It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective against the parties.

11. Neither the members of the authority nor a person executing the bonds or notes are

liable personally on the bonds or notes or are subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds or notes.

12. The bonds or notes issued by the authority are not an indebtedness or other liability of the state or of a political subdivision of the state, except the authority, and are payable solely from the income and receipts or other funds or property of the authority which are designated in the resolution of the authority authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes as being available as security for bonds or notes. The authority shall not pledge the faith or credit of the state or of a political subdivision of the state, except the authority, to the payment of a bond or note. The issuance of a bond or note by the authority does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply money from, or levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to the payment of the bond or note.

13. The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of bonds or notes issued under the Iowa economic development bond bank program, that the state will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the authority to fulfill the terms of a contract made by the authority with respect to the bonds or notes, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of the holders until the bonds and notes, together with the interest on them including interest on unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with an action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders, are fully met and discharged. The authority is authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state, as it refers to holders of bonds or notes of the authority, in a contract with the holders.

86 Acts, ch 1212, §6
 C87, §220.105
 C93, §16.105
 2005 Acts, ch 3, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201
 Referred to in §16.106

16.106 Adoption of rules.

The board of directors of the authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement sections 16.102 through 16.105.

86 Acts, ch 1212, §7
 C87, §220.106
 C93, §16.106
 2007 Acts, ch 54, §30

16.107 Infrastructure loan program. Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 61, § 19.

16.108 through 16.120 Reserved.

EXPORT BUSINESS FINANCE PROGRAM

16.121 through 16.125 Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 54, § 45.

16.126 through 16.130 Reserved.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORKS
 AND DRINKING WATER
 FACILITIES FINANCING

16.131 Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program — funding — bonds and notes.

1. The authority shall cooperate with the department of natural resources in the creation, administration, and financing of the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program established in sections 455B.291 through 455B.299.
2. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of funding the funds created

under section 16.133A and the state matching funds required pursuant to the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

3. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purposes established and may enter into one or more loan agreements or purchase agreements with one or more bondholders or noteholders containing the terms and conditions of the repayment of and the security for the bonds or notes. The authority and the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee agent designated by the authority may enter into agreements to provide for any of the following:

a. That the proceeds of the bonds and notes and the investments of the proceeds may be received, held, and disbursed by the authority or by a trustee or agent designated by the authority.

b. That the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee or agent designated by the authority may collect, invest, and apply the amount payable under the loan agreements or any other instruments securing the debt obligations under the loan agreements.

c. That the bondholders or noteholders may enforce the remedies provided in the loan agreements or other instruments on their own behalf without the appointment or designation of a trustee. If there is a default in the principal of or interest on the bonds or notes or in the performance of any agreement contained in the loan agreements or other instruments, the payment or performance may be enforced in accordance with the loan agreement or other instrument.

d. Other terms and conditions as deemed necessary or appropriate by the authority.

4. The powers granted the authority under this section are in addition to other powers contained in this chapter. All other provisions of this chapter, except section 16.28, subsection 4, apply to bonds or notes issued and powers granted to the authority under this section except to the extent they are inconsistent with this section.

5. All bonds or notes issued by the authority in connection with the program are exempt from taxation by this state and the interest on the bonds or notes is exempt from state income tax.

6. The authority shall determine the interest rate and repayment terms for loans made under the program, in cooperation with the department, and the authority shall enter into loan agreements with eligible entities in compliance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and any other applicable federal law.

7. The authority shall process, review, and approve or deny loan applications pursuant to eligibility requirements established by rule of the authority and in accordance with the intended use plan applications approved by the department.

8. The authority may charge loan recipients fees and assess costs against such recipients necessary for the continued operation of the program. Fees and costs collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in the appropriate fund or funds described in section 16.133A.

9. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, moneys received under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, and deposited in the revolving loan funds may be used in any manner permitted or required by applicable federal law.

88 Acts, ch 1217, §20

C89, §220.131

C93, §16.131

97 Acts, ch 4, §1; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §234, 262; 2009 Acts, ch 30, §1 – 4; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §3, 21

Referred to in §16.131A, 16.132, 16.133, 16.134, 422.7

16.131A Definitions.

As used in section 16.131, this section, and sections 16.132 through 16.135, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Clean Water Act*” means the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, Pub. L. No. 92-500, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, Pub. L. No. 100-4, as published in 33 U.S.C. § 1251 – 1376, as amended.

2. “*Commission*” means the environmental protection commission created under section 455A.6.

3. “*Cost*” means all costs, charges, expenses, or other indebtedness incurred by a loan recipient and determined by the department as reasonable and necessary for carrying out all works and undertakings necessary or incidental to the accomplishment of any project.

4. “*Department*” means the department of natural resources created in section 455A.2.

5. “*Eligible entity*” means a person eligible under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and the commission rules to receive loans for projects from any of the revolving loan funds.

6. “*Loan recipient*” means an eligible entity that has received a loan under the program.

7. “*Municipality*” means a city, county, sanitary district, state agency, or other governmental body or corporation empowered to provide sewage collection and treatment services or drinking water, or any combination of two or more of the governmental bodies or corporations acting jointly, in connection with a project.

8. “*Program*” means the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program created pursuant to section 455B.294.

9. “*Project*” means one of the following:

a. In the context of water pollution control facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, equipping, improvement, or rehabilitation of any works and facilities useful for the collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner including treatment works as defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act, or the implementation and development of management programs established under sections 319 and 320 of the Clean Water Act, including construction and undertaking of nonpoint source water pollution control projects and related development activities authorized under those sections.

b. In the context of drinking water facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extending, remodeling, improving, repairing, or equipping of waterworks, water mains, extensions, or treatment facilities useful for providing potable water to residents served by a water system, including the acquisition of real property needed for any of the foregoing purposes, and such other purposes and programs as may be authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

10. “*Revolving loan funds*” means the funds of the program established under sections 16.133A and 455B.295.

11. “*Safe Drinking Water Act*” means Tit. XIV of the federal Public Health Service Act, commonly known as the “Safe Drinking Water Act”, 42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq., as amended by the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-182, as amended.

12. “*Water system*” means any community water system or nonprofit noncommunity water system, each as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act, that is eligible under the rules of the department to receive a loan under the program for the purposes of undertaking a project.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §7

16.132 Security — reserve funds — pledges — nonliability — irrevocable contracts.

1. The authority may provide in the resolution, trust agreement, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of its bonds or notes pursuant to section 16.131 that the principal of, premium, and interest on the bonds or notes are payable from any of the following and may pledge the same to its bonds and notes:

a. The income and receipts or other money derived from the projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

b. The income and receipts or other money derived from designated projects whether or not the projects are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

c. The amounts on deposit in the revolving loan funds.

d. The amounts payable to the authority by eligible entities pursuant to loan agreements with eligible entities.

e. Any other funds or accounts established by the authority in connection with the program or the sale and issuance of its bonds or notes.

2. The authority may establish reserve funds, to secure one or more issues of its bonds or notes. The authority may deposit in a reserve fund established under this subsection the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which is made available from any other source.

3. It is the intention of the general assembly that a pledge made in respect of bonds or notes shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made, that the money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act, and that the lien of the pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded or filed under the Iowa uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective against the parties.

4. Neither the members of the authority nor persons executing the bonds or notes are liable personally on the bonds or notes or are subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds or notes.

5. The bonds or notes issued by the authority are not an indebtedness or other liability of the state or of a political subdivision of the state within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations but are special obligations of the authority, and are payable solely from the income and receipts or other funds or property of the authority, and the amounts on deposit in the revolving loan funds, and the amounts payable to the authority under its loan agreements with eligible entities to the extent that the amounts are designated in the resolution, trust agreement, or other instrument of the authority authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes as being available as security for such bonds or notes. The authority shall not pledge the faith or credit of the state or of a political subdivision of the state to the payment of any bonds or notes. The issuance of any bonds or notes by the authority does not directly, indirectly, or contingently obligate the state or a political subdivision of the state to apply money from, or levy or pledge any form of taxation whatever to the payment of the bonds or notes.

6. The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of bonds or notes issued under the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program, that the state will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the authority to fulfill the terms of a contract made by the authority with respect to the bonds or notes, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of the holders until the bonds or notes, together with the interest on them including interest on unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with an action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders, are fully met and discharged. The authority is authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state, as it refers to holders of bonds or notes of the authority, in a contract with the holders.

88 Acts, ch 1217, §21

C89, §220.132

C93, §16.132

97 Acts, ch 4, §2 – 4; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §235, 262; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §15, 114; 2009 Acts, ch 30, §6, 7

Referred to in §16.131A, 16.133

16.133 Adoption of rules.

The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement sections 16.131 and 16.132.

88 Acts, ch 1217, §22

C89, §220.133

C93, §16.133

Referred to in §16.131A

16.133A Funds and accounts — program funds and accounts not part of state general fund.

1. The authority may establish and maintain funds and accounts determined to be

necessary to carry out the purposes of the program and shall provide for the funding, administration, investment, restrictions, and disposition of the funds and accounts. The department and the authority may combine administration of the revolving loan funds and cross collateralize the same to the extent permitted by the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, and other applicable federal law. Moneys appropriated to and used by the authority and department for purposes of paying the costs and expenses associated with the administration of the program shall be administered as determined by the authority and department.

2. The funds or accounts held by the authority, or a trustee acting on behalf of the authority pursuant to a trust agreement related to the program, shall not be considered part of the general fund of the state, are not subject to appropriation for any other purpose by the general assembly, and in determining a general fund balance shall not be included in the general fund of the state, but shall remain in the funds and accounts maintained by the authority or trustee pursuant to a trust agreement. Funds and accounts held by the authority, or a trustee acting on behalf of the authority pursuant to a trust agreement related to the program, are separate dedicated funds and accounts under the administration and control of the authority and subject to section 16.31.

2009 Acts, ch 30, §8

Referred to in §16.131, 16.131A, 455B.291

16.134 Wastewater treatment financial assistance program.

1. The Iowa finance authority shall establish and administer a wastewater treatment financial assistance program. The purpose of the program shall be to provide financial assistance to enhance water quality. The program shall be administered in accordance with rules adopted by the authority pursuant to chapter 17A. For purposes of this section, “*program*” means the wastewater treatment financial assistance program.

2. A wastewater treatment financial assistance fund is created and shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and transfers of interest, earnings, and moneys from other funds as provided by law. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

3. Financial assistance under the program shall be used to install or upgrade wastewater treatment facilities and systems, and for engineering or technical assistance for facility planning and design.

4. The authority shall distribute financial assistance in the fund in accordance with the following:

a. The goal of the program shall be to base awards on the impact of the grant combined with other sources of financing to ensure that sewer rates do not exceed one and one-half percent of a community’s median household income.

b. Communities shall be eligible for financial assistance by qualifying as a disadvantaged community and seeking financial assistance for the installation or upgrade of wastewater treatment facilities due to regulatory activity by the department of natural resources. For purposes of this section, the term “*disadvantaged community*” means the same as defined by the department.

c. Priority shall be given to projects in which the financial assistance is used to obtain financing under the Iowa water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing program pursuant to section 16.131 or other federal or state financing.

d. Priority shall also be given to projects whose completion will provide significant improvement to water quality in the relevant watershed.

e. Priority shall also be given to communities that employ an alternative wastewater treatment technology pursuant to section 455B.199C.

f. Priority shall be also given to those communities where sewer rates are the highest as a percentage of that community’s median household income.

g. Financial assistance in the form of grants shall be issued on an annual basis.

h. An applicant shall not receive a grant that exceeds five hundred thousand dollars.

5. The authority in cooperation with the department of natural resources shall share

information and resources when determining the qualifications of a community for financial assistance from the fund.

6. The authority may use an amount of not more than four percent of any moneys appropriated for deposit in the fund for administration purposes.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §63; 2009 Acts, ch 30, §9, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 72, §1

Referred to in §16.131A

16.135 Wastewater viability assessment.

1. The authority, in cooperation with the department of natural resources and the economic development authority, shall require the use of a wastewater viability assessment for any wastewater treatment facility seeking a grant under the wastewater treatment financial assistance program. A wastewater viability assessment shall determine the long-term operational and financial capacity of the facility and its ratepayers. The authority shall develop minimum criteria for eligibility based on the viability assessment.

2. The authority, in cooperation with the department of natural resources, shall develop a wastewater viability assessment. The assessment shall include as part of the assessment all of the following factors:

a. The ability of the applicant to provide proper oversight and management through a certified operator.

b. The financial ability of the users to support the existing wastewater treatment system, improvements to the wastewater treatment system, and the long-term maintenance of the wastewater treatment system.

2009 Acts, ch 72, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §16.131A

16.136 through 16.140 Reserved.

UNSEWERED COMMUNITY REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM

16.141 Unsewered community revolving loan program — fund.

1. The authority shall establish and administer an unsewered community revolving loan program. Assistance under the program shall consist of no-interest loans with a term not to exceed forty years and shall be used for purposes of installing sewage disposal systems in a city without a sewage disposal system or in an area where a cluster of homes is located.

2. An unsewered community may apply for assistance under the program. In awarding assistance, the authority shall encourage the use of innovative, cost-effective sewage disposal systems and technologies. The authority shall adopt rules that prioritize applications for disadvantaged unsewered communities.

3. For purposes of this section, “*an area where a cluster of homes is located*” means an area located in the unincorporated area of a county which includes six or more homes but less than five hundred homes.

4. An unsewered community revolving loan fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the authority and consisting of moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund.

5. Repayments of moneys loaned and recaptures of loans shall be deposited in the fund.

6. Moneys in the fund shall be used to provide assistance under the unsewered community revolving loan program established in this section.

7. Moneys in the fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2009 Acts, ch 76, §1

Referred to in §455B.191

16.142 through 16.150 Reserved.

IOWA TANK ASSISTANCE BONDS

16.151 Authority to issue Iowa tank assistance bonds. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1193, § 193, 195.

16.152 through 16.154 Reserved.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

16.155 Residential treatment facilities.

1. The authority may issue its bonds and notes and loan the proceeds of the bonds or notes to a nonprofit corporation for the purpose of financing the acquisition or construction of residential housing or treatment facilities serving juveniles or persons with disabilities.

2. The authority may enter into a loan agreement with a nonprofit corporation for the purpose of financing the acquisition or construction of residential housing or treatment facilities serving juveniles or persons with disabilities and shall provide for payment of the loan and security for the loan as the authority deems advisable.

3. In the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or notes pursuant to this section, the authority may provide that the related principal and interest are limited obligations payable solely out of the revenues derived from the debt obligation, collateral, or other security furnished by or on behalf of the nonprofit corporation, and the principal or interest does not constitute an indebtedness of the authority or a charge against the authority's general credit or general fund.

4. The powers granted the authority under this section are in addition to the authority's other powers under this chapter. All other provisions of this chapter, except section 16.28, subsection 4, apply to bonds or notes issued pursuant to, and powers granted to the authority under this section, except to the extent the provisions are inconsistent with this section.

90 Acts, ch 1239, §6

C91, §220.155

C93, §16.155

96 Acts, ch 1129, §113

Referred to in §237.14

16.156 through 16.160 Reserved.

E911 PROGRAM

16.161 Authority to issue E911 program bonds and notes.

The authority shall assist the program manager, appointed pursuant to section 34A.2A, as provided in chapter 34A, subchapter II, and the authority shall have all of the powers delegated to it by a joint E911 service board or the department of public defense in a chapter 28E agreement with respect to the issuance and securing of bonds or notes and the carrying out of the purposes of chapter 34A.

The authority shall provide a mechanism for the pooling of funds of two or more joint E911 service boards to be used for the joint purchasing of necessary equipment and reimbursement of land-line and wireless service providers' costs for upgrades necessary to provide E911 service. When two or more joint E911 service boards have agreed to pool funds for the purpose of purchasing necessary equipment to be used in providing E911 service, the authority shall issue bonds and notes as provided in sections 34A.20 through 34A.22.

90 Acts, ch 1144, §5

C91, §220.161

C93, §16.161

98 Acts, ch 1101, §1, 2, 16; 99 Acts, ch 96, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §461

COMMUNITY COLLEGE DORMITORIES

16.162 Authority to issue community college dormitory bonds and notes.

The authority shall assist a community college or the state board of education as provided in chapter 260C, and the authority shall have all of the powers delegated to it in a chapter 28E agreement by a community college board of directors, the state board of education, or a private developer contracting with a community college to develop a housing facility, such as a dormitory, for the community college, with respect to the issuance or securing of bonds or notes as provided in sections 260C.71 and 260C.72.

90 Acts, ch 1253, §75; 90 Acts, ch 1254, §5

C91, §220.162

C93, §16.162

2011 Acts, ch 20, §2

16.163 through 16.170 Reserved.

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT RECOVERY PROGRAM

16.171 Recovery zone bonds — reporting — reallocation.

1. As used in this section:

a. “*Eligible issuer*” means the state or any political subdivision of the state authorized to issue bonds, including any entity authorized to issue bonds on behalf of the state or the political subdivision, the interest from which is excludable from gross income under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.

b. “*Large municipality*” means a city having a population of more than one hundred thousand.

c. “*Recovery zone bonds*” means recovery zone economic development bonds and recovery zone facility bonds allocated under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, 123 Stat. 115, codified in section 1400U-1 of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. The authority shall provide written notice to each county and large municipality in the state of the amount of the recovery zone bond allocation designated for each by the internal revenue service of the United States department of the treasury.

3. Each county or large municipality that issues recovery zone bonds shall provide a written notice of each such issuance to the authority on a form prescribed by the authority. The authority shall track the amount of the recovery zone bond allocation used by each county and large municipality.

4. a. A county or large municipality may, at any time prior to July 1, 2010, waive all or a portion of the county or large municipality’s recovery zone bond allocation, as applicable.

b. Any portion of a county or large municipality’s recovery zone bond allocation that remains unused on July 1, 2010, is deemed waived by the applicable county or large municipality.

5. a. The authority shall recapture all waived recovery zone bond allocations.

b. On or after March 1, 2010, any eligible issuer may apply to the authority requesting an allocation from the total amount of waived recovery zone bond allocations recaptured by the authority.

c. On or after April 1, 2010, the authority may reallocate the amount recaptured under this subsection according to rules adopted by the authority.

6. The authority shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section, including any rules necessary to assure compliance with federal laws relating to the issuance of recovery zone bonds.

2010 Acts, ch 1117, §1, 2

16.172 through 16.176 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1001, §7.

PRISON INFRASTRUCTURE REVENUE BONDS

16.177 Prison infrastructure revenue bonds.

1. The authority is authorized to issue its bonds to provide prison infrastructure financing as provided in this section. The bonds may only be issued to finance projects which have been approved for financing by the general assembly. Bonds may be issued in order to fund the construction and equipping of a project or projects, the payment of interest on the bonds, the establishment of reserves to secure the bonds, the costs of issuance of the bonds and other expenditures incident to or necessary or convenient to carry out the bond issue. The bonds are investment securities and negotiable instruments within the meaning of and for the purposes of the uniform commercial code, chapter 554.

2. The department of corrections is authorized to pledge amounts in the Iowa prison infrastructure fund established under section 602.8108A as security for the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds. Bonds issued under this section are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the fund, all of which may be deposited with trustees or depositories in accordance with bond or security documents, and are not an indebtedness of this state or the authority, or a charge against the general credit or general fund of the state or the authority, and the state shall not be liable for the bonds except from amounts on deposit in the fund. Bonds issued under this section shall contain a statement that the bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the state or the authority.

3. The proceeds of bonds issued by the authority and not required for immediate disbursement may be deposited with a trustee or depository as provided in the bond documents and invested in any investment approved by the authority and specified in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument pursuant to which the bonds are issued without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

4. The bonds shall be:

a. In a form, issued in denominations, executed in a manner, and payable over terms and with rights of redemption, and be subject to such other terms and conditions as prescribed in the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

b. Negotiable instruments under the laws of the state and may be sold at prices, at public or private sale, and in a manner, as prescribed by the authority. Chapters 73A, 74, 74A, and 75 do not apply to the sale or issuance of the bonds.

c. Subject to the terms, conditions, and covenants providing for the payment of the principal, redemption premiums, if any, interest, and other terms, conditions, covenants, and protective provisions safeguarding payment, not inconsistent with this chapter and as determined by the trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing their issuance.

5. The bonds are securities in which public officers and bodies of this state, political subdivisions of this state, insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business, banks, trust companies, savings associations, and investment companies, administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and other persons authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.

6. Bonds must be authorized by a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument of the authority. However, a trust indenture, resolution, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds may delegate to an officer of the issuer the power to negotiate and fix the details of an issue of bonds.

7. Neither the resolution or trust agreement, nor any other instrument by which a pledge is created is required to be recorded or filed under the uniform commercial code, chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective.

8. Bonds issued under this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and all bonds issued under this section shall be exempt from taxation

by the state of Iowa and the interest on the bonds shall be exempt from the state income tax and the state inheritance and estate tax.

9. The authority shall cooperate with the department of corrections in the implementation of this section.

94 Acts, ch 1196, §20; 95 Acts, ch 202, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §14; 2008 Acts, ch 1119, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1138, §50; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §42

Referred to in §8.57F, 422.7, 602.8108A

16.178 through 16.180 Reserved.

HOUSING TRUST FUND

16.181 Housing trust fund.

1. *a.* A housing trust fund is created within the authority. The moneys in the housing trust fund are annually appropriated to the authority to be used for the development and preservation of affordable housing for low-income people in the state and for the Iowa mortgage help initiative. Payment of interest, recaptures of awards, or other repayments to the housing trust fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the housing trust fund or appropriated to the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered and unobligated moneys remaining in the fund at the close of each fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the same purposes in the succeeding fiscal year.

b. Assets in the housing trust fund shall consist of all of the following:

- (1) Any moneys received by the authority from the national housing trust fund created pursuant to the federal Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-289.
- (2) Any assets transferred by the authority for deposit in the housing trust fund.
- (3) Any other moneys appropriated by the general assembly and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the housing trust fund.

c. The authority shall create the following programs within the housing trust fund:

- (1) Local housing trust fund program. At least sixty percent of available moneys in the housing trust fund shall be allocated for the local housing trust fund program.
- (2) Project-based housing program. Moneys remaining in the housing trust fund after the allocation in subparagraph (1) shall be used to make awards to project-based housing programs located in areas where a local housing trust fund does not exist or for a project-based housing program that is not eligible for funding through a local housing trust fund.

2. *a.* In order to be eligible to apply for funding from the local housing trust fund program, a local housing trust fund must be approved by the authority and have all of the following:

- (1) A local governing board recognized by the city, county, council of governments, or regional officials as the board responsible for coordinating local housing programs.
- (2) A housing assistance plan approved by the authority.
- (3) Sufficient administrative capacity in regard to housing programs.
- (4) A local match requirement approved by the authority.

b. An award from the local housing trust fund program shall not exceed ten percent of the balance in the program at the beginning of the fiscal year plus ten percent of any deposits made during the fiscal year.

c. By December 31 of each year, a local housing trust fund receiving moneys from the local housing trust fund program shall submit a report to the authority itemizing expenditures of the awarded moneys.

3. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer this section.

2003 Acts, ch 179, §101; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 43, §6 – 8; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §104

Referred to in §16.91, 16.100, 16.181A, 428A.8, 543B.46, 543D.21

16.181A Housing trust fund — appropriations.

1. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the Iowa finance authority for deposit in the housing trust fund created in section 16.181, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and beginning July 1, 2011, and for each succeeding fiscal year, the sum of three million dollars.

2. There is appropriated from the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund to the Iowa finance authority for deposit in the housing trust fund created in section 16.181, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010 and ending June 30, 2011, the sum of one million dollars.

2008 Acts, ch 1179, §54; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §84; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §37

**SENIOR LIVING REVOLVING LOAN
PROGRAM FUND****16.182 Senior living revolving loan program fund.**

1. A senior living revolving loan program fund is created within the authority. The moneys in the senior living revolving loan program fund shall be used by the authority for the development and operation of a revolving loan program to provide financing to construct affordable assisted living and service-enriched affordable housing for seniors and persons with disabilities, including through new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation.

2. Moneys transferred by the authority for deposit in the senior living revolving loan program fund, moneys appropriated to the senior living revolving loan program, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the senior living revolving loan program fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payment of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the senior living revolving loan program fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the senior living revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year.

3. The authority shall annually allocate moneys available in the senior living revolving loan program fund for the development of affordable assisted living and service-enriched affordable housing for seniors and persons with disabilities. The authority shall develop a joint application process for the allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits and funds available under this section. Moneys allocated to such developments may be in the form of loans, grants, or a combination of loans and grants.

4. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §170; 2013 Acts, ch 18, §2

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

**HOME AND COMMUNITY-BASED
SERVICES REVOLVING LOAN
PROGRAM FUND****16.183 Home and community-based services revolving loan program fund.**

1. A home and community-based services revolving loan program fund is created within the authority to further the goals specified in section 231.3, adult day services, respite services, congregate meals, health and wellness, health screening, and nutritional assessments. The moneys in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be used by the authority for the development and operation of a revolving loan program to develop and expand facilities and infrastructure that provide adult day services, respite services, congregate meals, and programming space for health and wellness, health screening, and nutritional assessments that address the needs of persons with low incomes.

2. Moneys transferred by the authority for deposit in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund, moneys appropriated to the home and community-based services revolving loan program, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payment of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year.

3. The authority, in cooperation with the department on aging, shall annually allocate moneys available in the home and community-based services revolving loan program fund to develop and expand facilities and infrastructure that provide adult day services, respite services, congregate meals, and programming space for health and wellness, health screening, and nutritional assessments that address the needs of persons with low incomes.

4. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §171; 2006 Acts, ch 1184, §34; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 18, §3
Subsection 2 amended

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM FUND

16.184 Transitional housing revolving loan program fund.

1. A transitional housing revolving loan program fund is created within the authority to further the availability of affordable housing for parents that are reuniting with their children while completing or participating in substance abuse treatment. The moneys in the fund are annually appropriated to the authority to be used for the development and operation of a revolving loan program to provide financing to construct affordable transitional housing, including through new construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of existing housing. The housing provided shall be geographically located in close proximity to licensed substance abuse treatment programs. Preference in funding shall be given to projects that reunite mothers with the mothers' children.

2. Moneys transferred by the authority for deposit in the transitional housing revolving loan program fund, moneys appropriated to the transitional housing revolving loan program, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Additionally, payment of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the transitional housing revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the transitional housing revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for the same purpose in the succeeding fiscal year.

3. The authority shall annually allocate moneys available in the transitional housing revolving loan program fund for the development of affordable transitional housing for parents that are reuniting with the parents' children while completing or participating in substance abuse treatment. The authority shall develop a joint application process for the allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits and the funds available under this section. Moneys allocated to such projects may be in the form of loans, grants, or a combination of loans and grants.

4. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §55

COMMUNITY HOUSING AND SERVICES FOR
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM FUND**16.185 Community housing and services for persons with disabilities revolving loan program fund.**

1. A community housing and services for persons with disabilities revolving loan program fund is created within the authority to further the availability of affordable housing and supportive services for Medicaid waiver-eligible individuals with behaviors that provide significant barriers to accessing traditional rental and supportive services opportunities. The moneys in the fund are annually appropriated to the authority to be used for the development and operation of a revolving loan program to provide financing to construct affordable permanent supportive housing or develop infrastructure in which to provide supportive services, including through new construction, acquisition and rehabilitation of existing housing or infrastructure, or conversion or adaptive reuse.

2. Moneys transferred by the authority for deposit in the community housing and services for persons with disabilities revolving loan program fund, moneys appropriated to the community housing and services for persons with disabilities revolving loan program, and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the authority for placement in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Additionally, payment of interest, recaptures of awards, and other repayments to the community housing and services for persons with disabilities revolving loan program fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the fund from any other fund that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert to the other fund.

3. a. The authority shall annually allocate moneys available in the fund for the development of permanent supportive housing for Medicaid waiver-eligible individuals. The authority shall develop a joint application process for the allocation of United States housing and urban development HOME investment partnerships program funding and the funds available under this section. Moneys allocated to such projects may be in the form of loans, forgivable loans, or a combination of loans and forgivable loans.

b. The authority shall annually allocate moneys available in the fund for the development of infrastructure in which to provide supportive services for Medicaid waiver-eligible individuals who meet the psychiatric medical institution for children level of care. Moneys allocated to such projects may be in the form of loans, forgivable loans, or a combination of loans and forgivable loans.

4. a. A project shall demonstrate written approval of the project by the department of human services to the authority prior to application for funding under this section.

b. In order to be approved by the department of human services for application for funding for development of permanent supportive housing under this section, a project shall include all of the following components:

(1) Provision of services to any of the following Medicaid waiver-eligible individuals:

(a) Individuals who are currently underserved in community placements, including individuals who are physically aggressive or have behaviors that are difficult to manage or individuals who meet the psychiatric medical institution for children level of care.

(b) Individuals who are currently residing in out-of-state facilities.

(c) Individuals who are currently receiving care in a licensed health care facility.

(2) A plan to provide each individual with crisis stabilization services to ensure that the individual's behavioral issues are appropriately addressed by the provider.

(3) Policies and procedures that prohibit discharge of the individual from the waiver services provided by the project provider unless an alternative placement that is acceptable to the client or the client's guardian is identified.

c. In order to be approved by the department of human services for application for funding for development of infrastructure in which to provide supportive services under this section, a project shall include all of the following components:

(1) Provision of services to Medicaid waiver-eligible individuals who meet the psychiatric medical institution for children level of care.

(2) Policies and procedures that prohibit discharge of the individual from the waiver services provided by the project provider unless an alternative placement that is acceptable to the client or the client's guardian is identified.

d. Housing provided through a project under this section is exempt from the requirements of chapter 135O.

5. The authority, in collaboration with the department of human services, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.

2011 Acts, ch 129, §50, 74

16.186 and 16.187 Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1184, § 95.

WORKFORCE HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANT FUND

16.188 Workforce housing assistance grant fund.

1. A workforce housing assistance grant fund is created under the authority of the Iowa finance authority. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund. The fund shall be separate from the general fund of the state and the balance in the fund shall not be considered part of the balance of the general fund of the state. However, the fund shall be considered a special account for the purposes of section 8.53, relating to generally accepted accounting principles.

2. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

3. a. Moneys in the fund in a fiscal year are appropriated to the Iowa finance authority to be used for grants for projects that create workforce housing or for projects that include adaptive reuse of buildings for workforce housing. For purposes of this section, "*workforce housing*" means housing that is affordable for a household whose income does not exceed one hundred twenty percent of the median income for the area.

b. Priority shall be given to the following types of projects:

(1) Projects that are eligible for historic preservation and cultural and entertainment district tax credits under section 404A.1.

(2) Projects for the construction of new single-family dwellings that incorporate one or more energy-efficient measures. The authority shall by rule identify the types of energy-efficient measures that will qualify a project for priority under this subparagraph.

(3) Projects that utilize new markets tax credits, established under the federal Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-554, 114 Stat. 2763A, and undertaken by a qualified community development entity, as defined in the federal Act.

(4) Projects that are located in an area where other state funding has been used to support the creation of new jobs.

c. In any fiscal year, an area shall not receive grants totaling more than twenty-five percent of the moneys expended from the fund in that fiscal year. For purposes of this paragraph, "*area*" means the same area used to determine the median income under paragraph "a".

4. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, the authority shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects that received moneys from the workforce housing assistance grant fund. The report shall include a description of each project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of each project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund each project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date each project was completed or an estimated completion date of each project, where applicable.

5. Payment of moneys from appropriations from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 12.87.

6. The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section. 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §105

16.189 and 16.190 Reserved.

IOWA JOBS PROGRAM

16.191 Iowa jobs board. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 142, § 27.

For transition provisions relating to contracts or agreements entered into by former Iowa jobs board and in effect on July 1, 2013, and personal liability of members or persons acting on behalf of the former Iowa jobs board, see 2013 Acts, ch 142, §26
With respect to proposed amendment to this section by 2013 Acts, ch 29, §6, see Code editor's note on simple harmonization

16.192 Board duties and powers. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 142, § 27.

16.193 Iowa finance authority duties — appropriation.

1. The authority shall adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the Iowa jobs program and Iowa jobs II program. The authority shall be responsible for providing technical assistance and application assistance to applicants under the programs, negotiating contracts, and providing project follow up.

2. For the period beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011, two hundred thousand dollars of the moneys deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund shall be allocated each fiscal year to the Iowa finance authority for purposes of administering the Iowa jobs program and Iowa jobs II program, notwithstanding section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “c”.

3. *a.* During the term of the Iowa jobs program and Iowa jobs II program, the Iowa finance authority shall collect data on all of the projects approved for the programs. The department of management and the state agencies associated with the projects shall assist the authority with the data collection and in developing the report required by this subsection. The authority shall report quarterly to the governor and the general assembly concerning the data.

b. The report shall include but is not limited to all of the following:

- (1) The nature of each project and its purpose.
- (2) The status of each project and the amount and percentage of program funds expended for the project.
- (3) The outside funding that is matched or leveraged by the program funds.
- (4) The number of jobs created or retained by each project.
- (5) For each project, the names of the project contractors, state of residence of the project contractors, and the state of residence of the contractors' employees.

c. The authority shall maintain an internet site that allows citizens to track project data on a county-by-county basis.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §7, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §86, 87, 96; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §10, 11; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §52, 158; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §28, 50; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §134; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §13

Referred to in §16.197

Subsection 3 applies to projects approved on, before, and after April 26, 2010; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §96

Subsection 1 amended

16.194 Iowa jobs program.

1. An Iowa jobs program is created to assist in the development and completion of public construction projects relating to disaster relief and mitigation and to local infrastructure. “*Local infrastructure*” includes projects relating to disaster rebuilding, reconstruction and replacement of local public buildings, flood control and flood protection, and future flood prevention.

2. A city or county or a public organization in this state may submit an application to the authority for financial assistance for a local infrastructure competitive grant for an eligible project under the program, notwithstanding any limitation on the state's percentage in funding as contained in section 29C.6, subsection 17.

3. Financial assistance under the program shall be awarded in the form of grants.
 4. The authority shall consider the following criteria in evaluating eligible projects to receive financial assistance under the program:
 - a. The total number and quality of jobs to be created and the benefits likely to accrue to areas distressed by high unemployment.
 - b. Financial feasibility, including the ability of projects to fund depreciation costs or replacement reserves, and the availability of other federal, state, local, and private sources of funds.
 - c. Sustainability and energy efficiency.
 - d. Benefits for disaster recovery.
 - e. The project's readiness to proceed.
 5. An applicant must demonstrate local support for the project as defined by rule.
 6. Any award of financial assistance to a project shall be limited as follows:
 - a. Up to seventy-five percent of the total cost of a project for replacing or rebuilding existing disaster-related damaged property.
 - b. Up to fifty percent of the total cost for all other projects.
 7. In order for a project to be eligible to receive financial assistance from the authority, the project must be a public construction project pursuant to subsection 1 with a demonstrated substantial local, regional, or statewide economic impact.
 8. The authority shall not approve an application for assistance for any of the following purposes:
 - a. To refinance a loan existing prior to the date of the initial financial assistance application.
 - b. For a project that has previously received financial assistance under the program, unless the applicant demonstrates that the financial assistance would be used for a significant expansion of a project.
 9.
 - a. The total amount of allocations for future flood prevention, reconstruction and replacement of local public buildings, disaster rebuilding, flood control and flood protection projects shall not exceed one hundred sixty-five million dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009.
 - b. Any portion of an amount allocated for projects that remains unexpended or unencumbered one year after the allocation has been made may be reallocated to another project category, at the discretion of the authority. The authority shall ensure that all bond proceeds be expended within three years from when the allocation was initially made.
 10. The authority shall ensure that funds obligated under this section are coordinated with other federal program funds received by the state, and that projects receiving funds are located in geographically diverse areas of the state.
 11. For purposes of this section, "*public organization*" means a nonprofit organization that sponsors or supports the public needs of the local community.
- 2009 Acts, ch 173, §8, 36; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §14 – 19
 Referred to in §12.87, 16.195, 16.197
 Subsection 2 amended
 Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 7 amended
 Subsection 8, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 9, paragraph b amended
 Subsection 10 amended

16.194A Iowa jobs II program — disaster prevention.

1. An Iowa jobs II program is created to assist in the development and completion of public construction projects relating to disaster prevention including but not limited to the construction of, or the replacement or reconstruction of, local public buildings in a manner that mitigates damages from future disasters, including flooding.
2. A city or county in this state that applies the smart planning principles and guidelines pursuant to sections 18B.1 and 18B.2 may submit an application to the authority for financial assistance for a local infrastructure competitive grant for an eligible project under the program, notwithstanding any limitation on the state's percentage in funding as contained in section 29C.6, subsection 17.

3. Financial assistance under the program shall be awarded in the form of grants.
4. The authority shall consider the following criteria in evaluating eligible projects to receive financial assistance under the program:
 - a. The total number and quality of jobs to be created and the benefits likely to accrue to areas distressed by high unemployment.
 - b. Financial feasibility, including the ability of projects to fund depreciation costs or replacement reserves, and the availability of other federal, state, local, and private sources of funds.
 - c. Sustainability and energy efficiency.
 - d. Benefits for disaster prevention.
 - e. The project’s readiness to proceed.
5. An applicant must demonstrate local support for the project as defined by rule.
6. Any award of financial assistance to a project shall be limited to up to ninety percent of the total cost of the development and completion of a public construction project relating to disaster prevention consistent with the purposes of the program as specified in subsection 1.
7. In order for a project to be eligible to receive financial assistance from the authority, the project must be a public construction project pursuant to subsection 1 with a demonstrated substantial local, regional, or statewide economic impact.
8. The authority shall not approve an application for assistance for any of the following purposes:
 - a. To refinance a loan existing prior to the date of the initial financial assistance application.
 - b. For a project that has previously received financial assistance under the program, unless the applicant demonstrates that the financial assistance would be used for a significant expansion of a project.
9. Any portion of an amount allocated for projects that remains unexpended or unencumbered one year after the allocation has been made may be reallocated to another project category, at the discretion of the authority. The authority shall ensure that all bond proceeds be expended within three years from when the allocation was initially made.
10. The authority shall ensure that funds obligated under this section are coordinated with other federal program funds received by the state, and that projects receiving funds are located in geographically diverse areas of the state.
11. An applicant or combination of applicants for a project within the same county shall not be awarded more than forty percent of the funds available under this program.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §88; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §20 – 22

Referred to in §12.87, 16.195, 16.197
 Subsection 2 amended
 Subsection 4, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsection 7 amended
 Subsection 8, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended
 Subsections 9 and 10 amended

16.195 Iowa jobs and Iowa jobs II program application review.

1. Applications for assistance under the Iowa jobs program and Iowa jobs II program shall be submitted to the authority for review and approval.
2. When reviewing the applications, the authority shall consider the project criteria specified in sections 16.194 and 16.194A. The authority shall develop the appropriate level of transparency regarding project fund allocations.
3. Upon approval of an application for financial assistance under the programs, the authority shall notify the treasurer of state regarding the amount of moneys needed to satisfy the award of financial assistance and the terms of the award. The treasurer of state shall notify the authority any time moneys are disbursed to a recipient of financial assistance under the programs.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §9, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §89; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §14; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §23

Referred to in §16.196, 16.197
 See Code editor’s note on simple harmonization
 Section amended

16.196 Iowa jobs program projects — appropriations.

1. There is appropriated from the revenue bonds capitals fund created in section 12.88, to the authority, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, one hundred sixty-five million dollars to be allocated as follows:

a. One hundred eighteen million five hundred thousand dollars for competitive grants for local infrastructure projects relating to disaster rebuilding, reconstruction and replacement of local buildings, flood control and flood protection, and future flood prevention public projects. An applicant for a local infrastructure grant shall not receive more than fifty million dollars in financial assistance from the fund.

b. Forty-six million five hundred thousand dollars for disaster relief and mitigation and local infrastructure grants for the following renovation and construction projects, notwithstanding any limitation on the state's percentage participation in funding as contained in section 29C.6, subsection 17:

(1) For grants to a county with a population between one hundred eighty-nine thousand and one hundred ninety-six thousand in the latest preceding certified federal census, to be distributed as follows:

(a) Ten million dollars for the construction of a new, shared facility between nonprofit human service organizations serving the public, especially the needs of low-income Iowans, including those displaced as a result of the disaster of 2008.

(b) Five million dollars for the construction or renovation of a facility for a county-funded workshop program serving the public and particularly persons with mental illness or developmental disabilities.

(2) For grants to a city with a population between one hundred ten thousand and one hundred twenty thousand in the latest preceding certified federal census, to be distributed as follows:

(a) Five million dollars for an economic redevelopment project benefiting the public by improving energy efficiency and the development of alternative and renewable energy technologies.

(b) Ten million dollars for a museum serving the public and dedicated to the preservation of an eastern European cultural heritage through the collection, exhibition, preservation, and interpretation of historical artifacts.

(c) Five million dollars for a theater serving the public and promoting culture, entertainment, and tourism.

(d) Five million dollars for a public library.

(e) Five million dollars for a public works building.

(3) One million five hundred thousand dollars, to be distributed as follows:

(a) Five hundred thousand dollars to a city with a population between six hundred and six hundred fifty in the latest preceding certified federal census, for a public fire station.

(b) Five hundred thousand dollars to a city with a population between one thousand four hundred and one thousand five hundred in the latest preceding certified federal census, for a public fire station.

(c) Five hundred thousand dollars for a city with a population between seven thousand eight hundred and seven thousand eight hundred fifty, for a public fire station.

2. Grant awards for a project under subsection 1, paragraph "b", are contingent upon submission of a plan for each project by the applicable county or city governing board or in the case of a project submitted pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b), by the board of directors, to the authority, no later than September 1, 2009, detailing a description of the project, the plan to rebuild, and the amount or percentage of federal, state, local, or private matching moneys which will be or have been provided for the project. Funds not utilized in accordance with subsection 1, shall revert to the revenue bonds capitals fund. A grant recipient under subsection 1, paragraph "b", shall not be precluded from applying for a local infrastructure competitive grant pursuant to this section and section 16.195.

3. Annually, on or before January 15 of each year, the authority shall report to the legislative services agency and the department of management the status of all projects receiving moneys from the fund completed or in progress. The report shall include a

description of the project, the progress of work completed, the total estimated cost of the project, a list of all revenue sources being used to fund the project, the amount of funds expended, the amount of funds obligated, and the date the project was completed or an estimated completion date of the project, where applicable.

4. Payment of moneys appropriated from the fund shall be made in a manner that does not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of any outstanding bonds issued by the treasurer of state.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §10, 36; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §24

Referred to in §16.197

Section amended

16.197 Limitation of liability.

The authority or the treasurer of state shall not be subject to personal liability resulting from carrying out the powers and duties of the authority or the treasurer, as applicable, in sections 16.193 through 16.196.

2009 Acts, ch 173, §11, 36; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §25

Section amended

16.198 through 16.200 Reserved.

JUMPSTART HOUSING ASSISTANCE

16.201 Jumpstart housing assistance program.

1. The Iowa finance authority shall establish and administer a jumpstart housing assistance program. Under the program, the authority shall provide grants to local government participants for purposes of distributing the moneys to eligible residents for eligible purposes which relate to disaster-affected homes.

2. An eligible resident is a person residing in a disaster-affected home who is the owner of record of a right, title, or interest in the disaster-affected home and who has been approved by the federal emergency management agency for housing assistance. An eligible resident must have a family income equal to or less than one hundred fifty percent of the area median family income.

3. Eligible purposes include forgivable loans for down payment assistance, emergency housing repair or rehabilitation, and interim mortgage assistance. An eligible resident who receives a forgivable loan may also receive energy efficiency assistance which shall be added to the principal of the forgivable loan.

4. A local government participant may retain a portion of the grant moneys for administrative purposes as provided in a grant agreement between the authority and the local government participant.

5. Any money paid to a local government participant by an eligible resident shall be remitted to the authority for deposit in the housing assistance fund created in section 16.40.

6. As determined by the authority, unused or unobligated moneys may be reclaimed and reallocated by the authority to other local government participants.

7. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Disaster-affected home*” means a primary residence that was destroyed or damaged due to a natural disaster occurring after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008.

b. “*Local government participant*” means the cities of Ames, Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Waterloo, and West Des Moines; a council of governments whose territory includes at least one county that was declared a disaster area by the president of the United States after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008; and any county that is not part of any council of governments and was declared a

disaster area by the president of the United States after May 24, 2008, and before August 14, 2008.

2009 Acts, ch 170, §4, 11

Referred to in §15F204

Section takes effect March 16, 2009, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2008, for the fiscal year beginning on that day; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §11

16.202 through 16.210 Reserved.

DISASTER RECOVERY HOUSING PROJECT TAX CREDIT

16.211 Disaster recovery housing project tax credit.

1. *a.* A tax credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed in chapter 422, divisions II and III, for a portion of a taxpayer's qualifying investment, as provided in subsection 3, in a qualifying disaster recovery housing project. To qualify as a disaster recovery housing project, a property, and the activities affecting the property, shall meet all of the following conditions:

(1) The property is owned by a taxpayer who is an individual, business, or corporation subject to taxation under chapter 422, division II or III.

(2) A qualifying investment, as defined in subsection 3, is made by the taxpayer.

(3) The project involves the construction or rehabilitation of housing on the property.

(4) The property is located in an area that the governor proclaimed a disaster emergency or the president of the United States declared a major disaster during the period of time beginning May 1, 2008, and ending August 31, 2008.

(5) An application for low-income housing tax credits pursuant to section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code has been submitted to the Iowa finance authority on behalf of the project and has been determined by the authority to meet the threshold requirements for an award of credits as set forth in the applicable qualified allocation plan.

(6) The project meets the requirements relating to the density of residential housing in the area as established by the authority.

(7) The project meets the requirements relating to the availability of and the accessibility to educational services as established by the authority. For the purposes of this section, "educational services" includes but is not limited to public schools, job training, and financial literacy services.

(8) The project is designed to avoid, prevent, or mitigate the effects of a future natural disaster.

b. An individual may claim a tax credit under this subsection of a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust electing to have income taxed directly to the individual. The amount claimed by the individual shall be based upon the pro rata share of the individual's earnings from the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, estate, or trust.

2. *a.* To claim a disaster recovery housing project tax credit under this section, a taxpayer must attach one or more tax credit certificates to the taxpayer's tax return. The tax credit certificate or certificates attached to the taxpayer's tax return shall be issued in the taxpayer's name, expire on or after the last day of the taxable year for which the taxpayer is claiming the tax credit, and show a tax credit amount equal to or greater than the tax credit claimed on the taxpayer's tax return.

b. After verifying the eligibility of a taxpayer for a tax credit pursuant to this section, the authority shall issue a disaster recovery housing project tax credit certificate to be attached to the taxpayer's tax return. The tax credit certificate shall contain the taxpayer's name, address, tax identification number; the amount of the credit; and any other information required by the department of revenue.

c. The tax credit certificate, unless otherwise void, shall be accepted by the department of revenue as payment for taxes imposed pursuant to chapter 422, division II or III, subject to

any conditions or restrictions placed by the authority upon the face of the tax credit certificate and subject to the limitations of this section.

d. Tax credit certificates issued under this section are not transferable to any person or entity.

3. a. The tax credit equals seventy-five percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project. For the purposes of this section, "qualifying investment" means the costs incurred by the taxpayer that are directly related to a disaster recovery housing project, as defined in subsection 1, and which are incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010.

b. The amount of the tax credit calculated under paragraph "a" shall be divided by five and applied equally to the taxpayer's tax liability for five consecutive tax years commencing with the tax year beginning in the 2011 calendar year. Any tax credit in excess of the taxpayer's liability for the tax year is not refundable.

4. For purposes of individual and corporate income taxes, the increase in the basis of the property that would otherwise result from the disaster recovery housing investment shall be reduced by the amount of the tax credit allowed under this section.

5. The maximum amount of tax credits issued by the authority under this section shall not exceed three million dollars in each of the five tax years. The authority shall issue the tax credit certificates on a first-come, first-served basis.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §31, 35; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §84, 182

Referred to in §2.48, 16.212, 422.11X, 422.33

Section takes effect May 12, 2009, and applies to disaster recovery housing project costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and before July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §35; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §84, 182

16.212 Approval — requirements — repayment.

1. A taxpayer seeking to claim a tax credit pursuant to section 16.211 shall apply to the authority which shall have the power to approve the amount of tax credit available for each disaster recovery housing project.

2. A taxpayer applying for a tax credit shall provide the authority with all of the following:

a. Information showing the total qualified investment made in the disaster recovery housing project.

b. Information about the financing sources that are directly related to the disaster recovery housing project for which the taxpayer is seeking approval for the tax credit.

3. If a taxpayer receives a tax credit pursuant to section 16.211, but fails to comply with any of the requirements in this section or section 16.211, or fails to comply with local zoning or construction ordinances, the tax credit is void, and the department of revenue shall seek recovery of the value of the credit received.

2009 Acts, ch 100, §32, 35; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §84, 182

Referred to in §2.48

Section takes effect May 12, 2009, and applies to disaster recovery housing project costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and before July 1, 2010; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §35; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §84, 182

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

16.221 Agricultural development division — administration of programs.

1. An agricultural development division is created within the authority. The agricultural development division shall administer chapter 175, by providing assistance to beginning farmers, agricultural producers, displaced farmers, or other persons qualifying for such assistance under chapter 175.

2. The agricultural development division shall be administered in accordance with the policies of the agricultural development board created in section 175.3. The executive director of the authority may organize the agricultural development division and employ necessary qualified personnel to administer this chapter and chapter 175.

3. The agricultural development division shall, to every extent practical, assist such persons to do all of the following:

a. Acquire agricultural land, agricultural improvements, or depreciable agricultural property, including as provided in section 175.12 or 175.33.

b. Implement the installation of permanent soil and water conservation practices and the acquisition of conservation farm equipment for agricultural land, including as provided in section 175.34.

c. Obtain affordable operating capital, including as provided by section 175.35.*

d. Begin or expand beef cattle operations, including as provided in section 175.36.

e. Obtain agricultural assets transfer tax credits, including by issuing tax credit certificates pursuant to section 175.37.

f. Develop programs to assist qualified agricultural producers within the state with financing other capital requirements or operating expenses.

4. A program established in chapter 175 may be combined with any other program established in this chapter, or a federal program, in order to facilitate, as far as practical, the types of assistance described in this section.

5. The net earnings of the agricultural development division, beyond that necessary for retirement of its notes, bonds, or other obligations or to implement the public purposes and programs authorized in this chapter or chapter 175, shall not inure to the benefit of any person other than the state.

6. a. At least two of the authority's full-time equivalent positions, as defined in section 8.36A, shall be entirely dedicated to administering programs established pursuant to chapter 175. One of those full-time equivalent positions shall be dedicated to overseeing the administration of those programs, and to the extent that the programs are affected, the full-time equivalent position shall be provided the powers and duties necessary to do all of the following:

(1) Participate in making managerial decisions.

(2) Provide for outreach and promotion.

(3) Improve delivery of services.

b. This subsection is repealed on July 1, 2015.

2013 Acts, ch 100, §6, 17

Referred to in §175.3

*Section 175.35 is repealed, retroactively to January 1, 2013, for tax years beginning on or after that date, by 2013 Acts, ch 125, §22 – 24; corrective legislation is pending

NEW section

CHAPTER 16A

ECONOMIC PROTECTIVE AND INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §53

SUBTITLE 6
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 17
RESERVED

CHAPTER 17A

IOWA ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Referred to in §2C.9, 6B.2A, 7.17, 8.41, 8.41A, 8A.104, 8A.326, 8A.413, 8A.415, 8A.455, 8A.504, 8A.514, 8B.4, 8B.24, 8D.3, 8D.11, 8G.3, 9.4, 9A.107, 9D.2, 9I.9, 10A.104, 10A.601, 10A.801, 10B.4, 10B.7, 11.6, 12.34, 12.43, 12.62, 12B.10, 12B.10C, 12C.6, 12C.9, 12C.16, 12C.22, 12C.28, 12C.29, 12D.2, 12E.8, 13.15, 13B.4, 15.106A, 15.108, 15.118, 15.252, 15.293A, 15.295, 15.301, 15.329, 15.411, 15E.18, 15E.43, 15E.63, 15E.195, 15E.211, 15E.305, 15F.104, 16.1, 16.5, 16.40, 16.73, 16.91, 16.92, 16.93, 16.100A, 16.106, 16.133, 16.134, 16.181, 16.182, 16.183, 16.184, 16.185, 16.188, 16.193, 19B.3, 19B.7, 20.6, 20.11, 20.13, 21.5, 22.5, 22.11, 22.12, 23A.2, 23A.4, 25B.6, 29A.27, 29C.8, 29C.9, 29C.19, 29C.20B, 30.5, 34A.7A, 34A.22, 35A.5, 35A.17, 35C.4, 35C.5, 35C.6, 35D.3, 35D.12, 35D.15, 36.8, 37A.1, 39A.6, 43.31, 47.1, 47.8, 48A.25A, 49.21, 49.57A, 49.81, 49.98, 49.124, 68A.102, 68A.304, 68A.404, 68A.503, 68A.506, 68A.603, 68B.2, 68B.2A, 68B.2B, 68B.32A, 68B.32B, 68B.32C, 68B.33, 68B.35, 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17A.1 Citation and statement of purpose.

1. This chapter may be cited as the “*Iowa Administrative Procedure Act*”.

2. This chapter is intended to provide a minimum procedural code for the operation of all state agencies when they take action affecting the rights and duties of the public. Nothing in this chapter is meant to discourage agencies from adopting procedures providing greater protections to the public or conferring additional rights upon the public; and save for express provisions of this chapter to the contrary, nothing in this chapter is meant to abrogate in whole or in part any statute prescribing procedural duties for an agency which are greater than or in addition to those provided here. This chapter is meant to apply to all rulemaking and contested case proceedings and all suits for the judicial review of agency action that are not specifically excluded from this chapter or some portion thereof by its express terms or by the express terms of another chapter.

3. The purposes of this chapter are: To provide legislative oversight of powers and duties delegated to administrative agencies; to increase public accountability of administrative agencies; to simplify government by assuring a uniform minimum procedure to which all agencies will be held in the conduct of their most important functions; to increase public access to governmental information; to increase public participation in the formulation of administrative rules; to increase the fairness of agencies in their conduct of contested case proceedings; and to simplify the process of judicial review of agency action as well as increase its ease and availability.

4. In accomplishing its objectives, the intention of this chapter is to strike a fair balance between these purposes and the need for efficient, economical and effective government administration. The chapter is not meant to alter the substantive rights of any person or agency. Its impact is limited to procedural rights with the expectation that better substantive results will be achieved in the everyday conduct of state government by improving the process by which those results are attained.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.1]

2005 Acts, ch 3, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §135

17A.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “Agency” means each board, commission, department, officer or other administrative office or unit of the state. “Agency” does not mean the general assembly, the judicial branch or any of its components, the office of consumer advocate, the governor, or a political subdivision of the state or its offices and units. Unless provided otherwise by statute, no less than two-thirds of the members eligible to vote of a multimember agency constitute a quorum authorized to act in the name of the agency.

2. “Agency action” includes the whole or a part of an agency rule or other statement of law or policy, order, decision, license, proceeding, investigation, sanction, relief, or the equivalent

or a denial thereof, or a failure to act, or any other exercise of agency discretion or failure to do so, or the performance of any agency duty or the failure to do so.

3. “Agency member” means an individual who is the statutory or constitutional head of an agency, or an individual who is one of several individuals who constitute the statutory or constitutional head of an agency.

4. “ARC number” means the identification number assigned by the governor’s administrative rules coordinator to each rulemaking document.

5. “Contested case” means a proceeding including but not restricted to ratemaking, price fixing, and licensing in which the legal rights, duties or privileges of a party are required by Constitution or statute to be determined by an agency after an opportunity for an evidentiary hearing.

6. “License” includes the whole or a part of any agency permit, certificate, approval, registration, charter, or similar form of permission required by statute.

7. “Licensing” includes the agency process respecting the grant, denial, renewal, revocation, suspension, annulment, withdrawal, or amendment of a license.

8. “Party” means each person or agency named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.

9. “Person” means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision, or public or private organization of any character other than an agency.

10. “Provision of law” means the whole or part of the Constitution of the United States of America or the Constitution of the State of Iowa, or of any federal or state statute, court rule, executive order of the governor, or agency rule.

11. “Rule” means each agency statement of general applicability that implements, interprets, or prescribes law or policy, or that describes the organization, procedure, or practice requirements of any agency. Notwithstanding any other statute, the term includes an executive order or directive of the governor which creates an agency or establishes a program or which transfers a program between agencies established by statute or rule. The term includes the amendment or repeal of an existing rule, but does not include:

a. A statement concerning only the internal management of an agency and which does not substantially affect the legal rights of, or procedures available to, the public or any segment thereof.

b. A declaratory order issued pursuant to section 17A.9, or an interpretation issued by an agency with respect to a specific set of facts and intended to apply only to that specific set of facts.

c. An intergovernmental, interagency, or intra-agency memorandum, directive, manual, or other communication which does not substantially affect the legal rights of, or procedures available to, the public or any segment thereof.

d. A determination, decision, or order in a contested case.

e. An opinion of the attorney general.

f. Those portions of staff manuals, instructions, or other statements issued by an agency which set forth criteria or guidelines to be used by its staff in auditing, in making inspections, in settling commercial disputes or negotiating commercial arrangements, or in the selection or handling of cases, such as operational tactics or allowable tolerances or criteria for the defense, prosecution, or settlement of cases, when the disclosure of such statements would:

(1) enable law violators to avoid detection; or

(2) facilitate disregard of requirements imposed by law; or

(3) give a clearly improper advantage to persons who are in an adverse position to the state.

g. A specification of the prices to be charged for goods or services sold by an agency as distinguished from a license fee, application fee, or other fees.

h. A statement concerning only the physical servicing, maintenance, or care of publicly owned or operated facilities or property.

i. A statement relating to the use of a particular publicly owned or operated facility or property, the substance of which is indicated to the public by means of signs or signals.

j. A decision by an agency not to exercise a discretionary power.

k. A statement concerning only inmates of a penal institution, students enrolled in an educational institution, or patients admitted to a hospital, when issued by such an agency.

l. An advisory opinion of the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board.

12. “Rulemaking” means the process for adopting, amending, or repealing a rule.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §17A.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.2]

83 Acts, ch 127, §2; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10005, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2036; 90 Acts, ch 1266, §31; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §4 – 6, 46; 2010 Acts, ch 1054, §1, 6

Referred to in §17A.3, 22.9, 172D.1, 200.3, 229.23, 262.69, 316.9, 321.253A, 422.21, 441.21, 441.49, 455A.13, 476A.1, 543D.18A, 906.3

17A.3 Public information — adoption of rules — availability of rules and orders.

1. In addition to other requirements imposed by Constitution or statute, each agency shall:

a. Adopt as a rule a description of the organization of the agency which states the general course and method of its operations, the administrative subdivisions of the agency and the programs implemented by each of them, a statement of the mission of the agency, and the methods by which and location where the public may obtain information or make submissions or requests.

b. Adopt rules of practice setting forth the nature and requirements of all formal and informal procedures available to the public, including a description of all forms and instructions that are to be used by the public in dealing with the agency.

c. As soon as feasible and to the extent practicable, adopt rules, in addition to those otherwise required by this chapter, embodying appropriate standards, principles, and procedural safeguards that the agency will apply to the law it administers.

d. Make available for public inspection all rules, and make available for public inspection and index by subject, all other written statements of law or policy, or interpretations formulated, adopted, or used by the agency in the discharge of its functions. Except as otherwise required by Constitution or statute, or in the use of discovery under the Iowa rules of civil procedure or in criminal cases, an agency shall not be required to make available for public inspection those portions of its staff manuals, instructions, or other statements excluded from the definition of “rule” by section 17A.2, subsection 11, paragraph “f”.

e. Make available for public inspection and index by name and subject all final orders, decisions, and opinions: Provided that to the extent required to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy or trade secrets, an agency shall delete identifying details when it makes available for public inspection any final order, decision, or opinion; however, in each case the justification for the deletion shall be explained fully in writing.

2. No agency rule or other written statement of law or policy, or interpretation, order, decision, or opinion is valid or effective against any person or party, nor shall it be invoked by the agency for any purpose, until it has been made available for public inspection and indexed as required by subsection 1, paragraphs “d” and “e”. This provision is not applicable in favor of any person or party who has actual timely knowledge thereof and the burden of proving such knowledge shall be on the agency.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.3]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2037; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §7, 46

Referred to in §17A.9A, 22.7, 904.602

17A.4 Procedure for adoption of rules.

1. Prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule an agency shall:

a. Give notice of its intended action by submitting the notice to the administrative rules coordinator and the administrative code editor. The administrative rules coordinator shall assign an ARC number to each rulemaking document. The administrative code editor shall publish each notice meeting the requirements of this chapter in the Iowa administrative bulletin created pursuant to section 2B.5A. The agency shall also submit a copy of the notice to the chairpersons and ranking members of the appropriate standing committees of the general assembly for additional study. Any notice of intended action shall be published at least thirty-five days in advance of the action. The notice shall include a statement of either the terms or substance of the intended action or a description of the subjects and issues

involved, and the time when, the place where, and the manner in which interested persons may present their views.

b. Afford all interested persons not less than twenty days to submit data, views, or arguments in writing. If timely requested in writing by twenty-five interested persons, by a governmental subdivision, by the administrative rules review committee, by an agency, or by an association having not less than twenty-five members, the agency must give interested persons an opportunity to make oral presentation. The opportunity for oral presentation must be held at least twenty days after publication of the notice of its time and place in the Iowa administrative bulletin. The agency shall consider fully all written and oral submissions respecting the proposed rule. Within one hundred eighty days following either the notice published according to the provisions of paragraph "a" or within one hundred eighty days after the last date of the oral presentations on the proposed rule, whichever is later, the agency shall adopt a rule pursuant to the rulemaking proceeding or shall terminate the proceeding by publishing notice of termination in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

c. Mail the number of copies of the proposed rule as requested to the state office of a trade or occupational association which has registered its name and address with the agency. The trade or occupational association shall reimburse the agency for the actual cost incurred in providing the copies of the proposed rule under this paragraph. Failure to provide copies as provided in this paragraph shall not be grounds for the invalidation of a rule, unless that failure was deliberate on the part of that agency or the result of gross negligence.

2. An agency shall include in a preamble to each rule it adopts a brief explanation of the principal reasons for its action and, if applicable, a brief explanation of the principal reasons for its failure to provide in that rule for the waiver of the rule in specified situations if no such waiver provision is included in the rule. This explanatory requirement does not apply when the agency adopts a rule that only defines the meaning of a provision of law if the agency does not possess delegated authority to bind the courts to any extent with its definition. In addition, if requested to do so by an interested person, either prior to adoption or within thirty days thereafter, the agency shall issue a concise statement of the principal reasons for and against the rule adopted, incorporating therein the reasons for overruling considerations urged against the rule. This concise statement shall be issued either at the time of the adoption of the rule or within thirty-five days after the agency receives the request.

3. a. When the statute so provides, or with the approval of the administrative rules review committee, if the committee finds good cause that notice and public participation would be unnecessary, impracticable, or contrary to the public interest, the provisions of subsection 1 shall be inapplicable.

b. (1) If the administrative rules review committee by a two-thirds vote, the governor, or the attorney general files with the administrative code editor an objection to the adoption of a rule or portion of a rule pursuant to this subsection, the rule or portion of the rule shall cease to be effective one hundred eighty days after the date the objection was filed.

(2) If the administrative rules review committee files with the administrative code editor an objection to the adoption of a rule or portion of a rule pursuant to this subsection, the administrative rules review committee, by a separate two-thirds vote, may suspend the applicability of the rule or portion of the rule until the rule ceases to be effective under this paragraph "b". The determination to suspend the applicability of the rule or portion of the rule shall be included in the copy of the objection to be forwarded to the agency.

c. If an objection to a rule is filed under this subsection, a copy of the objection, properly dated, shall be forwarded to the agency at the time of filing the objection. In any action contesting a rule or portion of a rule adopted pursuant to this subsection, the burden of proof shall be on the agency to show that the procedures of subsection 1 were impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest and that, if a category of rules was involved, the category was very narrowly tailored.

4. Any notice of intended action or rule filed without notice pursuant to subsection 3, which necessitates additional annual expenditures of at least one hundred thousand dollars or combined expenditures of at least five hundred thousand dollars within five years by all affected persons, including the agency itself, shall be accompanied by a fiscal impact statement outlining the expenditures. The agency shall promptly deliver a copy

of the statement to the legislative services agency. To the extent feasible, the legislative services agency shall analyze the statement and provide a summary of that analysis to the administrative rules review committee. If the agency has made a good-faith effort to comply with the requirements of this subsection, the rule shall not be invalidated on the ground that the contents of the statement are insufficient or inaccurate.

5. No rule adopted after July 1, 1975, is valid unless adopted in substantial compliance with the above requirements of this section. However, a rule shall be conclusively presumed to have been made in compliance with all of the above procedural requirements of this section if it has not been invalidated on the grounds of noncompliance in a proceeding commenced within two years after its effective date.

6. *a.* If the administrative rules review committee created by section 17A.8, the governor, or the attorney general finds objection to all or some portion of a proposed or adopted rule because that rule is deemed to be unreasonable, arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise beyond the authority delegated to the agency, the committee, governor, or attorney general may, in writing, notify the agency of the objection. In the case of a rule issued under subsection 3, or a rule made effective under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, the committee, governor, or attorney general may notify the agency of such an objection. The committee, governor, or attorney general shall also file a certified copy of such an objection in the office of the administrative code editor and a notice to the effect that an objection has been filed shall be published in the next issue of the Iowa administrative bulletin and in the Iowa administrative code when that rule is printed in it. The burden of proof shall then be on the agency in any proceeding for judicial review or for enforcement of the rule heard subsequent to the filing to establish that the rule or portion of the rule timely objected to according to the above procedure is not unreasonable, arbitrary, capricious, or otherwise beyond the authority delegated to it.

b. If the agency fails to meet the burden of proof prescribed for a rule objected to according to the provisions of paragraph “a”, the court shall declare the rule or portion of the rule objected to invalid and judgment shall be rendered against the agency for court costs. Such court costs shall include a reasonable attorney fee and shall be payable by the director of the department of administrative services from the support appropriations of the agency which issued the rule in question.

7. *a.* Upon the vote of two-thirds of its members the administrative rules review committee may delay the effective date of a rule or portion of a rule seventy days beyond that permitted in section 17A.5, unless the rule was promulgated under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”. If the rule was promulgated under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, the administrative rules review committee, within thirty-five days of the effective date of the rule and upon the vote of two-thirds of its members, may suspend the applicability of the rule or portion of the rule for seventy days.

b. Notice of an effective date that was delayed under this provision shall be published in the Iowa administrative code and bulletin.

8. The governor may rescind an adopted rule by executive order within seventy days of the rule becoming effective. The governor shall provide a copy of the executive order to the administrative code editor who shall include it in the next publication of the Iowa administrative bulletin.

9. Upon the vote of two-thirds of its members, the administrative rules review committee, following notice of intended action as provided in subsection 1 and prior to adoption of a rule pursuant to that notice, may suspend further action relating to that notice for seventy days. Notice of a notice of intended action that was suspended under this provision shall be published in the Iowa administrative code and bulletin.

[C66, 71, §17A.6, 17A.7; C73, §17A.6, 17A.7, 17A.17; C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.4]

83 Acts, ch 142, §9; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §2038; 90 Acts, ch 1266, §32; 91 Acts, ch 258, §17, 18; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §8, 9, 46; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §27, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1011, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §80; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §52, 58; 2013 Acts, ch 114, §1 – 3

Referred to in §2B.5A, 2B.17, 15.301, 17A.4A, 17A.7, 17A.8, 35A.13, 68B.2, 100B.22, 135C.2, 163.30, 249A.3, 249A.20A, 249A.21, 267.6, 422.11N, 455B.105, 459.301, 479.29, 479B.20, 502.321B, 514B.4A, 519A.4

Rules mandating expenditures by political subdivisions; limitations; fiscal impact statements; §25B.6

Subsection 7, see also §17A.8(9)

Subsections 3 and 7 amended
NEW subsection 9

17A.4A Regulatory analysis.

1. An agency shall issue a regulatory analysis of a proposed rule that complies with subsection 2, paragraph “a”, if, within thirty-two days after the published notice of proposed rule adoption, a written request for the analysis is submitted to the agency by the administrative rules review committee or the administrative rules coordinator. An agency shall issue a regulatory analysis of a proposed rule that complies with subsection 2, paragraph “b”, if the rule would have a substantial impact on small business and if, within thirty-two days after the published notice of proposed rule adoption, a written request for analysis is submitted to the agency by the administrative rules review committee, the administrative rules coordinator, at least twenty-five persons signing that request who each qualify as a small business or by an organization representing at least twenty-five such persons. If a rule has been adopted without prior notice and an opportunity for public participation in reliance upon section 17A.4, subsection 3, the written request for an analysis that complies with subsection 2, paragraph “a” or “b”, may be made within seventy days of publication of the rule.

2. a. Except to the extent that a written request for a regulatory analysis expressly waives one or more of the following, the regulatory analysis must contain all of the following:

(1) A description of the classes of persons who probably will be affected by the proposed rule, including classes that will bear the costs of the proposed rule and classes that will benefit from the proposed rule.

(2) A description of the probable quantitative and qualitative impact of the proposed rule, economic or otherwise, upon affected classes of persons, including a description of the nature and amount of all of the different kinds of costs that would be incurred in complying with the proposed rule.

(3) The probable costs to the agency and to any other agency of the implementation and enforcement of the proposed rule and any anticipated effect on state revenues.

(4) A comparison of the probable costs and benefits of the proposed rule to the probable costs and benefits of inaction.

(5) A determination of whether less costly methods or less intrusive methods exist for achieving the purpose of the proposed rule.

(6) A description of any alternative methods for achieving the purpose of the proposed rule that were seriously considered by the agency and the reasons why they were rejected in favor of the proposed rule.

b. In the case of a rule that would have a substantial impact on small business, the regulatory analysis must contain a discussion of whether it would be feasible and practicable to do any of the following to reduce the impact of the rule on small business:

(1) Establish less stringent compliance or reporting requirements in the rule for small business.

(2) Establish less stringent schedules or deadlines in the rule for compliance or reporting requirements for small business.

(3) Consolidate or simplify the rule’s compliance or reporting requirements for small business.

(4) Establish performance standards to replace design or operational standards in the rule for small business.

(5) Exempt small business from any or all requirements of the rule.

c. The agency shall reduce the impact of a proposed rule that would have a substantial impact on small business by using a method discussed in paragraph “b” if the agency finds that the method is legal and feasible in meeting the statutory objectives which are the basis of the proposed rule.

3. Each regulatory analysis must include quantifications of the data to the extent practicable and must take account of both short-term and long-term consequences.

4. Upon receipt by an agency of a timely request for a regulatory analysis, the agency shall extend the period specified in this chapter for each of the following until at least twenty

days after publication in the administrative bulletin of a concise summary of the regulatory analysis:

a. The end of the period during which persons may make written submissions on the proposed rule.

b. The end of the period during which an oral proceeding may be requested.

c. The date of any required oral proceeding on the proposed rule.

5. In the case of a rule adopted without prior notice and an opportunity for public participation in reliance upon section 17A.4, subsection 3, the summary must be published within seventy days of the request.

6. The published summary of the regulatory analysis must also indicate where persons may obtain copies of the full text of the regulatory analysis and where, when, and how persons may present their views on the proposed rule and demand an oral proceeding thereon if one is not already provided. Agencies shall make available to the public, to the maximum extent feasible, the published summary and the full text of the regulatory analysis described in this subsection in an electronic format, including, but not limited to, access to the documents through the internet.

7. If the agency has made a good-faith effort to comply with the requirements of subsections 1 through 3, the rule may not be invalidated on the ground that the contents of the regulatory analysis are insufficient or inaccurate.

8. a. For the purpose of this section, “*small business*” means any entity including but not limited to an individual, partnership, corporation, joint venture, association, or cooperative, to which all of the following apply:

(1) It is not an affiliate or subsidiary of an entity dominant in its field of operation.

(2) It has either twenty or fewer full-time equivalent positions or less than one million dollars in annual gross revenues in the preceding fiscal year.

b. For purposes of this definition, “*dominant in its field of operation*” means having more than twenty full-time equivalent positions and more than one million dollars in annual gross revenues, and “*affiliate or subsidiary of an entity dominant in its field of operation*” means an entity which is at least twenty percent owned by an entity dominant in its field of operation, or by partners, officers, directors, majority stockholders, or their equivalent, of an entity dominant in that field of operation.

98 Acts, ch 1202, §10, 46; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §81

Referred to in §17A.33

Section not amended; editorial change applied

17A.5 Filing and taking effect of rules.

1. Each agency shall file each rule adopted by the agency with the office of the administrative rules coordinator and provide an exact copy to the administrative code editor. The administrative rules coordinator shall assign an ARC number to each rulemaking document. The administrative rules coordinator shall keep a permanent register of the rules open to public inspection. The administrative code editor shall publish each rule adopted in accordance with this chapter in the Iowa administrative code.

2. A rule adopted after July 1, 1975, is effective thirty-five days after filing, as required in this section, and indexing and publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin except that:

a. If a later date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date is the effective date.

b. Subject to applicable constitutional or statutory provisions, a rule becomes effective immediately upon filing with the administrative rules coordinator, or at a subsequent stated date prior to indexing and publication, or at a stated date less than thirty-five days after filing, indexing and publication, if the agency finds:

(1) That a statute so provides;

(2) That the rule confers a benefit or removes a restriction on the public or some segment thereof; or

(3) That this effective date is necessary because of imminent peril to the public health, safety or welfare. In any subsequent action contesting the effective date of a rule promulgated under this paragraph, the burden of proof shall be on the agency to justify its finding. The

agency's finding and a brief statement of the reasons therefor shall be filed with and made a part of the rule. Prior to indexing and publication, the agency shall make reasonable efforts to make known to the persons who may be affected by it a rule made effective under the terms of this paragraph.

[C54, 58, 62, §17A.3, 17A.4; C66, 71, 73, §17A.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.5]

89 Acts, ch 83, §10; 90 Acts, ch 1266, §33; 91 Acts, ch 258, §19; 2006 Acts, ch 1011, §3

Referred to in §2B.5A, 15.301, 17A.4, 17A.8, 35A.13, 100B.22, 135C.2, 161A.4, 249A.3, 249A.20A, 249A.21, 267.6, 519A.4

17A.6 Publications — copy of standards adopted by reference.

1. The administrative code editor shall publish the Iowa administrative bulletin and the Iowa administrative code as provided in section 2B.5A.

2. An agency which adopts standards by reference to another publication shall deliver an electronic copy of the publication, or the relevant part of the publication, containing the standards to the administrative code editor who shall publish it on the general assembly's internet site. If an electronic copy of the publication is not available, the agency shall deliver a printed copy of the publication to the administrative code editor who shall deposit the copy in the state law library where it shall be made available for inspection and reference.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, §14.3, 17A.9; C71, 73, §14.6(5); C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.6]

88 Acts, ch 1158, §2; 89 Acts, ch 296, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1266, §34; 91 Acts, ch 42, §2, 3; 91 Acts, ch 258, §20; 95 Acts, ch 14, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1099, §9, 10; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §28, 29, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §141; 2006 Acts, ch 1011, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §53

Referred to in §2B.5A, 89.5, 89A.3, 546.10

See §256.53

17A.6A Rulemaking internet site.

1. Subject to the direction of the administrative rules coordinator, each agency shall make available to the public a uniform, searchable, and user-friendly rules database, published on an internet site.

2. An agency's rulemaking internet site shall also make available to the public all of the following:

a. A brief summary of the rulemaking process, including a description of any opportunity for public participation in the process.

b. Process forms for filing comments or complaints concerning proposed or adopted rules.

c. Process forms and instructions for filing a petition for rulemaking, a petition for a declaratory order, or a request for a waiver of an administrative rule.

d. Any other material prescribed by the administrative rules coordinator.

3. To the extent practicable, the administrative rules coordinator shall create a uniform format for rulemaking internet sites.

2012 Acts, ch 1138, §18

17A.7 Petition for adoption, amendment, or repeal of rules — periodic comprehensive reviews.

1. An interested person may petition an agency requesting the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule. Each agency shall prescribe by rule the form for petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration, and disposition. Within sixty days after submission of a petition, the agency either shall deny the petition in writing on the merits, stating its reasons for the denial, or initiate rulemaking proceedings in accordance with section 17A.4, or issue a rule if it is not required to be issued according to the procedures of section 17A.4, subsection 1.

2. Beginning July 1, 2012, over each five-year period of time, an agency shall conduct an ongoing and comprehensive review of all of the agency's rules. The goal of the review is the identification and elimination of all rules of the agency that are outdated, redundant, or inconsistent or incompatible with statute or its own rules or those of other agencies. An agency shall commence its review by developing a plan of review in consultation with major stakeholders and constituent groups. When the agency completes the five-year review of the

agency's own rules, the agency shall provide a summary of the results to the administrative rules coordinator and the administrative rules review committee.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.7]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §11, 46; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §136; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §19; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §15

Subsection 2 amended

17A.8 Administrative rules review committee.

1. There is created the "Administrative Rules Review Committee." The committee shall be bipartisan and shall be composed of the following members:

a. Three senators appointed by the majority leader of the senate and two senators appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

b. Three representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and two representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

2. A committee member shall be appointed prior to the adjournment of a regular session convened in an odd-numbered year. The term of office shall be for four years beginning May 1 of the year of appointment. However, a member shall serve until a successor is appointed. A vacancy on the committee shall be filled by the original appointing authority for the remainder of the term. A vacancy shall exist whenever a committee member ceases to be a member of the house from which the member was appointed.

3. A committee member shall be paid the per diem specified in section 2.10, subsection 5, for each day in attendance and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses. There is appropriated from money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to pay costs incurred under this section.

4. a. The committee shall prescribe its rules of procedure. The committee may employ a secretary or may appoint the administrative code editor or a designee to act as secretary.

b. The chairperson of the committee shall be chosen as provided in this paragraph. For the term commencing with the convening of the first regular session of each general assembly and ending upon the convening of the second regular session of that general assembly, the chairperson shall be chosen by the committee from its members who are members of the house of representatives. For the term commencing with the convening of the second regular session of each general assembly and ending upon the convening of the first regular session of the next general assembly, the chairperson shall be chosen by the committee from its members who are members of the senate. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy.

5. A regular committee meeting shall be held at the seat of government on the second Tuesday of each month. Unless impracticable, in advance of each such meeting the subject matter to be considered shall be published in the Iowa administrative bulletin. A special committee meeting may be called by the chairperson at any place in the state and at any time. Unless impracticable, in advance of each special meeting notice of the time and place of such meeting and the subject matter to be considered shall be published in the Iowa administrative bulletin.

6. The committee shall meet for the purpose of selectively reviewing rules, whether proposed or in effect. A regular or special committee meeting shall be open to the public and an interested person may be heard and present evidence. The committee may require a representative of an agency whose rule or proposed rule is under consideration to attend a committee meeting.

7. The committee may refer a rule to the speaker of the house and the president of the senate at the next regular session of the general assembly. The speaker and the president shall refer such a rule to the appropriate standing committee of the general assembly.

8. If the committee finds objection to a rule, it may utilize the procedure provided in section 17A.4, subsection 6. In addition or in the alternative, the committee may include in the referral, under subsection 7, a recommendation that this rule be overcome by statute. If the committee of the general assembly to which a rule is referred finds objection to the referred rule, it may recommend to the general assembly that this rule be overcome by statute. This

section shall not be construed to prevent a committee of the general assembly from reviewing a rule on its own motion.

9. *a.* Upon a vote of two-thirds of its members, the administrative rules review committee may delay the effective date of a rule or portion of a rule until the adjournment of the next regular session of the general assembly, unless the rule was promulgated under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”. If the rule was promulgated under section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, the administrative rules review committee, within thirty-five days of the effective date of the rule and upon the vote of two-thirds of its members, may suspend the applicability of the rule or portion of the rule until the adjournment of the next regular session of the general assembly.

b. The committee shall refer a rule or portion of a rule whose effective date has been delayed or applicability has been suspended to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate who shall refer the delayed or suspended rule or portion of the rule to the appropriate standing committees of the general assembly. A standing committee shall review the rule within twenty-one days after the rule is referred to the committee by the speaker of the house of representatives or the president of the senate and shall take formal committee action by sponsoring a joint resolution to disapprove the rule, by proposing legislation relating to the rule, or by refusing to propose a joint resolution or legislation concerning the rule. The standing committee shall inform the administrative rules review committee of the committee action taken concerning the rule. If the general assembly has not disapproved of the rule by a joint resolution, the rule shall become effective. The speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate shall notify the administrative code editor of the final disposition of each rule or portion of a rule whose effective date has been delayed or whose applicability has been suspended pursuant to this subsection. If the rule is disapproved, the rule shall not be effective and the agency shall rescind the rule.

[C54, 58, 62, §17A.2; C66, 71, 73, §17A.2 – 17A.4, 17A.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.8]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2024, 2039; 91 Acts, ch 258, §21 – 23; 95 Acts, ch 49, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §12, 46; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §30, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §97; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §19, 58; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §20; 2013 Acts, ch 114, §4

Referred to in §2B.5A, 17A.4

Delay of effective date of rules, see also §17A.4(7)

Subsection 9 amended

17A.9 Declaratory orders.

1. *a.* Any person may petition an agency for a declaratory order as to the applicability to specified circumstances of a statute, rule, or order within the primary jurisdiction of the agency.

b. (1) An agency shall issue a declaratory order in response to a petition for that order unless the agency determines that issuance of the order under the circumstances would be contrary to a rule adopted in accordance with subsection 2.

(2) However, an agency shall not issue a declaratory order that would substantially prejudice the rights of a person who would be a necessary party and who does not consent in writing to the determination of the matter by a declaratory order proceeding.

2. Each agency shall adopt rules that provide for the form, contents, and filing of petitions for declaratory orders, the procedural rights of persons in relation to the petitions, and the disposition of the petitions. The rules must describe the classes of circumstances in which the agency will not issue a declaratory order and must be consistent with the public interest and with the general policy of this chapter to facilitate and encourage agency issuance of reliable advice.

3. Within fifteen days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, an agency shall give notice of the petition to all persons to whom notice is required by any provision of law and may give notice to any other persons.

4. Persons who qualify under any applicable provision of law as an intervenor and who file timely petitions for intervention according to agency rules may intervene in proceedings for declaratory orders. The provisions of sections 17A.10 through 17A.18 apply to agency proceedings for declaratory orders only to the extent an agency so provides by rule or order.

5. Within thirty days after receipt of a petition for a declaratory order, an agency, in writing, shall do one of the following:

a. Issue an order declaring the applicability of the statute, rule, or order in question to the specified circumstances.

b. Set the matter for specified proceedings.

c. Agree to issue a declaratory order by a specified time.

d. Decline to issue a declaratory order, stating the reasons for its action.

6. A copy of all orders issued in response to a petition for a declaratory order must be mailed promptly to the petitioner and any other parties.

7. A declaratory order has the same status and binding effect as any final order issued in a contested case proceeding. A declaratory order must contain the names of all parties to the proceeding on which it is based, the particular facts on which it is based, and the reasons for its conclusion.

8. If an agency has not issued a declaratory order within sixty days after receipt of a petition therefor, or such later time as agreed by the parties, the petition is deemed to have been denied. Once a petition for a declaratory order is deemed denied or if the agency declines to issue a declaratory order pursuant to subsection 5, paragraph "d", a party to that proceeding may either seek judicial review or await further agency action with respect to its petition for a declaratory order.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.9]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §13, 46; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §17A.2, 17A.19, 459.301

17A.9A Waivers and variances.

1. Any person may petition an agency for a waiver or variance from the requirements of a rule, pursuant to the requirements of this section, if the agency has established by rule an application, evaluation, and issuance procedure permitting waivers and variances. An agency shall not grant a petition for waiver or a variance of a rule unless the agency has jurisdiction over the rule and the waiver or variance is consistent with any applicable statute, constitutional provision, or other provision of law. In addition, this section does not authorize an agency to waive or vary any requirement created or duty imposed by statute.

2. Upon petition of a person, an agency may in its sole discretion issue a waiver or variance from the requirements of a rule if the agency finds, based on clear and convincing evidence, all of the following:

a. The application of the rule would pose an undue hardship on the person for whom the waiver or variance is requested.

b. The waiver or variance from the requirements of a rule in the specific case would not prejudice the substantial legal rights of any person.

c. The provisions of a rule subject to a petition for a waiver or variance are not specifically mandated by statute or another provision of law.

d. Substantially equal protection of public health, safety, and welfare will be afforded by a means other than that prescribed in the particular rule for which the waiver or variance is requested.

3. The burden of persuasion rests with the person who petitions an agency for the waiver or variance of a rule. Each petition for a waiver or variance shall be evaluated by the agency based on the unique, individual circumstances set out in the petition. A waiver or variance, if granted, shall be drafted by the agency so as to provide the narrowest exception possible to the provisions of the rule. The agency may place any condition on a waiver or a variance that the agency finds desirable to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. A waiver or variance shall not be permanent, unless the petitioner can show that a temporary waiver or variance would be impracticable. If a temporary waiver or variance is granted, there is no automatic right to renewal. At the sole discretion of the agency, a waiver or variance may be renewed if the agency finds all of the factors set out in subsection 2 remain valid.

4. A grant or denial of a waiver or variance petition shall be indexed, filed, and available for public inspection as provided in section 17A.3. The administrative code editor and the administrative rules coordinator shall devise a mechanism to identify rules for which a

petition for a waiver or variance has been granted or denied and make this information available to the public.

5. Semiannually, each agency which permits the granting of petitions for waivers or variances shall prepare a report of these actions identifying the rules for which a waiver or variance has been granted or denied, the number of times a waiver or variance was granted or denied for each rule, a citation to the statutory provisions implemented by these rules, and a general summary of the reasons justifying the agencies' actions on the waiver or variance request. To the extent practicable, this report shall detail the extent to which the granting of a waiver or variance has established a precedent for additional waivers or variances and the extent to which the granting of a waiver or variance has affected the general applicability of the rule itself. Copies of this report shall be provided semiannually to the administrative rules coordinator and the administrative rules review committee.

6. For purposes of this section, "*a waiver or variance*" means an agency action which suspends in whole or in part the requirements or provisions of a rule as applied to an identified person on the basis of the particular circumstances of that person.

2000 Acts, ch 1176, §1

Referred to in §105.18, 153.39, 261.5

17A.10 Informal settlements — waiver.

1. Unless precluded by statute, informal settlements of controversies that may culminate in contested case proceedings according to the provisions of this chapter are encouraged. Agencies shall prescribe by rule specific procedures for attempting such informal settlements prior to the commencement of contested case proceedings. This subsection shall not be construed to require either party to such a controversy to utilize the informal procedures or to settle the controversy pursuant to those informal procedures.

2. The parties to a contested case proceeding may, by written stipulation representing an informed mutual consent, waive any provision of this chapter relating to such proceedings. In addition to consenting to such a waiver in individual cases, an agency may, by rule, express its consent to such a waiver as to an entire class of cases.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.10]

Referred to in §17A.9, 123.37, 421.17

17A.10A Contested cases — no factual dispute.

Upon petition by a party in a matter that would be a contested case if there was a dispute over the existence of material facts, all of the provisions of this chapter applicable to contested cases, except those relating to presentation of evidence, shall be applicable even though there is no factual dispute in the particular case.

98 Acts, ch 1202, §14, 46

Referred to in §17A.9, 421.17

17A.11 Presiding officer, disqualification, substitution.

1. *a.* If the agency or an officer of the agency under whose authority the contested case is to take place is a named party to that proceeding or a real party in interest to that proceeding the presiding officer may be, in the discretion of the agency, either the agency, one or more members of a multimember agency, or one or more administrative law judges assigned by the division of administrative hearings in accordance with the provisions of section 10A.801. However, a party may, within a time period specified by rule, request that the presiding officer be an administrative law judge assigned by the division of administrative hearings. Except as otherwise provided by statute, the agency shall grant a request by a party for an administrative law judge unless the agency finds, and states reasons for the finding, that any of the following conditions exist:

(1) There is a compelling need to expedite issuance of a final decision in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

(2) A qualified administrative law judge is unavailable to hear the case within a reasonable time.

(3) The case involves significant policy issues of first impression that are inextricably intertwined with the factual issues presented.

(4) The demeanor of the witnesses is likely to be dispositive in resolving the disputed factual issues.

(5) Funds are unavailable to pay the costs of an administrative law judge and an intra-agency appeal.

(6) The request was not timely filed.

(7) There is other identified good cause, as specified by rule, for denying the request.

b. If the agency or an officer of the agency under whose authority the contested case is to take place is not a named party to that proceeding or a real party in interest to that proceeding the presiding officer may be, in the discretion of the agency, either the agency, one or more members of a multimember agency, an administrative law judge assigned by the division of administrative hearings in accordance with the provisions of section 10A.801, or any other qualified person designated as a presiding officer by the agency. Any other person designated as a presiding officer by the agency may be employed by and officed in the agency for which that person acts as a presiding officer, but such a person shall not perform duties inconsistent with that person's duties and responsibilities as a presiding officer.

c. For purposes of paragraph "a", the division of administrative hearings established in section 10A.801 shall be treated as a wholly separate agency from the department of inspections and appeals.

2. Any person serving or designated to serve alone or with others as a presiding officer is subject to disqualification for bias, prejudice, interest, or any other cause provided in this chapter or for which a judge is or may be disqualified.

3. Any party may timely request the disqualification of a person as a presiding officer by filing a motion supported by an affidavit asserting an appropriate ground for disqualification, after receipt of notice indicating that the person will preside or upon discovering facts establishing grounds for disqualification, whichever is later.

4. A person whose disqualification is requested shall determine whether to grant the request, stating facts and reasons for the determination.

5. If a substitute is required for a person who is disqualified or becomes unavailable for any other reason, the substitute shall be appointed by either of the following:

a. The governor, if the disqualified or unavailable person is an elected official.

b. The appointing authority, if the disqualified or unavailable person is an appointed official.

6. Any action taken by a duly-appointed substitute for a disqualified or unavailable person is as effective as if taken by the latter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.11]

88 Acts, ch 1109, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §15, 46

Referred to in §8A.413, 10A.801, 17A.9, 86.17, 148.2A, 148.7, 169.5, 169.14, 256B.6, 421.17, 455B.174, 505.29, 524.228, 533.501, 903A.1
Board of medicine alternate members for contested case hearings, see §148.2A

17A.12 Contested cases — notice — hearing — records.

1. In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice in writing delivered either by personal service as in civil actions or by certified mail return receipt requested. However, an agency may provide by rule for the delivery of such notice by other means. Delivery of the notice referred to in this subsection shall constitute commencement of the contested case proceeding.

2. The notice shall include:

a. A statement of the time, place and nature of the hearing.

b. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held.

c. A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved.

d. A short and plain statement of the matters asserted. If the agency or other party is unable to state the matters in detail at the time the notice is served, the initial notice may be limited to a statement of the issues involved. Thereafter upon application a more definite and detailed statement shall be furnished.

3. If a party fails to appear or participate in a contested case proceeding after proper service of notice, the presiding officer may, if no adjournment is granted, enter a default decision or proceed with the hearing and make a decision in the absence of the party. The

parties shall be duly notified of the decision, together with the presiding officer's reasons for the decision, which is the final decision of the agency, unless within fifteen days, or such period of time as otherwise specified by statute or rule, after the date of notification or mailing of the decision, further appeal is initiated. If a decision is rendered against a party who failed to appear for the hearing and the presiding officer is timely requested by that party to vacate the decision for good cause, the time for initiating a further appeal is stayed pending a determination by the presiding officer to grant or deny the request. If adequate reasons are provided showing good cause for the party's failure to appear, the presiding officer shall vacate the decision and, after proper service of notice, conduct another evidentiary hearing. If adequate reasons are not provided showing good cause for the party's failure to appear, the presiding officer shall deny the motion to vacate.

4. Opportunity shall be afforded all parties to respond and present evidence and argument on all issues involved and to be represented by counsel at their own expense.

5. Unless precluded by statute, informal disposition may be made of any contested case by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default or by another method agreed upon by the parties in writing.

6. The record in a contested case shall include:

- a. All pleadings, motions and intermediate rulings.
- b. All evidence received or considered and all other submissions.
- c. A statement of all matters officially noticed.
- d. All questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon.
- e. All proposed findings and exceptions.
- f. Any decision, opinion or report by the officer presiding at the hearing.

7. Oral proceedings shall be open to the public and shall be recorded either by mechanized means or by certified shorthand reporters. Oral proceedings or any part thereof shall be transcribed at the request of any party with the expense of the transcription charged to the requesting party. The recording or stenographic notes of oral proceedings or the transcription thereof shall be filed with and maintained by the agency for at least five years from the date of decision.

8. Findings of fact shall be based solely on the evidence in the record and on matters officially noticed in the record.

9. Unless otherwise provided by statute, a person's request or demand for a contested case proceeding shall be in writing, delivered to the agency by United States postal service or personal service and shall be considered as filed with the agency on the date of the United States postal service postmark or the date personal service is made.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.12]

87 Acts, ch 71, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §16, 46

Referred to in §17A.9, 17A.13, 17A.16, 68B.31, 86.19, 96.11, 147A.5, 147A.17, 169.5, 217.30, 321.556, 421.17, 476A.4
Interpreters in legal proceedings, chapters 622A, 622B

17A.13 Subpoenas — discovery.

1. Agencies have all subpoena powers conferred upon them by their enabling acts or other statutes. In addition, prior to the commencement of a contested case by the notice referred to in section 17A.12, subsection 1, an agency having power to decide contested cases may subpoena books, papers, records and any other real evidence necessary for the agency to determine whether it should institute a contested case proceeding. After the commencement of a contested case, each agency having power to decide contested cases may administer oaths and issue subpoenas in those cases. Discovery procedures applicable to civil actions are available to all parties in contested cases before an agency. Evidence obtained in discovery may be used in the hearing before the agency if that evidence would otherwise be admissible in the agency hearing. Agency subpoenas shall be issued to a party on request. On contest, the court shall sustain the subpoena or similar process or demand to the extent that it is found to be in accordance with the law applicable to the issuance of subpoenas or discovery in civil actions. In proceedings for enforcement, the court shall issue an order requiring the appearance of the witness or the production of the evidence or data within a reasonable time under penalty of punishment for contempt in cases of willful failure to comply.

2. An agency that relies on a witness in a contested case, whether or not an agency employee, who has made prior statements or reports with respect to the subject matter of the witness' testimony, shall, on request, make such statements or reports available to parties for use on cross-examination, unless those statements or reports are otherwise expressly exempt from disclosure by Constitution or statute. Identifiable agency records that are relevant to disputed material facts involved in a contested case, shall, upon request, promptly be made available to a party unless the requested records are expressly exempt from disclosure by Constitution or statute.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.13]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10006, 10201

Referred to in §17A.9, 17A.17, 68B.31A, 421.17, 542.11

17A.14 Rules of evidence — official notice.

In contested cases:

1. Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence should be excluded. A finding shall be based upon the kind of evidence on which reasonably prudent persons are accustomed to rely for the conduct of their serious affairs, and may be based upon such evidence even if it would be inadmissible in a jury trial. Agencies shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. Objections to evidentiary offers may be made and shall be noted in the record. Subject to these requirements, when a hearing will be expedited and the interests of the parties will not be prejudiced substantially, any part of the evidence may be required to be submitted in verified written form.

2. Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, if the original is not readily available. Upon request, parties shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original, if available.

3. Witnesses at the hearing, or persons whose testimony has been submitted in written form if available, shall be subject to cross-examination by any party as necessary for a full and true disclosure of the facts.

4. Official notice may be taken of all facts of which judicial notice may be taken and of other facts within the specialized knowledge of the agency. Parties shall be notified at the earliest practicable time, either before or during the hearing, or by reference in preliminary reports, preliminary decisions or otherwise, of the facts proposed to be noticed and their source, including any staff memoranda or data, and the parties shall be afforded an opportunity to contest such facts before the decision is announced unless the agency determines as part of the record or decision that fairness to the parties does not require an opportunity to contest such facts.

5. The agency's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge may be utilized in the evaluation of the evidence.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.14]

Referred to in §17A.9, 68B.31, 421.17

17A.15 Final decisions — proposed decisions — conclusiveness — review by the agency.

1. When the agency presides at the reception of the evidence in a contested case, the decision of the agency is a final decision.

2. When the agency did not preside at the reception of the evidence in a contested case, the presiding officer shall make a proposed decision. Findings of fact shall be prepared by the officer presiding at the reception of the evidence in a contested case unless the officer becomes unavailable to the agency. If the officer is unavailable, the findings of fact may be prepared by another person qualified to be a presiding officer who has read the record, unless demeanor of witnesses is a substantial factor. If demeanor is a substantial factor and the presiding officer is unavailable, the portions of the hearing involving demeanor shall be heard again or the case shall be dismissed.

3. When the presiding officer makes a proposed decision, that decision then becomes the final decision of the agency without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the agency within the time provided by rule. On appeal from or review of the proposed decision, the agency has all the power which it would have in initially making the

final decision except as it may limit the issues on notice to the parties or by rule. The agency may reverse or modify any finding of fact if a preponderance of the evidence will support a determination to reverse or modify such a finding, or may reverse or modify any conclusion of law that the agency finds to be in error. In cases where there is an appeal from a proposed decision or where a proposed decision is reviewed on motion of the agency, an opportunity shall be afforded to each party to file exceptions, present briefs and, with the consent of the agency, present oral arguments to the agency members who are to render the final decision.

4. This section shall not preclude an agency from instituting a system whereby the proposed decision of a presiding officer in a contested case may be appealed to, or reviewed on motion of, a body consisting of one or more persons that is between the presiding officer and the agency. If an agency institutes such a system of intermediate review, the proposed decision of the presiding officer becomes the final decision of the agency without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the intermediate reviewing body within the time provided by rule. An intermediate reviewing body may be vested with all or a part of the power which it would have in initially making the decision. A decision of such an intermediate reviewing body is also a proposed decision and shall become the final decision of the agency without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the agency within the time provided by rule. In cases where there is an appeal from a proposed decision rendered by a presiding officer to an intermediate reviewing body, or where such a proposed decision is reviewed on motion of an intermediate reviewing body, an opportunity shall be afforded to each party to file exceptions, present briefs and, with the consent of the intermediate reviewing body, present oral arguments to those who are to render the decision.

5. When an appeal from an agency decision in a contested case may be taken to another agency pursuant to statute, or a second agency may according to statute review on its own motion the decision in a contested case by the first agency, the appeal or review shall be deemed a continuous proceeding as though before one agency. A decision of the first agency in such a case is a proposed decision and shall become the final decision without further proceedings unless there is an appeal to, or review on motion of, the second agency within the time provided by statute or rule. In deciding an appeal from or review of a proposed decision of the first agency, the second agency shall have all those powers conferred upon it by statute and shall afford each party an opportunity to file exceptions, present briefs and, with its consent, present oral arguments to agency members who are to render the final decision.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.15]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §17, 46

Referred to in §10A.801, 17A.9, 86.24, 86.42, 331.394, 421.17

17A.16 Decisions and orders — rehearing.

1. A proposed or final decision or order in a contested case shall be in writing or stated in the record. A proposed or final decision shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law, separately stated. Findings of fact, if set forth in statutory language, shall be accompanied by a concise and explicit statement of underlying facts supporting the findings. The decision shall include an explanation of why the relevant evidence in the record supports each material finding of fact. If, in accordance with agency rules, a party submitted proposed findings of fact, the decision shall include a ruling upon each proposed finding. Each conclusion of law shall be supported by cited authority or by a reasoned opinion. Parties shall be promptly notified of each proposed or final decision or order by the delivery to them of a copy of such decision or order in the manner provided by section 17A.12, subsection 1.

2. Except as expressly provided otherwise by another statute referring to this chapter by name, any party may file an application for rehearing, stating the specific grounds for the rehearing and the relief sought, within twenty days after the date of the issuance of any final decision by the agency in a contested case. A copy of the application for rehearing shall be timely mailed by the presiding agency to all parties of record not joining in the application.

An application for rehearing shall be deemed to have been denied unless the agency grants the application within twenty days after its filing.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.16]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §518; 88 Acts, ch 1100, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §18, 46

Referred to in §10A.601, 17A.9, 17A.19, 421.17, 508B.14, 515G.14

17A.17 Ex parte communications and separation of functions.

1. *a.* Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, a presiding officer in a contested case, shall not communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact or law in that contested case, with any person or party, except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate as shall be provided for by agency rules.

b. However, without such notice and opportunity for all parties to participate, a presiding officer in a contested case may communicate with members of the agency, and may have the aid and advice of persons other than those with a personal interest in, or those engaged in personally investigating, prosecuting or advocating in, either the case under consideration or a pending factually related case involving the same parties so long as those persons do not directly or indirectly communicate to the presiding officer any ex parte communications they have received of a type that the presiding officer would be prohibited from receiving or that furnish, augment, diminish, or modify the evidence in the record.

2. Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, parties or their representatives in a contested case and persons with a direct or indirect interest in such a case shall not communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue of fact or law in that contested case, with a presiding officer in that contested case, except upon notice and opportunity for all parties to participate as shall be provided for by agency rules.

3. If, before serving as the presiding officer in a contested case, a person receives an ex parte communication relating directly to the merits of the proceeding over which that person subsequently presides, the person, promptly after starting to serve, shall disclose to all parties any material factual information so received and not otherwise disclosed to those parties pursuant to section 17A.13, subsection 2, or through discovery.

4. A presiding officer who receives an ex parte communication in violation of this section shall place on the record of the pending matter all such written communications received, all written responses to the communications, and a memorandum stating the substance of all such oral and other communications received, all responses made, and the identity of each person from whom the presiding officer received a prohibited ex parte communication, and shall advise all parties that these matters have been placed on the record. Any party desiring to rebut the prohibited ex parte communication must be allowed to do so, upon requesting the opportunity for rebuttal within ten days after notice of the communication.

5. If the effect of an ex parte communication received in violation of this section is so prejudicial that it cannot be cured by the procedure in subsection 4, a presiding officer who receives the communication shall be disqualified and the portions of the record pertaining to the communication shall be sealed by protective order.

6. The agency and any party may report any violation of this section to appropriate authorities for any disciplinary proceedings provided by law. In addition, each agency by rule shall provide for appropriate sanctions, including default, suspending or revoking a privilege to practice before the agency, and censuring, suspending, or dismissing agency personnel, for any violations of this section.

7. A party to a contested case proceeding may file a timely and sufficient affidavit alleging a violation of any provision of this section. The agency shall determine the matter as part of the record in the case. When an agency in these circumstances makes such a determination with respect to an agency member, that determination shall be subject to de novo judicial review in any subsequent review proceeding of the case.

8. An individual who participates in the making of any proposed or final decision in a contested case shall not have personally investigated, prosecuted, or advocated in connection with that case, the specific controversy underlying that case, or another pending

factually related contested case, or pending factually related controversy that may culminate in a contested case, involving the same parties. In addition, such an individual shall not be subject to the authority, direction, or discretion of any person who has personally investigated, prosecuted, or advocated in connection with that contested case, the specific controversy underlying that contested case, or a pending factually related contested case or controversy, involving the same parties. However, this section shall not be construed to preclude a person from serving as a presiding officer solely because that person determined there was probable cause to initiate the proceeding.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.17]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §19, 46; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §2C.9, 17A.9, 86.17, 216.15, 421.17, 542.11

17A.18 Licenses.

1. When the grant, denial, or renewal of a license is required by Constitution or statute to be preceded by notice and opportunity for an evidentiary hearing, the provisions of this chapter concerning contested cases apply.

2. When a licensee has made timely and sufficient application for the renewal of a license or a new license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature, the existing license does not expire until the application has been finally determined by the agency, and, in case the application is denied or the terms of the new license limited, until the last day for seeking judicial review of the agency order or a later date fixed by order of the agency or the reviewing court.

3. No revocation, suspension, annulment or withdrawal, in whole or in part, of any license is lawful unless, prior to the institution of agency proceedings, the agency gave written, timely notice by personal service as in civil actions or by restricted certified mail to the licensee of facts or conduct and the provision of law which warrants the intended action, and the licensee was given an opportunity to show, in an evidentiary hearing conducted according to the provisions of this chapter for contested cases, compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of the license.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.18]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §20, 46

Referred to in §17A.9, 207.14, 237A.2, 252J.8, 261.126, 272D.8, 421.17, 423.36, 424.5, 455B.474, 459.315A

17A.18A Emergency adjudicative proceedings.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter and to the extent consistent with the Constitution of the State of Iowa and of the United States, an agency may use emergency adjudicative proceedings in a situation involving an immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare requiring immediate agency action.

2. The agency may take only such action as is necessary to prevent or avoid the immediate danger to the public health, safety, or welfare that justifies use of emergency adjudication.

3. The agency shall issue an order, including a brief statement of findings of fact, conclusions of law, and policy reasons for the decision if it is an exercise of the agency's discretion, to justify the determination of an immediate danger and the agency's decision to take the specific action.

4. The agency shall give such notice as is practicable to persons who are required to comply with the order. The order is effective when issued.

5. After issuing an order pursuant to this section, the agency shall proceed as quickly as feasible to complete any proceedings that would be required if the matter did not involve an immediate danger.

6. The agency record consists of any documents regarding the matter that were considered or prepared by the agency. The agency shall maintain these documents as its official record.

7. Unless otherwise required by a provision of law, the agency record need not constitute

the exclusive basis for agency action in emergency adjudicative proceedings or for judicial review thereof.

98 Acts, ch 1202, §21, 46; 2006 Acts, ch 1030, §5

Referred to in §165B.5, 207.14, 235E.2, 421.17, 459.314B, 502.412, 507A.10, 507B.6A, 508E.16, 515I.12, 516E.13, 523A.805, 523C.19, 523D.13, 523I.203, 533A.7, 533D.12, 535B.7, 535D.13, 536.9, 536A.18

17A.19 Judicial review.

Except as expressly provided otherwise by another statute referring to this chapter by name, the judicial review provisions of this chapter shall be the exclusive means by which a person or party who is aggrieved or adversely affected by agency action may seek judicial review of such agency action. However, nothing in this chapter shall abridge or deny to any person or party who is aggrieved or adversely affected by any agency action the right to seek relief from such action in the courts.

1. A person or party who has exhausted all adequate administrative remedies and who is aggrieved or adversely affected by any final agency action is entitled to judicial review thereof under this chapter. When agency action is pursuant to rate regulatory powers over public utilities or common carriers and the aggrievement or adverse effect is to the rates or charges of a public utility or common carrier, the agency action shall not be final until all agency remedies have been exhausted and a decision prescribing rates which satisfy the requirements of those provisions of the Code has been rendered. A preliminary, procedural or intermediate agency action is immediately reviewable if all adequate administrative remedies have been exhausted and review of the final agency action would not provide an adequate remedy. If a declaratory order has not been rendered within sixty days after the filing of a petition therefor under section 17A.9, or by such later time as agreed by the parties, or if the agency declines to issue such a declaratory order after receipt of a petition therefor, any administrative remedy available under section 17A.9 shall be deemed inadequate or exhausted.

2. Proceedings for judicial review shall be instituted by filing a petition either in Polk county district court or in the district court for the county in which the petitioner resides or has its principal place of business. When a proceeding for judicial review has been commenced, a court may, in the interest of justice, transfer the proceeding to another county where the venue is proper. Within ten days after the filing of a petition for judicial review the petitioner shall serve by the means provided in the Iowa rules of civil procedure for the personal service of an original notice, or shall mail copies of the petition to all parties named in the petition and, if the petition involves review of agency action in a contested case, all parties of record in that case before the agency. Such personal service or mailing shall be jurisdictional. The delivery by personal service or mailing referred to in this subsection may be made upon the party's attorney of record in the proceeding before the agency. A mailing shall be addressed to the parties or their attorney of record at their last known mailing address. Proof of mailing shall be by affidavit. Any party of record in a contested case before an agency wishing to intervene and participate in the review proceeding must file an appearance within forty-five days from the time the petition is filed.

3. If a party files an application under section 17A.16, subsection 2, for rehearing with the agency, the petition for judicial review must be filed within thirty days after that application has been denied or deemed denied. If a party does not file an application under section 17A.16, subsection 2, for rehearing, the petition must be filed within thirty days after the issuance of the agency's final decision in that contested case. If an application for rehearing is granted, the petition for review must be filed within thirty days after the issuance of the agency's final decision on rehearing. In cases involving a petition for judicial review of agency action other than the decision in a contested case, the petition may be filed at any time petitioner is aggrieved or adversely affected by that action.

4. The petition for review shall name the agency as respondent and shall contain a concise statement of:

- a. The nature of the agency action which is the subject of the petition.
- b. The particular agency action appealed from.
- c. The facts on which venue is based.

d. The grounds on which relief is sought.

e. The relief sought.

5. a. The filing of the petition for review does not itself stay execution or enforcement of any agency action. Unless precluded by law, the agency may grant a stay on appropriate terms or other temporary remedies during the pendency of judicial review.

b. A party may file an interlocutory motion in the reviewing court, during the pendency of judicial review, seeking review of the agency's action on an application for stay or other temporary remedies.

c. If the agency refuses to grant an application for stay or other temporary remedies, or application to the agency for a stay or other temporary remedies is an inadequate remedy, the court may grant relief but only after a consideration and balancing of all of the following factors:

(1) The extent to which the applicant is likely to prevail when the court finally disposes of the matter.

(2) The extent to which the applicant will suffer irreparable injury if relief is not granted.

(3) The extent to which the grant of relief to the applicant will substantially harm other parties to the proceedings.

(4) The extent to which the public interest relied on by the agency is sufficient to justify the agency's action in the circumstances.

d. If the court determines that relief should be granted from the agency's action on an application for stay or other temporary remedies, the court may remand the matter to the agency with directions to deny a stay, to grant a stay on appropriate terms, or to grant other temporary remedies, or the court may issue an order denying a stay, granting a stay on appropriate terms, or granting other temporary remedies.

6. Within thirty days after filing of the petition, or within further time allowed by the court, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of any contested case which may be the subject of the petition. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceedings, the record of such a case may be shortened. A party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record.

7. In proceedings for judicial review of agency action a court may hear and consider such evidence as it deems appropriate. In proceedings for judicial review of agency action in a contested case, however, a court shall not itself hear any further evidence with respect to those issues of fact whose determination was entrusted by Constitution or statute to the agency in that contested case proceeding. Before the date set for hearing a petition for judicial review of agency action in a contested case, application may be made to the court for leave to present evidence in addition to that found in the record of the case. If it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were good reasons for failure to present it in the contested case proceeding before the agency, the court may order that the additional evidence be taken before the agency upon conditions determined by the court. The agency may modify its findings and decision in the case by reason of the additional evidence and shall file that evidence and any modifications, new findings, or decisions with the reviewing court and mail copies of the new findings or decisions to all parties.

8. Except to the extent that this chapter provides otherwise, in suits for judicial review of agency action all of the following apply:

a. The burden of demonstrating the required prejudice and the invalidity of agency action is on the party asserting invalidity.

b. The validity of agency action must be determined in accordance with the standards of review provided in this section, as applied to the agency action at the time that action was taken.

9. The court shall make a separate and distinct ruling on each material issue on which the court's decision is based.

10. The court may affirm the agency action or remand to the agency for further proceedings. The court shall reverse, modify, or grant other appropriate relief from agency action, equitable or legal and including declaratory relief, if it determines that substantial

rights of the person seeking judicial relief have been prejudiced because the agency action is any of the following:

a. Unconstitutional on its face or as applied or is based upon a provision of law that is unconstitutional on its face or as applied.

b. Beyond the authority delegated to the agency by any provision of law or in violation of any provision of law.

c. Based upon an erroneous interpretation of a provision of law whose interpretation has not clearly been vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency.

d. Based upon a procedure or decision-making process prohibited by law or was taken without following the prescribed procedure or decision-making process.

e. The product of decision making undertaken by persons who were improperly constituted as a decision-making body, were motivated by an improper purpose, or were subject to disqualification.

f. Based upon a determination of fact clearly vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency that is not supported by substantial evidence in the record before the court when that record is viewed as a whole. For purposes of this paragraph, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) “*Substantial evidence*” means the quantity and quality of evidence that would be deemed sufficient by a neutral, detached, and reasonable person, to establish the fact at issue when the consequences resulting from the establishment of that fact are understood to be serious and of great importance.

(2) “*Record before the court*” means the agency record for judicial review, as defined by this chapter, supplemented by any additional evidence received by the court under the provisions of this chapter.

(3) “*When that record is viewed as a whole*” means that the adequacy of the evidence in the record before the court to support a particular finding of fact must be judged in light of all the relevant evidence in the record cited by any party that detracts from that finding as well as all of the relevant evidence in the record cited by any party that supports it, including any determinations of veracity by the presiding officer who personally observed the demeanor of the witnesses and the agency’s explanation of why the relevant evidence in the record supports its material findings of fact.

g. Action other than a rule that is inconsistent with a rule of the agency.

h. Action other than a rule that is inconsistent with the agency’s prior practice or precedents, unless the agency has justified that inconsistency by stating credible reasons sufficient to indicate a fair and rational basis for the inconsistency.

i. The product of reasoning that is so illogical as to render it wholly irrational.

j. The product of a decision-making process in which the agency did not consider a relevant and important matter relating to the propriety or desirability of the action in question that a rational decision maker in similar circumstances would have considered prior to taking that action.

k. Not required by law and its negative impact on the private rights affected is so grossly disproportionate to the benefits accruing to the public interest from that action that it must necessarily be deemed to lack any foundation in rational agency policy.

l. Based upon an irrational, illogical, or wholly unjustifiable interpretation of a provision of law whose interpretation has clearly been vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency.

m. Based upon an irrational, illogical, or wholly unjustifiable application of law to fact that has clearly been vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency.

n. Otherwise unreasonable, arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion.

11. In making the determinations required by subsection 10, paragraphs “a” through “n”, the court shall do all of the following:

a. Shall not give any deference to the view of the agency with respect to whether particular matters have been vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency.

b. Should not give any deference to the view of the agency with respect to particular matters that have not been vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency.

c. Shall give appropriate deference to the view of the agency with respect to particular matters that have been vested by a provision of law in the discretion of the agency.

12. A defendant in a suit for civil enforcement of agency action may defend on any of the grounds specified in subsection 10, paragraphs “a” through “n”, if that defendant, at the time the enforcement suit was filed, would have been entitled to rely upon any of those grounds as a basis for invalidating the agency action in a suit for judicial review of that action brought at the time the enforcement suit was filed. If a suit for civil enforcement of agency action in a contested case is filed within the time period in which the defendant could have filed a petition for judicial review of that agency action, and the agency subsequently dismisses its suit for civil enforcement of that agency action against the defendant, the defendant may, within thirty days of that dismissal, file a petition for judicial review of the original agency action at issue if the defendant relied upon any of the grounds for judicial review in subsection 10, paragraphs “a” through “n”, in a responsive pleading to the enforcement action, or if the time to file a responsive pleading had not yet expired at the time the enforcement action was dismissed.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.19; 81 Acts, ch 24, §1, 2]

98 Acts, ch 1202, §22 – 24, 46

Referred to in §10A.601, 21.6, 22.8, 22.10, 80A.17, 86.42, 90A.11, 92.22, 99A.6, 103.29, 103.31, 103.39, 105.27, 135.70, 139A.22, 152C.4, 156.16, 157.13, 169.15, 185.34, 214A.11, 216.17, 225C.29, 252.27, 261B.3, 272C.3, 272C.6, 321.52, 321.560, 331.394, 368.22, 455I.9, 476.6, 514G.110, 514J.110, 522B.11, 522D.7, 533A.16, 535B.13, 535D.13, 542.14, 542B.27, 543D.21, 544A.15

17A.20 Appeals.

An aggrieved or adversely affected party to the judicial review proceeding may obtain a review of any final judgment of the district court under this chapter by appeal. The appeal shall be taken as in other civil cases, although the appeal may be taken regardless of the amount involved.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.20]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10007, 10201

Referred to in §207.15, 225C.29, 252.27, 321.52

17A.21 Inconsistency with federal law.

If it is determined by the attorney general that any provision of this chapter would cause denial of funds or services from the United States government which would otherwise be available to an agency of this state, or would otherwise be inconsistent with requirements of federal law, such provision shall be suspended as to such agency, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of such funds or services or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements. If the attorney general makes such a suspension determination, the attorney general shall report it to the general assembly at its next session. This report shall include any recommendations in regard to corrective legislation needed to conform this chapter with the federal law.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.21]

17A.22 Agency authority to implement chapter.

Agencies shall have all the authority necessary to comply with the requirements of this chapter through the issuance of rules or otherwise.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.22]

17A.23 Construction — delegation of authority.

1. Except as expressly provided otherwise by this chapter or by another statute referring to this chapter by name, the rights created and the requirements imposed by this chapter shall be in addition to those created or imposed by every other statute in existence on July 1, 1975, or enacted after that date. If any other statute in existence on July 1, 1975, or enacted after that date diminishes a right conferred upon a person by this chapter or diminishes a requirement imposed upon an agency by this chapter, this chapter shall take precedence unless the other statute expressly provides that it shall take precedence over all or some specified portion of this cited chapter.

2. This chapter shall be construed broadly to effectuate its purposes. This chapter shall

also be construed to apply to all agencies not expressly exempted by this chapter or by another statute specifically referring to this chapter by citation; and except as to proceedings in process on July 1, 1975, this chapter shall be construed to apply to all covered agency proceedings and all agency action not expressly exempted by this chapter or by another statute specifically referring to this chapter by citation.

3. An agency shall have only that authority or discretion delegated to or conferred upon the agency by law and shall not expand or enlarge its authority or discretion beyond the powers delegated to or conferred upon the agency. Unless otherwise specifically provided in statute, a grant of rulemaking authority shall be construed narrowly.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §17A.23]

89 Acts, ch 83, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §25, 46; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §16; 2013 Acts, ch 114, §5
Section amended

17A.24 to 17A.30 Reserved.

17A.31 and 17A.32 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1202, § 45, 46.

17A.33 Review by administrative rules review committee.

The administrative rules review committee shall review existing rules, as time permits, to determine if there are adverse or beneficial effects from these rules. The committee shall give a high priority to rules that are referred to it by small business as defined in section 17A.4A. The review of these rules shall be forwarded to the appropriate standing committees of the house and senate.

84 Acts, ch 1007, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §26, 46

17A.34 Competition with private enterprise — notice for proposed rules.

When a rule is proposed, the administrative rules coordinator shall make an initial determination of whether the rule may cause a service or product to be offered for sale to the public by a state agency that competes with private enterprise. If such a service or product may be offered as a result of the proposed rule, that fact shall be included in the notice of intended action of the rule.

2001 Acts, ch 66, §1

SUBTITLE 7

LAND USE — PLANNING

CHAPTER 18

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 145, §291; see chapter 8A,
subchapter III

CHAPTER 18A

CAPITOL PLANNING

§18A.1 – 18A.7 transferred to §8A.371 – 8A.378 in Code Supplement 2007;
see 2007 Acts, ch 115, §10 – 16
§18A.11 repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 115, §17

CHAPTER 18B

LAND USE — SMART PLANNING

Smart planning task force created; members; duties; dissolved on December 31, 2012;
2010 Acts, ch 1184, §25

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| 18B.1 | Iowa smart planning principles. | 18B.2 | Local comprehensive planning and development guidelines. |
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18B.1 Iowa smart planning principles.

State agencies, local governments, and other public entities shall consider and may apply the following principles during deliberation of all appropriate planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions, except that nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the eminent domain authority of a state agency, local government, or other public entity beyond that which is authorized under chapter 6A or 6B:

1. *Collaboration.* Governmental, community, and individual stakeholders, including those outside the jurisdiction of the entity, are encouraged to be involved and provide comment during deliberation of planning, zoning, development, and resource management decisions and during implementation of such decisions. The state agency, local government, or other public entity is encouraged to develop and implement a strategy to facilitate such participation.

2. *Efficiency, transparency, and consistency.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should be undertaken to provide efficient, transparent, and consistent outcomes. Individuals, communities, regions, and governmental entities should share in the responsibility to promote the equitable distribution of development benefits and costs.

3. *Clean, renewable, and efficient energy.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should be undertaken to promote clean and renewable energy use and increased energy efficiency.

4. *Occupational diversity.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote increased diversity of employment and business opportunities, promote access to education and training, expand entrepreneurial opportunities, and promote the establishment of businesses in locations near existing housing, infrastructure, and transportation.

5. *Revitalization.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should

facilitate the revitalization of established town centers and neighborhoods by promoting development that conserves land, protects historic resources, promotes pedestrian accessibility, and integrates different uses of property. Remediation and reuse of existing sites, structures, and infrastructure is preferred over new construction in undeveloped areas.

6. *Housing diversity.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should encourage diversity in the types of available housing, support the rehabilitation of existing housing, and promote the location of housing near public transportation and employment centers.

7. *Community character.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote activities and development that are consistent with the character and architectural style of the community and should respond to local values regarding the physical character of the community.

8. *Natural resources and agricultural protection.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should emphasize protection, preservation, and restoration of natural resources, agricultural land, and cultural and historic landscapes, and should increase the availability of open spaces and recreational facilities.

9. *Sustainable design.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote developments, buildings, and infrastructure that utilize sustainable design and construction standards and conserve natural resources by reducing waste and pollution through efficient use of land, energy, water, air, and materials.

10. *Transportation diversity.* Planning, zoning, development, and resource management should promote expanded transportation options for residents of the community. Consideration should be given to transportation options that maximize mobility, reduce congestion, conserve fuel, and improve air quality.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §17

Referred to in §16.194A, 18B.2, 281.4, 329.3, 335.5, 414.3

18B.2 Local comprehensive planning and development guidelines.

1. For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. (1) “*Development*” means any of the following:

(a) Construction, reconstruction, renovation, mining, extraction, dredging, filling, excavation, or drilling activity or operation.

(b) Man-made changes in the use or appearance of any structure or in the land itself.

(c) The division or subdivision of land.

(d) Any change in the intensity of use or the use of land.

(2) “*Development*” does not include any of the following:

(a) Activities on or uses of agricultural land, farm houses, or agricultural buildings or structures, unless such buildings or structures are located in the flood plain of a river or stream.

(b) Installation, operation, and maintenance of soil and water conservation practices.

(c) The choice of crops or a change in the choice of crops on agricultural land.

b. “*Land development regulations*” means zoning, subdivision, site plan, corridor map, floodplain, or storm water ordinances, rules, or regulations, or other governmental controls that affect the use of property.

c. “*Municipality*” means a city or a county.

2. A municipality shall consider the smart planning principles under section 18B.1 and may include the following information, if applicable, when developing or amending a comprehensive plan under chapter 335 or chapter 414 or when developing or amending other local land development regulations:

a. Information relating to public participation during the creation of the comprehensive plan or land development regulations, including documentation of the public participation process, a compilation of objectives, policies, and goals identified in the public comment received, and identification of the groups or individuals comprising any work groups or committees that were created to assist the planning and zoning commission or other appropriate decision-making body of the municipality.

b. Information relating to the primary characteristics of the municipality and a

description of how each of those characteristics impacts future development of the municipality. Such information may include historical information about the municipality, the municipality's geography, natural resources, natural hazards, population, demographics, types of employers and industry, labor force, political and community institutions, housing, transportation, educational resources, and cultural and recreational resources. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify characteristics and community aesthetics that are important to future development of the municipality.

c. Objectives, information, and programs that identify current land uses within the municipality and that guide the future development and redevelopment of property, consistent with the municipality's characteristics identified under paragraph "b". The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include information on the amount, type, intensity, and density of existing land use, trends in the market price of land used for specific purposes, and plans for future land use throughout the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify and include information on property that has the possibility for redevelopment, a map of existing and potential land use and land use conflicts, information and maps relating to the current and future provision of utilities within the municipality, information and maps that identify the current and future boundaries for areas reserved for soil conservation, water supply conservation, flood control, and surface water drainage and removal. Information provided under this paragraph may also include an analysis of the current and potential impacts on local watersheds and air quality.

d. Objectives, policies, and programs to further the vitality and character of established residential neighborhoods and new residential neighborhoods and plans to ensure an adequate housing supply that meets both the existing and forecasted housing demand. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an inventory and analysis of the local housing stock and may include specific information such as age, condition, type, market value, occupancy, and historical characteristics of all the housing within the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of new housing and maintenance or rehabilitation of existing housing and that provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of the residents of the municipality.

e. Objectives, policies, and programs to guide future development of sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, and telecommunications facilities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include estimates regarding future demand for such utility services.

f. Objectives, policies, and programs to guide the future development of a safe, convenient, efficient, and economical transportation system. Plans for such a transportation system may be coordinated with state and regional transportation plans and take into consideration the need for diverse modes of transportation, accessibility, improved air quality, and interconnectivity of the various modes of transportation.

g. Objectives, policies, and programs to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of economic development and employment opportunities. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may include an analysis of current industries and economic activity and identify economic growth goals for the municipality. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify locations for future brownfield or grayfield development.

h. Objectives, policies, and programs addressing preservation and protection of agricultural and natural resources.

i. Objectives, policies, and programs to assist future development of educational facilities, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities, law enforcement and fire protection facilities, libraries, and other governmental facilities that are necessary or desirable to meet the projected needs of the municipality.

j. Objectives, policies, and programs to identify characteristics and qualities that make the municipality unique and that are important to the municipality's heritage and quality of life.

k. Objectives, policies, and programs that identify the natural and other hazards that

have the greatest likelihood of impacting the municipality or that pose a risk of catastrophic damage as such hazards relate to land use and development decisions, as well as the steps necessary to mitigate risk after considering the local hazard mitigation plan approved by the federal emergency management agency.

l. Objectives, policies, and programs for joint planning and joint decision making with other municipalities or governmental entities, including school districts and drainage districts, for siting and constructing public facilities and sharing public services. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may identify existing or potential conflicts between the municipality and other local governments related to future development of the municipality and may include recommendations for resolving such conflicts. The comprehensive plan or land development regulations may also identify opportunities to collaborate and partner with neighboring jurisdictions and other entities in the region for projects of mutual interest.

m. A compilation of programs and specific actions necessary to implement any provision of the comprehensive plan, including changes to any applicable land development regulations, official maps, or subdivision ordinances.

3. A municipality's comprehensive plan developed using the guidelines under this section shall address prevention and mitigation of, response to, and recovery from a catastrophic flood.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §18
Referred to in §16.194A, 335.5, 414.3

CHAPTER 18C

RESERVED

SUBTITLE 8

PERSONNEL

CHAPTER 19

RESERVED

CHAPTER 19A

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 145, §291; see chapter 8A, subchapter IV

CHAPTER 19B

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Referred to in §8.6

19B.1	Definitions.	19B.7	State contracts and services — state-assisted programs — responsibilities of department of management — regents.
19B.2	Equal opportunity in state employment — affirmative action.	19B.8	Sanctions.
19B.3	Administrative responsibilities of department of administrative services and board of regents.	19B.9	and 19B.10 Reserved.
19B.4	State agency affirmative action plans — programs.	19B.11	School districts, area education agencies, and community colleges — duties of director of department of education.
19B.5	Annual reports.	19B.12	Sexual harassment prohibited.
19B.6	Responsibilities of department of administrative services and department of management — affirmative action.		

19B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Affirmative action" means action appropriate to overcome the effects of past or present practices, policies, or other barriers to equal employment opportunity.
2. "State agency" means an office, bureau, division, department, board, or commission in the executive branch of state government.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §220

Referred to in §19B.6

19B.2 Equal opportunity in state employment — affirmative action.

It is the policy of this state to provide equal opportunity in state employment to all persons. An individual shall not be denied equal access to state employment opportunities because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or physical or mental disability. It also is the policy of this state to apply affirmative action measures to correct deficiencies in the state employment system where those remedies are appropriate. This policy shall be construed broadly to effectuate its purposes.

It is the policy of this state to permit special appointments by bypassing the usual testing procedures for any applicant for whom the division of vocational rehabilitation services of the department of education or the department for the blind has certified the applicant's

disability and competence to perform the job. The department of administrative services, in cooperation with the department for the blind and the division of vocational rehabilitation services, shall develop appropriate certification procedures. This paragraph should not be interpreted to bar promotional opportunities for persons who are blind or persons with physical or mental disabilities. If this paragraph conflicts with any other provisions of this chapter, the provisions of this paragraph govern.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §221; 94 Acts, ch 1109, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286
Referred to in §19B.6

19B.3 Administrative responsibilities of department of administrative services and board of regents.

1. The department of administrative services is responsible for the administration and promotion of equal opportunity and affirmative action efforts in the recruitment, appointment, assignment, and advancement of personnel by all state agencies except the state board of regents and the institutions under its jurisdiction. In carrying out this responsibility the department shall do all of the following with respect to state agencies other than the state board of regents and its institutions:

- a. Designate a position as the state affirmative action administrator.
- b. Propose affirmative action standards applicable to each state agency based on the population of the community in which the agency functions, the population served by the agency, or the persons that can be reasonably recruited.
- c. Gather data necessary to maintain an ongoing assessment of affirmative action efforts in state agencies.
- d. Monitor accomplishments with respect to affirmative action remedies identified in affirmative action plans of state agencies.
- e. Conduct studies of preemployment and postemployment processes in order to evaluate employment practices and develop improved methods of dealing with all employment issues related to equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.
- f. Establish a state recruitment coordinating committee to assist in addressing affirmative action recruitment needs, with members appointed by the director of the department of administrative services.
- g. Address equal opportunity and affirmative action training needs of all state agencies by:
 - (1) Providing appropriate training for managers and supervisors.
 - (2) Insuring that all state agencies make training available for all staff members whose duties relate to personnel administration.
 - (3) Investigating means for training in the area of career development.
- h. Coordinate and develop equal employment opportunity reports, including the initiation of the processes necessary for the completion of the annual EEO-4 report required by the federal equal employment opportunity commission.
- i. Address equal opportunity and affirmative action policies with respect to employee benefits and leaves of absence.
- j. Adopt equal employment opportunity and affirmative action rules in accordance with chapter 17A.

2. The state board of regents is responsible for the administration and promotion of equal opportunity and affirmative action efforts in the recruitment, appointment, assignment, and advancement of personnel by the board and the institutions under its jurisdiction. In carrying out this responsibility the board shall do all of the following with respect to the board and its institutions:

- a. Designate a position as the regents' affirmative action coordinator.
- b. Propose affirmative action standards applicable to the board and each institution under its jurisdiction.
- c. Gather data necessary to maintain an ongoing assessment of affirmative action efforts.
- d. Monitor accomplishments with respect to affirmative action remedies identified in affirmative action plans.
- e. Conduct studies of preemployment and postemployment processes in order to evaluate

employment practices and develop improved methods of dealing with all employment issues related to equal employment opportunity and affirmative action.

f. Establish an equal employment committee to assist in addressing affirmative action needs, including recruitment.

g. Address equal opportunity and affirmative action training needs by:

(1) Providing appropriate training for managers and supervisors.

(2) Insuring that the board and its institutions make training available for all staff members whose duties relate to personnel administration.

(3) Investigating means for training in the area of career development.

h. Require development of equal employment opportunity reports, including the initiation of the processes necessary for the completion of reports required by the federal equal employment opportunity commission.

i. Address equal opportunity and affirmative action policies with respect to employee benefits and leaves of absence.

j. Adopt equal employment opportunity and affirmative action rules in accordance with chapter 17A.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §222; 2000 Acts, ch 1095, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §19B.6

19B.4 State agency affirmative action plans — programs.

1. Each state agency, including the state board of regents and its institutions, shall annually prepare an affirmative action plan. State agencies other than the state board of regents and its institutions shall submit their plans to the department of administrative services by July 31 each year. Institutions under the jurisdiction of the state board of regents shall submit their plans to that board between December 15 and December 31 each year. Each plan shall contain a clear and unambiguous written program containing goals and time specifications related to personnel administration.

2. Each state agency, including the state board of regents and its institutions, shall conduct programs of job orientation and provide organizational structure and training for upward mobility of employees. Emphasis shall be placed upon fair practices in employment.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §223; 90 Acts, ch 1075, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §19B.6

19B.5 Annual reports.

1. The head of each state agency other than the state board of regents and its institutions is personally responsible for submitting by July 31 an annual report of the affirmative action accomplishments of that agency to the department of administrative services.

2. The department of administrative services shall submit a report on the condition of affirmative action, diversity, and multicultural programs in state agencies covered by subsection 1 by September 30 of each year to the governor and the general assembly.

3. The state board of regents shall submit an annual report of the affirmative action, diversity, and multicultural accomplishments of the board and its institutions by January 31 of each year to the general assembly. The report shall include information identifying funding sources and itemized costs, including administrative costs, for these programs.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §224; 90 Acts, ch 1075, §2; 95 Acts, ch 162, §8; 2001 Acts, ch 147, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §142, 286

Referred to in §8A.111, 19B.6

19B.6 Responsibilities of department of administrative services and department of management — affirmative action.

The department of administrative services shall oversee the implementation of sections 19B.1 through 19B.5 and shall work with the governor to ensure compliance with those sections, including the attainment of affirmative action goals and timetables, by all state agencies, excluding the state board of regents and its institutions. The department of management shall oversee the implementation of sections 19B.1 through 19B.5 and shall

work with the governor to ensure compliance with those sections, including the attainment of affirmative action goals and timetables, by the state board of regents and its institutions.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §225; 2001 Acts, ch 147, §4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

19B.7 State contracts and services — state-assisted programs — responsibilities of department of management — regents.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, the department of management is responsible for the administration and promotion of equal opportunity in all state contracts and services and the prohibition of discriminatory and unfair practices within any program receiving or benefiting from state financial assistance in whole or in part. In carrying out these responsibilities the department of management shall:

a. Establish for all state agencies a contract compliance policy, applicable to state contracts and services and to programs receiving or benefiting from state financial assistance, to assure:

(1) The equitable provision of services within state programs.

(2) The utilization of minority, women's, and disadvantaged business enterprises as sources of supplies, equipment, construction, and services.

(3) Nondiscrimination in employment by state contractors and subcontractors.

b. Adopt administrative rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement the contract compliance policy.

c. Monitor the actions of state agencies to ensure compliance.

d. Report results under the contract compliance policy to the governor and the general assembly on an annual basis. Any information reported by the department of administrative services to the economic development authority pursuant to section 15.108 shall not be required to be part of the report under this paragraph. The report shall detail specific efforts to promote equal opportunity through state contracts and services and efforts to promote, develop, and stimulate the utilization of minority, women's, and disadvantaged business enterprises in programs receiving or benefiting from state financial assistance.

e. Do other acts necessary to carry out the contract compliance policy described in this section.

2. The state board of regents is responsible for administering the provisions of this section for the institutions under its jurisdiction.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §226; 2007 Acts, ch 207, §9, 18; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

19B.8 Sanctions.

The department of management may impose appropriate sanctions on individual state agencies, including the state board of regents and its institutions, and upon a community college, area education agency, or school district, in order to ensure compliance with state programs emphasizing equal opportunity through affirmative action, contract compliance policies, and requirements for procurement goals for targeted small businesses.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §227; 92 Acts, ch 1212, §1

19B.9 and 19B.10 Reserved.

19B.11 School districts, area education agencies, and community colleges — duties of director of department of education.

1. It is the policy of this state to provide equal opportunity in school district, area education agency, and community college employment to all persons. An individual shall not be denied equal access to school district, area education agency, or community college employment opportunities because of race, creed, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or physical or mental disability. It also is the policy of this state to apply affirmative action measures to correct deficiencies in school district, area education agency, and community college employment systems where those remedies are appropriate. This policy shall be construed broadly to effectuate its purposes.

2. The director of the department of education shall actively promote fair employment practices for all school district, area education agency, and community college employees

and the state board of education shall adopt rules requiring specific steps by school districts, area education agencies, and community colleges to accomplish the goals of equal employment opportunity and affirmative action in the recruitment, appointment, assignment, and advancement of personnel. Each school district, area education agency, and community college shall be required to develop affirmative action standards which are based on the population of the community in which it functions, the student population served, or the persons who can be reasonably recruited. The director of education shall consult with the department of administrative services in the performance of duties under this section.

3. Each school district, area education agency, and community college in the state shall submit to the director of the department of education an annual report of the accomplishments and programs of the district, agency, or community college in carrying out its duties under this section. The report shall be submitted between December 15 and December 31 each year. The director shall prescribe the form and content of the report.

4. The director of the department of education shall prepare a compilation of the reports required by subsection 3 and shall submit this compilation, together with a report of the director's accomplishments and programs pursuant to this section, to the department of management by January 31 of each year.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §228; 88 Acts, ch 1284, §42; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §121; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

19B.12 Sexual harassment prohibited.

A state employee shall not sexually harass another state employee, a person in the care or custody of the state employee or a state institution, or a person attending a state educational institution. This section applies to full-time, part-time, or temporary employees, to inpatients and outpatients, and to full-time or part-time students.

1. An employee in a supervisory position shall not threaten or insinuate, explicitly or implicitly, that another employee's refusal to submit to sexual advances will adversely affect the employee's employment, evaluation, salary advancement, job assignments, or other terms, conditions, or privileges of employment.

2. An employee shall not discriminate against another state employee, a person in the care or custody of the employee or a state institution, or a person attending a state educational institution based on sex or create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment in a state work, educational, or correctional situation.

3. *a.* As used in this section, "*sexual harassment*" means persistent, repetitive, or highly egregious conduct directed at a specific individual or group of individuals that a reasonable person would interpret as intentional harassment of a sexual nature, taking into consideration the full context in which the conduct occurs, which conduct threatens to impair the ability of a person to perform the duties of employment, or otherwise function normally within an institution responsible for the person's care, rehabilitation, education, or training.

b. "*Sexual harassment*" may include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) Unsolicited sexual advances by a person toward another person who has clearly communicated the other person's desire not to be the subject of those advances.

(2) Sexual advances or propositions made by a person having superior authority toward another person within the workplace or institution.

(3) Instances of offensive sexual remarks or speech or graphic sexual displays directed at a person in the workplace or institution, who has clearly communicated the person's objection to that conduct, and where the person is not free to avoid that conduct due to the requirements of the employment or the confines or operations of the institution.

(4) Dress requirements that bear no relation to the person's employment responsibilities or institutional status.

4. The department of administrative services for all state agencies, and the state board of regents for its institutions, shall adopt rules and appropriate internal, confidential grievance procedures to implement this section, and shall adopt procedures for determining violations of this section and for ordering appropriate dispositions that may include, but are not limited to, discharge, suspension, or reduction in rank or grade as defined in section 8A.413, subsection 18.

5. The department of administrative services shall develop for all state agencies, and all state agencies shall distribute at the time of hiring or orientation, a guide for employees that describes the applicable sexual harassment prohibitions and grievance, violation, and disposition procedures.

6. The state board of regents shall develop, and direct the institutions under its control to distribute at the time of hiring, registration, admission, or orientation, a guide for employees, students, and patients that describes the applicable sexual harassment prohibitions and grievance, violation, and disposition procedures.

7. This section does not supersede a provision of a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under chapter 20, or the grievance procedures provisions of chapter 20.

8. This section does not supersede the remedies provided under chapter 216.

92 Acts, ch 1086, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §143, 286; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §98

Referred to in §2.11, 2.42, 602.1401

CHAPTER 20

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS (COLLECTIVE BARGAINING)

Referred to in §1C.2, 2.40, 8.56, 8.58, 8A.402, 8A.411, 8A.413, 8D.3, 12.9, 13.13, 13.22, 13.34, 15.106C, 19B.12, 21.9, 28J.7, 70A.19, 70A.20, 70A.23, 70A.37, 80.8, 80.15, 99G.10, 173.1, 235E.2, 256F.4, 260C.18D, 261E.9, 262.9, 273.12, 279.10, 279.13, 279.14, 284.3, 284.3A, 284.4, 284.8, 284.11, 284.13, 331.324, 400.8A, 411.39, 602.1401, 602.11108, 905.4

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20.1 Public policy.

1. The general assembly declares that it is the public policy of the state to promote harmonious and cooperative relationships between government and its employees by permitting public employees to organize and bargain collectively; to protect the citizens of this state by assuring effective and orderly operations of government in providing for their health, safety, and welfare; to prohibit and prevent all strikes by public employees; and to protect the rights of public employees to join or refuse to join, and to participate in or refuse to participate in, employee organizations.

2. The general assembly declares that the purposes of the public employment relations board established by this chapter are to implement the provisions of this chapter and adjudicate and conciliate employment-related cases involving the state of Iowa and other public employers and employee organizations. For these purposes the powers and duties of the board include but are not limited to the following:

- a. Determining appropriate bargaining units and conducting representation elections.
- b. Adjudicating prohibited practice complaints including the exercise of exclusive original

jurisdiction over all claims alleging the breach of the duty of fair representation imposed by section 20.17.

c. Fashioning appropriate remedial relief for violations of this chapter, including but not limited to the reinstatement of employees with or without back pay and benefits.

d. Adjudicating and serving as arbitrators regarding state merit system grievances and, upon joint request, grievances arising under collective bargaining agreements between public employers and certified employee organizations.

e. Providing mediators and arbitrators to resolve impasses in negotiations.

f. Collecting and disseminating information concerning the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of public employees.

g. Preparing legal briefs and presenting oral arguments in the district court, the court of appeals, and the supreme court in cases affecting the board.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.1]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §39, 58; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §229; 87 Acts, ch 19, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1037, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §1, 2

State merit system, see chapter 8A, subchapter IV

20.2 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Public Employment Relations Act*”.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.2]

20.3 Definitions.

When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Arbitration*” means the procedure whereby the parties involved in an impasse submit their differences to a third party for a final and binding decision or as provided in this chapter.

2. “*Board*” means the public employment relations board established under section 20.5.

3. “*Confidential employee*” means any public employee who works in the personnel offices of a public employer or who has access to information subject to use by the public employer in negotiating or who works in a close continuing working relationship with public officers or representatives associated with negotiating on behalf of the public employer.

“*Confidential employee*” also includes the personal secretary of any of the following: Any elected official or person appointed to fill a vacancy in an elective office, member of any board or commission, the administrative officer, director, or chief executive officer of a public employer or major division thereof, or the deputy or first assistant of any of the foregoing.

4. “*Employee organization*” means an organization of any kind in which public employees participate and which exists for the primary purpose of representing employees in their employment relations.

5. “*Governing body*” means the board, council, or commission, whether elected or appointed, of a political subdivision of this state, including school districts and other special purpose districts, which determines the policies for the operation of the political subdivision.

6. “*Impasse*” means the failure of a public employer and the employee organization to reach agreement in the course of negotiations.

7. “*Mediation*” means assistance by an impartial third party to reconcile an impasse between the public employer and the employee organization through interpretation, suggestion, and advice.

8. “*Professional employee*” means any one of the following:

a. Any employee engaged in work:

(1) Predominantly intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work;

(2) Involving the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance;

(3) Of such a character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time; and

(4) Requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning or a hospital, as distinguished from a general academic

education or from an apprenticeship or from training in the performance of routine mental, manual, or physical processes.

b. Any employee who:

(1) Has completed the courses of specialized intellectual instruction and study described in paragraph “a”, subparagraph 4, of this subsection, and

(2) Is performing related work under the supervision of a professional person to qualify the employee to become a professional employee as defined in paragraph “a” of this subsection.

9. “*Public employee*” means any individual employed by a public employer, except individuals exempted under the provisions of section 20.4.

10. “*Public employer*” means the state of Iowa, its boards, commissions, agencies, departments, and its political subdivisions including school districts and other special purpose districts.

11. “*Strike*” means a public employee’s refusal, in concerted action with others, to report to duty, or a willful absence from the employee’s position, or a stoppage of work by the employee, or the employee’s abstinence in whole or in part from the full, faithful, and proper performance of the duties of employment, for the purpose of inducing, influencing or coercing a change in the conditions, compensation, rights, privileges or obligations of public employment.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.3]

2010 Acts, ch 1165, §3, 4

Referred to in §185.34, 235A.15, 412.2, 602.11108

20.4 Exclusions.

The following public employees shall be excluded from the provisions of this chapter:

1. Elected officials and persons appointed to fill vacancies in elective offices, and members of any board or commission.

2. Representatives of a public employer, including the administrative officer, director or chief executive officer of a public employer or major division thereof as well as the officer’s or director’s deputy, first assistant, and any supervisory employees. “*Supervisory employee*” means any individual having authority in the interest of the public employer to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, reward or discipline other public employees, or the responsibility to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively to recommend such action, if, in connection with the foregoing, exercise of such authority is not of a merely routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgment. All school superintendents, assistant superintendents, principals and assistant principals shall be deemed to be supervisory employees.

3. Confidential employees.

4. Students working as part-time public employees twenty hours per week or less, except graduate or other postgraduate students in preparation for a profession who are engaged in academically related employment as a teaching, research, or service assistant.

5. Temporary public employees employed for a period of four months or less.

6. Commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Iowa national guard.

7. Judicial officers, and confidential, professional, or supervisory employees of the judicial branch.

8. Patients and inmates employed, sentenced or committed to any state or local institution.

9. Persons employed by the state department of justice, except nonsupervisory employees of the consumer advocate division who are employed primarily for the purpose of performing technical analysis of nonlegal issues.

10. Persons employed by the credit union division of the department of commerce.

11. Persons employed by the banking division of the department of commerce.

12. The appointee serving as the coordinator of the office of renewable fuels and coproducts, as provided in section 159A.3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.4]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10012, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §230; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §612; 89 Acts, ch 158, §3; 89 Acts, ch 296, §5; 91 Acts, ch 254, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1119, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §12; 2007 Acts, ch 88, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §5

Referred to in §12.9, 20.3, 279.23

See also §12.9

20.5 Public employment relations board.

1. There is established a board to be known as the “Public Employment Relations Board”.

a. The board shall consist of three members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. In selecting the members of the board, consideration shall be given to their knowledge, ability, and experience in the field of labor-management relations. No more than two members shall be of the same political affiliation, no member shall engage in any political activity while holding office and the members shall devote full time to their duties.

b. The members shall be appointed for staggered terms of four years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19.

c. The member first appointed for a term of four years shall serve as chairperson and each of the member’s successors shall also serve as chairperson.

d. Any vacancy occurring shall be filled in the same manner as regular appointments are made.

2. The board may employ such persons as are necessary for the performance of its functions. Personnel of the board shall be employed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

3. The chairperson and the remaining two members shall be compensated as provided in section 7E.6, subsection 5. Members of the board and employees of the board shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses and salaries shall be paid from appropriations for such purposes and the board shall be subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.5]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §144; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §82; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §5

Referred to in §20.3

Confirmation, see §2.32

20.6 General powers and duties of the board.

The board shall:

1. Interpret, apply, and administer the provisions of this chapter.

2. Collect, for public employers other than the state and its boards, commissions, departments, and agencies, data and conduct studies relating to wages, hours, benefits and other terms and conditions of public employment and make the same available to any interested person or organization.

3. Establish minimum qualifications for arbitrators and mediators, establish procedures for appointing, maintaining, and removing from a list persons representative of the public to be available to serve as arbitrators and mediators, and establish compensation rates for arbitrators and mediators.

4. Hold hearings and administer oaths, examine witnesses and documents, take testimony and receive evidence, issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of records, and delegate such power to a member of the board, persons appointed or employed by the board, including administrative law judges, or administrative law judges employed by the division of administrative hearings created by section 10A.801, for the performance of its functions. The board may petition the district court at the seat of government or of the county where a hearing is held to enforce a board order compelling the attendance of witnesses and production of records.

5. Adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A as it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.6]

88 Acts, ch 1109, §5; 91 Acts, ch 174, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §28, 46; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §6

Personnel appeals, see §8A.415

Appeals of adverse employment actions against whistleblowers, see §70A.28

20.7 Public employer rights.

Public employers shall have, in addition to all powers, duties, and rights established by constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, charter, or special act, the exclusive power, duty, and the right to:

1. Direct the work of its public employees.
 2. Hire, promote, demote, transfer, assign and retain public employees in positions within the public agency.
 3. Suspend or discharge public employees for proper cause.
 4. Maintain the efficiency of governmental operations.
 5. Relieve public employees from duties because of lack of work or for other legitimate reasons.
 6. Determine and implement methods, means, assignments and personnel by which the public employer's operations are to be conducted.
 7. Take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the mission of the public employer.
 8. Initiate, prepare, certify and administer its budget.
 9. Exercise all powers and duties granted to the public employer by law.
- [C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.7]

20.8 Public employee rights.

Public employees shall have the right to:

1. Organize, or form, join, or assist any employee organization.
2. Negotiate collectively through representatives of their own choosing.
3. Engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection insofar as any such activity is not prohibited by this chapter or any other law of the state.
4. Refuse to join or participate in the activities of employee organizations, including the payment of any dues, fees or assessments or service fees of any type.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.8]

Referred to in §20.10

20.9 Scope of negotiations.

The public employer and the employee organization shall meet at reasonable times, including meetings reasonably in advance of the public employer's budget-making process, to negotiate in good faith with respect to wages, hours, vacations, insurance, holidays, leaves of absence, shift differentials, overtime compensation, supplemental pay, seniority, transfer procedures, job classifications, health and safety matters, evaluation procedures, procedures for staff reduction, in-service training and other matters mutually agreed upon. Negotiations shall also include terms authorizing dues checkoff for members of the employee organization and grievance procedures for resolving any questions arising under the agreement, which shall be embodied in a written agreement and signed by the parties. If an agreement provides for dues checkoff, a member's dues may be checked off only upon the member's written request and the member may terminate the dues checkoff at any time by giving thirty days' written notice. Such obligation to negotiate in good faith does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or make a concession.

Nothing in this section shall diminish the authority and power of the department of administrative services, board of regents' merit system, Iowa public broadcasting board's merit system, or any civil service commission established by constitutional provision, statute, charter or special act to recruit employees, prepare, conduct and grade examinations, rate candidates in order of their relative scores for certification for appointment or promotion or

for other matters of classification, reclassification or appeal rights in the classified service of the public employer served.

All retirement systems shall be excluded from the scope of negotiations.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.9]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §20.10, 20.17, 21.9, 70A.19, 70A.30, 284.3A, 412.2

Dues checkoff for state employees, see §70A.19

20.10 Prohibited practices.

1. It shall be a prohibited practice for any public employer, public employee, or employee organization to refuse to negotiate in good faith with respect to the scope of negotiations as defined in section 20.9.

2. It shall be a prohibited practice for a public employer or the employer's designated representative to:

a. Interfere with, restrain or coerce public employees in the exercise of rights granted by this chapter.

b. Dominate or interfere in the administration of any employee organization.

c. Encourage or discourage membership in any employee organization, committee or association by discrimination in hiring, tenure, or other terms or conditions of employment.

d. Discharge or discriminate against a public employee because the employee has filed an affidavit, petition or complaint or given any information or testimony under this chapter, or because the employee has formed, joined or chosen to be represented by any employee organization.

e. Refuse to negotiate collectively with representatives of certified employee organizations as required in this chapter.

f. Deny the rights accompanying certification granted in this chapter.

g. Refuse to participate in good faith in any agreed upon impasse procedures or those set forth in this chapter.

h. Engage in a lockout.

3. It shall be a prohibited practice for public employees or an employee organization or for any person, union or organization or their agents to:

a. Interfere with, restrain, coerce or harass any public employee with respect to any of the employee's rights under this chapter or in order to prevent or discourage the employee's exercise of any such right, including, without limitation, all rights under section 20.8.

b. Interfere, restrain, or coerce a public employer with respect to rights granted in this chapter or with respect to selecting a representative for the purposes of negotiating collectively or the adjustment of grievances.

c. Refuse to bargain collectively with a public employer as required in this chapter.

d. Refuse to participate in good faith in any agreed upon impasse procedures or those set forth in this chapter.

e. Violate section 20.12.

f. Violate the provisions of sections 732.1 to 732.3, which are hereby made applicable to public employers, public employees, and employee organizations.

g. Picket in a manner which interferes with ingress and egress to the facilities of the public employer.

h. Engage in, initiate, sponsor or support any picketing that is performed in support of a strike, work stoppage, boycott or slowdown against a public employer.

i. Picket for any unlawful purpose.

4. The expressing of any views, argument or opinion, or the dissemination thereof, whether orally or in written, printed, graphic, or visual form, shall not constitute or be evidence of any prohibited practice under any of the provisions of this chapter, if such expression contains no threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefit.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.10]

2010 Acts, ch 1165, §7 – 13

Referred to in §20.11, 279.19

20.11 Prohibited practice violations.

1. Proceedings against a party alleging a violation of section 20.10 shall be commenced by filing a complaint with the board within ninety days of the alleged violation, causing a copy of the complaint to be served upon the accused party. The accused party shall have ten days within which to file a written answer to the complaint. However, the board may conduct a preliminary investigation of the alleged violation, and if the board determines that the complaint has no basis in fact, the board may dismiss the complaint. The board shall promptly thereafter set a time and place for hearing in the county where the alleged violation occurred, provided, however, that the presiding officer may conduct the hearing through the use of technology from a remote location. The parties shall be permitted to be represented by counsel, summon witnesses, and request the board to subpoena witnesses on the requester's behalf. Compliance with the technical rules of pleading and evidence shall not be required.

2. The board may designate one of its members, an administrative law judge, or any other qualified person employed by the board to serve as the presiding officer at the hearing. The presiding officer has the powers as may be exercised by the board for conducting the hearing and shall follow the procedures adopted by the board for conducting the hearing. The proposed decision of the presiding officer may be appealed to the board, or reviewed on motion of the board, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 17A.

3. The board shall appoint a certified shorthand reporter to report the proceedings and the board shall fix the reasonable amount of compensation for such service, and for any transcript requested by the board, which amounts shall be taxed as other costs.

4. The board shall file its findings of fact and conclusions of law within sixty days of the close of any hearing, receipt of the transcript, or submission of any briefs. If the board finds that the party accused has committed a prohibited practice, the board may, within thirty days of its decision, enter into a consent order with the party to discontinue the practice, or after the thirty days following the decision may petition the district court for injunctive relief pursuant to rules of civil procedure 1.1501 to 1.1511.

5. The board's review of proposed decisions and the rehearing or judicial review of final decisions is governed by the provisions of chapter 17A.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.11]

88 Acts, ch 1109, §6; 89 Acts, ch 296, §6, 7; 91 Acts, ch 174, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §14

20.12 Strikes prohibited.

1. It shall be unlawful for any public employee or any employee organization, directly or indirectly, to induce, instigate, encourage, authorize, ratify or participate in a strike against any public employer.

2. It shall be unlawful for any public employer to authorize, consent to, or condone a strike; or to pay or agree to pay any public employee for any day in which the employee participates in a strike; or to pay or agree to pay any increase in compensation or benefits to any public employee in response to or as a result of any strike or any act which violates subsection 1. It shall be unlawful for any official, director, or representative of any public employer to authorize, ratify or participate in any violation of this subsection. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent new or renewed bargaining and agreement within the scope of negotiations as defined by this chapter, at any time after such violation of subsection 1 has ceased; but it shall be unlawful for any public employer or employee organization to bargain at any time regarding suspension or modification of any penalty provided in this section or regarding any request by the public employer to a court for such suspension or modification.

3. In the event of any violation or imminently threatened violation of subsection 1 or 2, any citizen domiciled within the jurisdictional boundaries of the public employer may petition the district court for the county in which the violation occurs or the district court for Polk county for an injunction restraining such violation or imminently threatened violation. Rules of civil procedure 1.1501 to 1.1511 regarding injunctions shall apply. However, the court shall grant a temporary injunction if it appears to the court that a violation has occurred or is imminently threatened; the plaintiff need not show that the violation or threatened violation would greatly or irreparably injure the plaintiff; and no bond shall be required of the plaintiff unless the court determines that a bond is necessary in the public interest. Failure

to comply with any temporary or permanent injunction granted pursuant to this section shall constitute a contempt punishable pursuant to chapter 665. The punishment shall not exceed five hundred dollars for an individual, or ten thousand dollars for an employee organization or public employer, for each day during which the failure to comply continues, or imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. An individual or an employee organization which makes an active good faith effort to comply fully with the injunction shall not be deemed to be in contempt.

4. If a public employee is held to be in contempt of court for failure to comply with an injunction pursuant to this section, or is convicted of violating this section, the employee shall be ineligible for any employment by the same public employer for a period of twelve months. The employee's public employer shall immediately discharge the employee, but upon the employee's request the court shall stay the discharge to permit further judicial proceedings.

5. If an employee organization or any of its officers is held to be in contempt of court for failure to comply with an injunction pursuant to this section, or is convicted of violating this section, the employee organization shall be immediately decertified, shall cease to represent the bargaining unit, shall cease to receive any dues by checkoff, and may again be certified only after twelve months have elapsed from the effective date of decertification and only after a new compliance with section 20.14. The penalties provided in this section may be suspended or modified by the court, but only upon request of the public employer and only if the court determines the suspension or modification is in the public interest.

6. Each of the remedies and penalties provided by this section is separate and several, and is in addition to any other legal or equitable remedy or penalty.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.12]

Referred to in §20.10

20.13 Bargaining unit determination.

1. Board determination of an appropriate bargaining unit shall be upon petition filed by a public employer, public employee, or employee organization.

2. Within thirty days of receipt of a petition, the board shall conduct a public hearing, receive written or oral testimony, and promptly thereafter file an order defining the appropriate bargaining unit. In defining the unit, the board shall take into consideration, along with other relevant factors, the principles of efficient administration of government, the existence of a community of interest among public employees, the history and extent of public employee organization, geographical location, and the recommendations of the parties involved.

3. Appeals from such order shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 17A.

4. Professional and nonprofessional employees shall not be included in the same bargaining unit unless a majority of both agree.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.13]

2010 Acts, ch 1165, §15

Referred to in §20.14

20.14 Bargaining representative determination.

1. Board certification of an employee organization as the exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit shall be upon a petition filed with the board by a public employer, public employee, or an employee organization and an election conducted pursuant to section 20.15.

2. The petition of an employee organization shall allege that:

a. The employee organization has submitted a request to a public employer to bargain collectively on behalf of a designated group of public employees.

b. The petition is accompanied by written evidence that thirty percent of such public employees are members of the employee organization or have authorized it to represent them for the purposes of collective bargaining.

3. The petition of a public employee shall allege that an employee organization which has been certified as the bargaining representative does not represent a majority of such public

employees and that the petitioners do not want to be represented by an employee organization or seek certification of an employee organization.

4. The petition of a public employer shall allege that it has received a request to bargain from an employee organization which has not been certified as the bargaining representative of the public employees in an appropriate bargaining unit.

5. The board shall investigate the allegations of any petition and shall give reasonable notice of the receipt of such a petition to all public employees, employee organizations and public employers named or described in such petitions or interested in the representation questioned. The board shall thereafter call an election under section 20.15, unless:

a. It finds that less than thirty percent of the public employees in the unit appropriate for collective bargaining support the petition for decertification or for certification.

b. The appropriate bargaining unit has not been determined pursuant to section 20.13.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.14]

2010 Acts, ch 1165, §16, 17

Referred to in §20.12, 20.15

20.15 Elections.

1. Upon the filing of a petition for certification of an employee organization, the board shall submit a question to the public employees at an election in the bargaining unit found appropriate by the board. The question on the ballot shall permit the public employees to vote for no bargaining representation or for any employee organization which has petitioned for certification or which has presented proof satisfactory to the board of support of ten percent or more of the public employees in the appropriate unit.

2. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is for no bargaining representation, the public employees in the bargaining unit found appropriate by the board shall not be represented by an employee organization. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is for a listed employee organization, then that employee organization shall represent the public employees in the bargaining unit found appropriate by the board.

3. If none of the choices on the ballot receive the vote of a majority of the public employees voting, the board shall conduct a runoff election among the two choices receiving the greatest number of votes.

4. Upon written objections filed by any party to the election within ten days after notice of the results of the election, if the board finds that misconduct or other circumstances prevented the public employees eligible to vote from freely expressing their preferences, the board may invalidate the election and hold a second election for the public employees.

5. Upon completion of a valid election in which the majority choice of the employees voting is determined, the board shall certify the results of the election and shall give reasonable notice of the order to all employee organizations listed on the ballot, the public employers, and the public employees in the appropriate bargaining unit.

6. a. A petition for certification as exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit shall not be considered by the board for a period of one year from the date of the noncertification of an employee organization as the exclusive bargaining representative of that bargaining unit following a certification election. A petition for certification as the exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit shall also not be considered by the board if the bargaining unit is at that time represented by a certified exclusive bargaining representative.

b. A petition for the decertification of the exclusive bargaining representative of a bargaining unit shall not be considered by the board for a period of one year from the date of its certification, or within one year of its continued certification following a decertification election, or during the duration of a collective bargaining agreement which, for purposes of this section, shall be deemed not to exceed two years. However, if a petition for decertification is filed during the duration of a collective bargaining agreement, the board shall award an election under this section not more than one hundred eighty days and not less than one hundred fifty days prior to the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement. If an employee organization is decertified, the board may receive petitions under section 20.14, provided that no such petition and no election conducted pursuant to

such petition within one year from decertification shall include as a party the decertified employee organization.

c. A collective bargaining agreement with the state, its boards, commissions, departments, and agencies shall be for two years and the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement or arbitrator's award affecting state employees shall not provide for renegotiations which would require the refinancing of salary and fringe benefits for the second year of the term of the agreement, except as provided in section 20.17, subsection 6, and the effective date of any such agreement shall be July 1 of odd-numbered years, provided that if an exclusive bargaining representative is certified on a date which will prevent the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement prior to July 1 of odd-numbered years for a period of two years, the certified collective bargaining representative may negotiate a one-year contract with the public employer which shall be effective from July 1 of the even-numbered year to July 1 of the succeeding odd-numbered year when new contracts shall become effective.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.15]

2010 Acts, ch 1165, §18

Referred to in §20.14, 602.1401

20.16 Duty to bargain.

Upon the receipt by a public employer of a request from an employee organization to bargain on behalf of public employees, the duty to engage in collective bargaining shall arise if the employee organization has been certified by the board as the exclusive bargaining representative for the public employees in that bargaining unit.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.16]

20.17 Procedures.

1. The employee organization certified as the bargaining representative shall be the exclusive representative of all public employees in the bargaining unit and shall represent all public employees fairly. However, any public employee may meet and adjust individual complaints with a public employer. To sustain a claim that a certified employee organization has committed a prohibited practice by breaching its duty of fair representation, a public employee must establish by a preponderance of the evidence action or inaction by the organization which was arbitrary, discriminatory, or in bad faith.

2. The employee organization and the public employer may designate any individual as its representative to engage in collective bargaining negotiations.

3. Negotiating sessions, strategy meetings of public employers, mediation, and the deliberative process of arbitrators shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 21. However, the employee organization shall present its initial bargaining position to the public employer at the first bargaining session. The public employer shall present its initial bargaining position to the employee organization at the second bargaining session, which shall be held no later than two weeks following the first bargaining session. Both sessions shall be open to the public and subject to the provisions of chapter 21. Parties who by agreement are utilizing a cooperative alternative bargaining process may exchange their respective initial interest statements in lieu of initial bargaining positions at these open sessions. Hearings conducted by arbitrators shall be open to the public.

4. The terms of a proposed collective bargaining agreement shall be made available to the public by the public employer and reasonable notice shall be given to the public employees by the employee organization prior to a ratification election. The collective bargaining agreement shall become effective only if ratified by a majority of those voting by secret ballot.

5. Terms of any collective bargaining agreement may be enforced by a civil action in the district court of the county in which the agreement was made upon the initiative of either party.

6. A collective bargaining agreement or arbitrator's award shall not be valid or enforceable if its implementation would be inconsistent with any statutory limitation on the public employer's funds, spending or budget or would substantially impair or limit the performance of any statutory duty by the public employer. A collective bargaining

agreement or arbitrator's award may provide for benefits conditional upon specified funds to be obtained by the public employer, but the agreement shall provide either for automatic reduction of such conditional benefits or for additional bargaining if the funds are not obtained or if a lesser amount is obtained.

7. If agreed to by the parties nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit supplementary bargaining on behalf of public employees in a part of the bargaining unit concerning matters uniquely affecting those public employees or cooperation and coordination of bargaining between two or more bargaining units.

8. The salaries of all public employees of the state under a merit system and all other fringe benefits which are granted to all public employees of the state shall be negotiated with the governor or the governor's designee on a statewide basis, except those benefits which are not subject to negotiations pursuant to the provisions of section 20.9.

9. A public employee or any employee organization shall not negotiate or attempt to negotiate directly with a member of the governing board of a public employer if the public employer has appointed or authorized a bargaining representative for the purpose of bargaining with the public employees or their representative, unless the member of the governing board is the designated bargaining representative of the public employer.

10. The negotiation of a proposed collective bargaining agreement by representatives of a state public employer and a state employee organization shall be complete not later than March 15 of the year when the agreement is to become effective. The board shall provide, by rule, a date on which any impasse item must be submitted to binding arbitration and for such other procedures as deemed necessary to provide for the completion of negotiations of proposed state collective bargaining agreements not later than March 15. The date selected for the mandatory submission of impasse items to binding arbitration shall be sufficiently in advance of March 15 to ensure that the arbitrator's award can be reasonably made before March 15.

11. *a.* In the absence of an impasse agreement negotiated pursuant to section 20.19 which provides for a different completion date, public employees represented by a certified employee organization who are teachers licensed under chapter 272 and who are employed by a public employer which is a school district or area education agency shall complete the negotiation of a proposed collective bargaining agreement not later than May 31 of the year when the agreement is to become effective. The board shall provide, by rule, a date on which impasse items in such cases must be submitted to binding arbitration and for such other procedures as deemed necessary to provide for the completion of negotiations of proposed collective bargaining agreements not later than May 31. The date selected for the mandatory submission of impasse items to binding arbitration in such cases shall be sufficiently in advance of May 31 to ensure that the arbitrator's award can be reasonably made by May 31.

b. In the absence of an impasse agreement negotiated pursuant to section 20.19 which provides for a different completion date, public employees represented by a certified employee organization who are employed by a public employer which is a community college shall complete the negotiation of a proposed collective bargaining agreement not later than May 31 of the year when the agreement is to become effective. The board shall provide, by rule, a date on which impasse items in such cases must be submitted to binding arbitration and for such other procedures as deemed necessary to provide for the completion of negotiations of proposed collective bargaining agreements not later than May 31. The date selected for the mandatory submission of impasse items to binding arbitration in such cases shall be sufficiently in advance of May 31 to ensure that the arbitrator's award can be reasonably made by May 31.

c. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs "a" and "b", the May 31 deadline may be waived by mutual agreement of the parties to the collective bargaining agreement negotiations.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.17]

89 Acts, ch 296, §8; 90 Acts, ch 1037, §3; 91 Acts, ch 174, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1011, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1212, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1227, §11; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §19 – 22

Referred to in §20.1, 20.15, 20.22, 273.22, 275.33
State merit system, see chapter 8A, subchapter IV

20.18 Grievance procedures.

1. An agreement with an employee organization which is the exclusive representative of public employees in an appropriate unit may provide procedures for the consideration of public employee and employee organization grievances over the interpretation and application of agreements. Negotiated procedures may provide for binding arbitration of public employee and employee organization grievances over the interpretation and application of existing agreements. An arbitrator's decision on a grievance may not change or amend the terms, conditions, or applications of the collective bargaining agreement. Such procedures shall provide for the invoking of arbitration only with the approval of the employee organization in all instances, and in the case of an employee grievance, only with the additional approval of the public employee. The costs of arbitration shall be shared equally by the parties.

2. Public employees of the state or public employees covered by civil service shall follow either the grievance procedures provided in a collective bargaining agreement, or in the event that grievance procedures are not provided, shall follow grievance procedures established pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, or chapter 400, as applicable.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.18]

86 Acts, ch 1118, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §145; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §23

Referred to in §235A.15, 279.19

20.19 Impasse procedures — agreement of parties.

1. As the first step in the performance of their duty to bargain, the public employer and the employee organization shall endeavor to agree upon impasse procedures. Such agreement shall provide for implementation of these impasse procedures not later than one hundred twenty days prior to the certified budget submission date of the public employer. However, if public employees represented by the employee organization are teachers licensed under chapter 272, and the public employer is a school district or area education agency, the agreement shall provide for implementation of impasse procedures not later than one hundred twenty days prior to May 31 of the year when the collective bargaining agreement is to become effective. If the public employer is a community college, the agreement shall provide for implementation of impasse procedures not later than one hundred twenty days prior to May 31 of the year when the collective bargaining agreement is to become effective. If the public employer is not subject to the budget certification requirements of section 24.17 and other applicable sections, the agreement shall provide for implementation of impasse procedures not later than one hundred twenty days prior to the date the next fiscal or budget year of the public employer commences. If the parties fail to agree upon impasse procedures under the provisions of this section, the impasse procedures provided in sections 20.20 to 20.22 shall apply.

2. Parties who by agreement are utilizing a cooperative alternative bargaining process shall, at the outset of such process, agree upon a method and schedule for the completion of impasse procedures should they fail to reach a collective bargaining agreement through the use of such alternative bargaining process.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.19]

91 Acts, ch 174, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1011, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1227, §12; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §107

Referred to in §20.17, 20.20

20.20 Mediation.

In the absence of an impasse agreement negotiated pursuant to section 20.19 or the failure of either party to utilize its procedures, one hundred twenty days prior to the certified budget submission date, or one hundred twenty days prior to May 31 of the year when the collective bargaining agreement is to become effective if public employees represented by the employee organization are teachers licensed under chapter 272 and the public employer is a school district or area education agency, the board shall, upon the request of either party, appoint an impartial and disinterested person to act as mediator. If the public employer is a community college, and in the absence of an impasse agreement negotiated pursuant to section 20.19 or the failure of either party to utilize its procedures, one hundred twenty days prior to May 31 of

the year when the collective bargaining agreement is to become effective, the board, upon the request of either party, shall appoint an impartial and disinterested person to act as mediator. If the public employer is not subject to the budget certification requirements of section 24.17 or other applicable sections and in the absence of an impasse agreement negotiated pursuant to section 20.19, or the failure of either party to utilize its procedures, one hundred twenty days prior to the date the next fiscal or budget year of the public employer commences, the board, upon the request of either party, shall appoint an impartial and disinterested person to act as a mediator. It shall be the function of the mediator to bring the parties together to effectuate a settlement of the dispute, but the mediator may not compel the parties to agree.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.20]

91 Acts, ch 174, §5; 92 Acts, ch 1011, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1227, §13; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §108
Referred to in §20.19

20.21 Fact-finding. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1165, § 31.

20.22 Binding arbitration.

1. If an impasse persists ten days after the mediator has been appointed, the board shall have the power, upon request of either party, to arrange for arbitration, which shall be binding. The request for arbitration shall be in writing and a copy of the request shall be served upon the other party.

2. Each party shall serve its final offer on each of the impasse items upon the other party within four days of the board's receipt of the request for arbitration. The parties may continue to negotiate all offers until an agreement is reached or an award is rendered by the arbitrator. The full costs of arbitration under this section shall be shared equally by the parties to the dispute.

3. The submission of the impasse items to the arbitrator shall be limited to those items upon which the parties have not reached agreement. With respect to each such item, the arbitrator's award shall be restricted to the final offers on each impasse item submitted by the parties to the arbitrator.

4. Upon the filing of the request for arbitration, a list of five arbitrators shall be served upon the parties by the board. Within five days of service of the list, the parties shall determine by lot which party shall remove the first name from the list and the parties shall then alternately remove names from the list until the name of one person remains, who shall become the arbitrator. The parties shall immediately notify the board of their selection and the board shall notify the arbitrator. After consultation with the parties, the arbitrator shall set a time and place for an arbitration hearing.

5. The arbitrator shall at no time engage in an effort to mediate or otherwise settle the dispute in any manner other than that prescribed in this section.

6. From the time the board notifies the arbitrator of the selection of the arbitrator until such time as the arbitrator's selection on each impasse item is made, there shall be no discussion concerning recommendations for settlement of the dispute by the arbitrator with parties other than those who are direct parties to the dispute.

7. The arbitrator shall consider, in addition to any other relevant factors, the following factors:

a. Past collective bargaining contracts between the parties including the bargaining that led up to such contracts.

b. Comparison of wages, hours and conditions of employment of the involved public employees with those of other public employees doing comparable work, giving consideration to factors peculiar to the area and the classifications involved.

c. The interests and welfare of the public, the ability of the public employer to finance economic adjustments and the effect of such adjustments on the normal standard of services.

d. The power of the public employer to levy taxes and appropriate funds for the conduct of its operations.

8. The arbitrator may administer oaths, examine witnesses and documents, take testimony and receive evidence, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of records. The arbitrator may petition the district court at the seat

of government or of the county in which the hearing is held to enforce the order of the arbitrator compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of records.

9. The arbitrator shall select within fifteen days after the hearing the most reasonable offer, in the arbitrator's judgment, of the final offers on each impasse item submitted by the parties.

10. The selections by the arbitrator and items agreed upon by the public employer and the employee organization, shall be deemed to be the collective bargaining agreement between the parties.

11. The determination of the arbitrator shall be final and binding subject to the provisions of section 20.17, subsection 6. The arbitrator shall give written explanation for the arbitrator's selections and inform the parties of the decision.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.22]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1165, §24 – 29

Referred to in §20.19

20.23 Legal actions.

Any employee organization and public employer may sue or be sued as an entity under the provisions of this chapter. Service upon the public employer shall be in accordance with law or the rules of civil procedure. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to make any individual or the individual's assets liable for any judgment against a public employer or an employee organization.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.23]

20.24 Notice and service.

Any notice required under the provisions of this chapter shall be in writing, but service thereof shall be sufficient if mailed by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the last known address of the intended recipient, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. Refusal of restricted certified mail by any party shall be considered service. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, prescribed time periods shall commence from the date of the receipt of the notice. Any party may at any time execute and deliver an acceptance of service in lieu of mailed notice.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.24]

2010 Acts, ch 1165, §30

20.25 Internal conduct of employee organizations.

1. Every employee organization which is certified as a representative of public employees under the provisions of this chapter shall file with the board a registration report, signed by its president or other appropriate officer. The report shall be in a form prescribed by the board and shall be accompanied by two copies of the employee organization's constitution and bylaws. A filing by a national or international employee organization of its constitution and bylaws shall be accepted in lieu of a filing of such documents by each subordinate organization. All changes or amendments to such constitutions and bylaws shall be promptly reported to the board.

2. Every employee organization shall file with the board an annual report and an amended report whenever changes are made. The reports shall be in a form prescribed by the board, and shall provide the following information:

a. The names and addresses of the organization, any parent organization or organizations with which it is affiliated, the principal officers, and all representatives.

b. The name and address of its local agent for service of process.

c. A general description of the public employees the organization represents or seeks to represent.

d. The amounts of the initiation fee and monthly dues members must pay.

e. A pledge, in a form prescribed by the board, that the organization will comply with the laws of the state and that it will accept members without regard to age, race, sex, religion, national origin or physical disability as provided by law.

f. A financial report and audit.

3. The constitution or bylaws of every employee organization shall provide that:

a. Accurate accounts of all income and expenses shall be kept, and annual financial report and audit shall be prepared, such accounts shall be open for inspection by any member of the organization, and loans to officers and agents shall be made only on terms and conditions available to all members.

b. Business or financial interests of its officers and agents, their spouses, minor children, parents or otherwise, that conflict with the fiduciary obligation of such persons to the organization shall be prohibited.

c. Every official or employee of an employee organization who handles funds or other property of the organization, or trust in which an organization is interested, or a subsidiary organization, shall be bonded. The amount, scope, and form of the bond shall be determined by the board.

4. The governing rules of every employee organization shall provide for periodic elections by secret ballot subject to recognized safeguards concerning the equal right of all members to nominate, seek office, and vote in such elections, the right of individual members to participate in the affairs of the organization, and fair and equitable procedures in disciplinary actions.

5. The board shall prescribe rules necessary to govern the establishment and reporting of trusteeships over employee organizations. Establishment of such trusteeships shall be permitted only if the constitution or bylaws of the organization set forth reasonable procedures.

6. An employee organization that has not registered or filed an annual report, or that has failed to comply with other provisions of this chapter, shall not be certified. Certified employee organizations failing to comply with this chapter may have such certification revoked by the board. Prohibitions may be enforced by injunction upon the petition of the board to the district court of the county in which the violation occurs. Complaints of violation of this section shall be filed with the board.

7. Upon the written request of any member of a certified employee organization, the auditor of state may audit the financial records of the certified employee organization.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.25]

20.26 Employee organizations — political contributions.

An employee organization shall not make any direct or indirect contribution out of the funds of the employee organization to any political party or organization or in support of any candidate for elective public office.

Any employee organization which violates the provisions of this section or fails to file any required report or affidavit or files a false report or affidavit shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than two thousand dollars.

Any person who willfully violates this section, or who makes a false statement knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days or shall be subject to both such fine and imprisonment. Each individual required to sign affidavits or reports under this section shall be personally responsible for filing such report or affidavit and for any statement contained therein the individual knows to be false.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit voluntary contributions by individuals to political parties or candidates.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or deny any civil remedy which may exist as a result of action which may violate this section.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.26]

20.27 Conflict with federal aid.

If any provision of this chapter jeopardizes the receipt by the state or any of its political subdivisions of any federal grant-in-aid funds or other federal allotment of money, the provisions of this chapter shall, insofar as the fund is jeopardized, be deemed to be inoperative.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §20.27]

20.28 Inconsistent statutes — effect.

A provision of the Code which is inconsistent with any term or condition of a collective bargaining agreement which is made final under this chapter shall supersede the term or condition of the collective bargaining agreement unless otherwise provided by the general assembly. A provision of a proposed collective bargaining agreement negotiated according to this chapter which conflicts with the Code shall not become a provision of the final collective bargaining agreement until the general assembly has amended the Code to remove the conflict.

[C79, 81, §20.28]

20.29 Filing agreement — public access.

Copies of collective bargaining agreements entered into between the state and the state employees' bargaining representatives and made final under this chapter shall be filed with the secretary of state and be made available to the public at cost.

[C79, 81, §20.29]

20.30 Supervisory member — no reduction before retirement.

A supervisory member of any department or agency employed by the state of Iowa shall not be granted a voluntary reduction to a nonsupervisory rank or grade during the six months preceding retirement of the member. A member of any department or agency employed by the state of Iowa who retires in less than six months after voluntarily requesting and receiving a reduction in rank or grade from a supervisory to a nonsupervisory position shall be ineligible for a benefit to which the member is entitled as a nonsupervisory member but is not entitled as a supervisory member.

The provisions of this section shall be effective during the collective bargaining agreement in effect from July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1981.

[C81, §20.30]

20.31 Mediator privilege.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Mediation*" means a process in which an impartial person attempts to facilitate the resolution of a dispute by promoting voluntary agreement of the parties to the dispute. Mediation shall be deemed to commence upon the mediator's receipt of notice of assignment and shall be deemed to conclude when the dispute is resolved.

b. "*Mediator*" means a member or employee of the board or any other person appointed or requested by the board to assist parties in resolving disputes involving collective bargaining impasses, contested cases, other agency cases, or contract grievances.

2. A mediator shall not be required to testify in any judicial, administrative, or grievance proceeding regarding any matters occurring in the course of a mediation, including any verbal or written communication or behavior, other than facts relating exclusively to the timing or scheduling of mediation. A mediator shall not be required to produce or disclose any documents, including notes, memoranda, or other work product, relating to mediation, other than documents relating exclusively to the timing or scheduling of mediation. This subsection shall not apply in any of the following circumstances:

a. The testimony, production, or disclosure is required by statute.

b. The testimony, production, or disclosure provides evidence of an ongoing or future criminal activity.

c. The testimony, production, or disclosure provides evidence of child abuse as defined in section 232.68, subsection 2.

98 Acts, ch 1062, §7

SUBTITLE 9

RESTRAINTS ON GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER 21

OFFICIAL MEETINGS OPEN TO PUBLIC (OPEN MEETINGS)

Referred to in §7C.13, 13.14, 15.106A, 15.107C, 15E.63, 16.100A, 20.17, 22.7, 28A.9, 28E.6, 28F.13, 28J.28, 28N.2, 49.4, 49.5, 68B.31A, 99G.4, 99G.8, 101C.3, 137.109, 148.7, 161A.47, 183A.5, 185.34, 216A.133A, 237.21, 256F.4, 256H.2, 256I.7, 261E.9, 272C.6, 279.15, 279.24, 279.38, 279.38A, 331.210A, 331.213, 331.234, 331.235, 331.238, 331.248, 331.399, 331.909, 358C.12, 373.3, 441.37A, 455A.20, 480.3, 602.2103, 679C.108

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21.1 Intent — declaration of policy.

This chapter seeks to assure, through a requirement of open meetings of governmental bodies, that the basis and rationale of governmental decisions, as well as those decisions themselves, are easily accessible to the people. Ambiguity in the construction or application of this chapter should be resolved in favor of openness.

[C79, 81, §28A.1]
C85, §21.1

21.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Governmental body*” means:
 - a. A board, council, commission, or other governing body expressly created by the statutes of this state or by executive order.
 - b. A board, council, commission, or other governing body of a political subdivision or tax-supported district in this state.
 - c. A multimembered body formally and directly created by one or more boards, councils, commissions, or other governing bodies subject to paragraphs “a” and “b” of this subsection.
 - d. Those multimembered bodies to which the state board of regents or a president of a university has delegated the responsibility for the management and control of the intercollegiate athletic programs at the state universities.
 - e. An advisory board, advisory commission, or task force created by the governor or the general assembly to develop and make recommendations on public policy issues.
 - f. A nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D or a nonprofit corporation which is a successor to the nonprofit corporation which built the facility.
 - g. A nonprofit corporation licensed to conduct gambling games pursuant to chapter 99F.
 - h. An advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, task force, or other body created by statute or executive order of this state or created by an executive order of a political subdivision of this state to develop and make recommendations on public policy issues.
 - i. The governing body of a drainage or levee district as provided in chapter 468, including a board as defined in section 468.3, regardless of how the district is organized.
 - j. An advisory board, advisory commission, advisory committee, task force, or other body created by an entity organized under chapter 28E, or by the administrator or joint board

specified in a chapter 28E agreement, to develop and make recommendations on public policy issues.

2. “*Meeting*” means a gathering in person or by electronic means, formal or informal, of a majority of the members of a governmental body where there is deliberation or action upon any matter within the scope of the governmental body’s policy-making duties. Meetings shall not include a gathering of members of a governmental body for purely ministerial or social purposes when there is no discussion of policy or no intent to avoid the purposes of this chapter.

3. “*Open session*” means a meeting to which all members of the public have access.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §28A.1; C79, 81, §28A.2]

C85, §21.2

89 Acts, ch 73, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1175, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1271, §701; 91 Acts, ch 258, §26; 93 Acts, ch 25, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1019, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 132, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §31

Referred to in §21.11, 331.909

21.3 Meetings of governmental bodies.

Meetings of governmental bodies shall be preceded by public notice as provided in section 21.4 and shall be held in open session unless closed sessions are expressly permitted by law. Except as provided in section 21.5, all actions and discussions at meetings of governmental bodies, whether formal or informal, shall be conducted and executed in open session.

Each governmental body shall keep minutes of all its meetings showing the date, time and place, the members present, and the action taken at each meeting. The minutes shall show the results of each vote taken and information sufficient to indicate the vote of each member present. The vote of each member present shall be made public at the open session. The minutes shall be public records open to public inspection.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §28A.1, 28A.5; C79, 81, §28A.3]

C85, §21.3

93 Acts, ch 25, §2

Referred to in §372.13

21.4 Public notice.

1. Except as provided in subsection 3, a governmental body shall give notice of the time, date, and place of each meeting including a reconvened meeting of the governmental body, and the tentative agenda of the meeting, in a manner reasonably calculated to apprise the public of that information. Reasonable notice shall include advising the news media who have filed a request for notice with the governmental body and posting the notice on a bulletin board or other prominent place which is easily accessible to the public and clearly designated for that purpose at the principal office of the body holding the meeting, or if no such office exists, at the building in which the meeting is to be held.

2. *a.* Notice conforming with all of the requirements of subsection 1 of this section shall be given at least twenty-four hours prior to the commencement of any meeting of a governmental body unless for good cause such notice is impossible or impractical, in which case as much notice as is reasonably possible shall be given. Each meeting shall be held at a place reasonably accessible to the public, and at a time reasonably convenient to the public, unless for good cause such a place or time is impossible or impractical. Special access to the meeting may be granted to persons with disabilities.

b. When it is necessary to hold a meeting on less than twenty-four hours’ notice, or at a place that is not reasonably accessible to the public, or at a time that is not reasonably convenient to the public, the nature of the good cause justifying that departure from the normal requirements shall be stated in the minutes.

3. Subsection 1 does not apply to any of the following:

a. A meeting reconvened within four hours of the start of its recess, where an announcement of the time, date, and place of the reconvened meeting is made at the original meeting in open session and recorded in the minutes of the meeting and there is no change in the agenda.

b. A meeting held by a formally constituted subunit of a parent governmental body during

a lawful meeting of the parent governmental body or during a recess in that meeting of up to four hours, or a meeting of that subunit immediately following the meeting of the parent governmental body, if the meeting of that subunit is publicly announced in open session at the parent meeting and the subject of the meeting reasonably coincides with the subjects discussed or acted upon by the parent governmental body.

4. If another section of the Code requires a manner of giving specific notice of a meeting, hearing, or an intent to take action by a governmental body, compliance with that section shall constitute compliance with the notice requirements of this section.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28A.4]

C85, §21.4

96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §4, 17

Referred to in §21.3, 21.8, 35C.1, 275.15, 282.11

21.5 Closed session.

1. A governmental body may hold a closed session only by affirmative public vote of either two-thirds of the members of the body or all of the members present at the meeting. A governmental body may hold a closed session only to the extent a closed session is necessary for any of the following reasons:

a. To review or discuss records which are required or authorized by state or federal law to be kept confidential or to be kept confidential as a condition for that governmental body's possession or continued receipt of federal funds.

b. To discuss application for letters patent.

c. To discuss strategy with counsel in matters that are presently in litigation or where litigation is imminent where its disclosure would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the position of the governmental body in that litigation.

d. To discuss the contents of a licensing examination or whether to initiate licensee disciplinary investigations or proceedings if the governmental body is a licensing or examining board.

e. To discuss whether to conduct a hearing or to conduct hearings to suspend or expel a student, unless an open session is requested by the student or a parent or guardian of the student if the student is a minor.

f. To discuss the decision to be rendered in a contested case conducted according to the provisions of chapter 17A.

g. To avoid disclosure of specific law enforcement matters, such as current or proposed investigations, inspection or auditing techniques or schedules, which if disclosed would enable law violators to avoid detection.

h. To avoid disclosure of specific law enforcement matters, such as allowable tolerances or criteria for the selection, prosecution, or settlement of cases, which if disclosed would facilitate disregard of requirements imposed by law.

i. To evaluate the professional competency of an individual whose appointment, hiring, performance, or discharge is being considered when necessary to prevent needless and irreparable injury to that individual's reputation and that individual requests a closed session.

j. To discuss the purchase or sale of particular real estate only where premature disclosure could be reasonably expected to increase the price the governmental body would have to pay for that property or reduce the price the governmental body would receive for that property. The minutes and the audio recording of a session closed under this paragraph shall be available for public examination when the transaction discussed is completed.

k. To discuss information contained in records in the custody of a governmental body that are confidential records pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 50.

l. To discuss patient care quality and process improvement initiatives in a meeting of a public hospital or to discuss marketing and pricing strategies or similar proprietary information in a meeting of a public hospital, where public disclosure of such information would harm such a hospital's competitive position when no public purpose would be served by public disclosure. The minutes and the audio recording of a closed session under this paragraph shall be available for public inspection when the public disclosure would no

longer harm the hospital's competitive position. For purposes of this paragraph, "public hospital" means a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B and governed pursuant to chapter 145A, 226, 347, 347A, or 392. This paragraph does not apply to the information required to be disclosed pursuant to section 347.13, subsection 11, or to any discussions relating to terms or conditions of employment, including but not limited to compensation of an officer or employee or group of officers or employees.

2. The vote of each member on the question of holding the closed session and the reason for holding the closed session by reference to a specific exemption under this section shall be announced publicly at the open session and entered in the minutes. A governmental body shall not discuss any business during a closed session which does not directly relate to the specific reason announced as justification for the closed session.

3. Final action by any governmental body on any matter shall be taken in an open session unless some other provision of the Code expressly permits such actions to be taken in closed session.

4. A governmental body shall keep detailed minutes of all discussion, persons present, and action occurring at a closed session, and shall also audio record all of the closed session. The detailed minutes and audio recording of a closed session shall be sealed and shall not be public records open to public inspection. However, upon order of the court in an action to enforce this chapter, the detailed minutes and audio recording shall be unsealed and examined by the court in camera. The court shall then determine what part, if any, of the minutes should be disclosed to the party seeking enforcement of this chapter for use in that enforcement proceeding. In determining whether any portion of the minutes or recording shall be disclosed to such a party for this purpose, the court shall weigh the prejudicial effects to the public interest of the disclosure of any portion of the minutes or recording in question, against its probative value as evidence in an enforcement proceeding. After such a determination, the court may permit inspection and use of all or portions of the detailed minutes and audio recording by the party seeking enforcement of this chapter. A governmental body shall keep the detailed minutes and audio recording of any closed session for a period of at least one year from the date of that meeting, except as otherwise required by law.

5. Nothing in this section requires a governmental body to hold a closed session to discuss or act upon any matter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §28A.3; C79, 81, §28A.5]

C85, §21.5

2002 Acts, ch 1076, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 63, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §33, 99; 2009 Acts, ch 110, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §5, 6, 17; 2013 Acts, ch 138, §114, 127

Referred to in §21.3, 21.8, 22.7, 97B.8A, 203.11B, 203D.4, 279.24, 388.9, 411.5

2013 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph 1, takes effect January 1, 2014; 2013 Acts, ch 138, §127

Subsection 1, paragraph 1 amended

21.6 Enforcement.

1. The remedies provided by this section against state governmental bodies shall be in addition to those provided by section 17A.19. Any aggrieved person, taxpayer to, or citizen of, the state of Iowa, or the attorney general or county attorney, may seek judicial enforcement of the requirements of this chapter. Suits to enforce this chapter shall be brought in the district court for the county in which the governmental body has its principal place of business.

2. Once a party seeking judicial enforcement of this chapter demonstrates to the court that the body in question is subject to the requirements of this chapter and has held a closed session, the burden of going forward shall be on the body and its members to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

3. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a governmental body has violated any provision of this chapter, a court:

a. Shall assess each member of the governmental body who participated in its violation damages in the amount of not more than five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars. However, if a member of a governmental body knowingly participated in such a violation, damages shall be in the amount of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars and not less than one thousand dollars. These damages shall be paid by the court imposing

it to the state of Iowa, if the body in question is a state governmental body, or to the local government involved if the body in question is a local governmental body. A member of a governmental body found to have violated this chapter shall not be assessed such damages if that member proves that the member did any of the following:

- (1) Voted against the closed session.
- (2) Had good reason to believe and in good faith believed facts which, if true, would have indicated compliance with all the requirements of this chapter.
- (3) Reasonably relied upon a decision of a court, a formal opinion of the Iowa public information board, the attorney general, or the attorney for the governmental body, given in writing, or as memorialized in the minutes of the meeting at which a formal oral opinion was given, or an advisory opinion of the Iowa public information board, the attorney general, or the attorney for the governmental body, given in writing.
 - b. Shall order the payment of all costs and reasonable attorney fees in the trial and appellate courts to any party successfully establishing a violation of this chapter. The costs and fees shall be paid by those members of the governmental body who are assessed damages under paragraph “a”. If no such members exist because they have a lawful defense under that paragraph to the imposition of such damages, the costs and fees shall be paid to the successful party from the budget of the offending governmental body or its parent.
 - c. Shall void any action taken in violation of this chapter, if the suit for enforcement of this chapter is brought within six months of the violation and the court finds under the facts of the particular case that the public interest in the enforcement of the policy of this chapter outweighs the public interest in sustaining the validity of the action taken in the closed session. This paragraph shall not apply to an action taken regarding the issuance of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of a governmental body if a public hearing, election or public sale has been held regarding the bonds or evidence of indebtedness.
 - d. Shall issue an order removing a member of a governmental body from office if that member has engaged in a prior violation of this chapter for which damages were assessed against the member during the member’s term.
 - e. May issue a mandatory injunction punishable by civil contempt ordering the members of the offending governmental body to refrain for one year from any future violations of this chapter.

4. Ignorance of the legal requirements of this chapter shall be no defense to an enforcement proceeding brought under this section. A governmental body which is in doubt about the legality of closing a particular meeting is authorized to bring suit at the expense of that governmental body in the district court of the county of the governmental body’s principal place of business to ascertain the propriety of any such action, or seek a formal opinion of the attorney general or an attorney for the governmental body.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §28A.7, 28A.8; C79, 81, §28A.6]

C85, §21.6

99 Acts, ch 9, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 99, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §7, 17; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §1, 17
 2012 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17
 Subsection 3, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

21.7 Rules of conduct at meetings.

The public may use cameras or recording devices at any open session. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a governmental body from making and enforcing reasonable rules for the conduct of its meetings to assure those meetings are orderly, and free from interference or interruption by spectators.

[C79, 81, §28A.7]

C85, §21.7

21.8 Electronic meetings.

1. A governmental body may conduct a meeting by electronic means only in circumstances where such a meeting in person is impossible or impractical and only if the governmental body complies with all of the following:

a. The governmental body provides public access to the conversation of the meeting to the extent reasonably possible.

b. The governmental body complies with section 21.4. For the purpose of this paragraph, the place of the meeting is the place from which the communication originates or where public access is provided to the conversation.

c. Minutes are kept of the meeting. The minutes shall include a statement explaining why a meeting in person was impossible or impractical.

2. A meeting conducted in compliance with this section shall not be considered in violation of this chapter.

3. A meeting by electronic means may be conducted without complying with paragraph "a" of subsection 1 if conducted in accordance with all of the requirements for a closed session contained in section 21.5.

[C79, 81, §28A.8]

C85, §21.8

2007 Acts, ch 22, §11

21.9 Employment conditions discussed.

A meeting of a governmental body to discuss strategy in matters relating to employment conditions of employees of the governmental body who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement under chapter 20 is exempt from this chapter. For the purpose of this section, "employment conditions" mean areas included in the scope of negotiations listed in section 20.9.

[81 Acts, ch 30, §1]

C83, §28A.9

C85, §21.9

21.10 Information to be provided.

The authority which appoints members of governmental bodies shall provide the members with information about this chapter and chapter 22. The appropriate commissioner of elections shall provide that information to members of elected governmental bodies.

89 Acts, ch 73, §2

21.11 Applicability to nonprofit corporations.

This chapter applies to nonprofit corporations which are defined as governmental bodies subject to section 21.2, subsection 1, paragraph "f", only when the meetings conducted by the nonprofit corporations relate to the conduct of pari-mutuel racing and wagering pursuant to chapter 99D.

90 Acts, ch 1175, §2

CHAPTER 22

EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC RECORDS
(OPEN RECORDS)

Referred to in §2.42, 7C.13, 10A.105, 11.42, 15.106A, 15.107C, 15.118, 16.100A, 21.10, 23B.3, 28A.9, 28E.6, 28F.13, 28J.28, 28N.2, 39A.4, 80F.1, 87.11, 88.6, 88.16, 91.12, 97A.5, 97B.17, 99F.12, 99G.4, 99G.10, 99G.34, 99G.35, 100C.3, 101A.2, 103A.17, 135.43, 135.156E, 135A.7, 137.109, 144.43, 159.34, 162.2A, 162.10C, 183A.5, 203.16, 203C.24, 231B.2, 231C.3, 235A.15, 235B.6, 235D.1, 235E.2, 237.18, 237.21, 252B.9, 252B.24, 252J.2, 256F.4, 256F.10, 256H.2, 256I.7, 261B.6, 261E.9, 266.46, 266.47, 272D.2, 279.16, 279.24, 279.38, 279.38A, 279.62, 321.491, 321A.3, 331.210A, 331.303, 331.399, 331.909, 358C.12, 388.10, 411.5, 421.17, 455B.105, 455B.117, 455B.179, 455K.4, 459.304, 459.312, 466.7, 473.7, 480.3, 502.607, 502A.15, 505.8, 505.17, 507.10, 507.14, 507A.4, 507C.11, 507E.5, 508C.12, 508C.13, 508C.18A, 508D.9, 508E.6, 508E.7, 508E.15, 513B.7, 515B.10, 516E.18, 518C.11, 521C.3, 521E.8, 521F.9, 522B.14, 523A.205, 523A.801, 523A.803, 523I.201, 523I.202, 523I.213A, 524.215, 529.2, 533.108, 533.501, 533A.10, 533C.507, 535B.10, 535D.15, 536.10, 536A.15, 543B.15, 554.9523, 602.2103, 633A.5107, 679C.106, 679C.108, 685.2, 685.6, 692.18, 714.24, 715A.9A, 904.602, 915.12

22.1	Definitions.	22.8	Injunction to restrain examination.
22.2	Right to examine public records — exceptions.	22.9	Denial of federal funds — rules.
22.3	Supervision — fees.	22.10	Civil enforcement.
22.3A	Access to data processing software.	22.11	Fair information practices.
22.4	Hours when available.	22.12	Political subdivisions.
22.5	Enforcement of rights.	22.13	Settlements — government bodies.
22.6	Penalty. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 106, §16, 17.	22.14	Public funds investment records in custody of third parties.
22.7	Confidential records.		

22.1 Definitions.

1. The term “*government body*” means this state, or any county, city, township, school corporation, political subdivision, tax-supported district, nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D; the governing body of a drainage or levee district as provided in chapter 468, including a board as defined in section 468.3, regardless of how the district is organized; or other entity of this state, or any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, committee, official, or officer of any of the foregoing or any employee delegated the responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter.

2. The term “*lawful custodian*” means the government body currently in physical possession of the public record. The custodian of a public record in the physical possession of persons outside a government body is the government body owning that record. The records relating to the investment of public funds are the property of the public body responsible for the public funds. Each government body shall delegate to particular officials or employees of that government body the responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter and shall publicly announce the particular officials or employees to whom responsibility for implementing the requirements of this chapter has been delegated. “*Lawful custodian*” does not mean an automated data processing unit of a public body if the data processing unit holds the records solely as the agent of another public body, nor does it mean a unit which holds the records of other public bodies solely for storage.

3. a. As used in this chapter, “*public records*” includes all records, documents, tape, or other information, stored or preserved in any medium, of or belonging to this state or any county, city, township, school corporation, political subdivision, nonprofit corporation other than a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174, whose facilities or indebtedness are supported in whole or in part with property tax revenue and which is licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering pursuant to chapter 99D, or tax-supported district in this state, or any branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, or committee of any of the foregoing.

b. “*Public records*” also includes all records relating to the investment of public funds including but not limited to investment policies, instructions, trading orders, or contracts, whether in the custody of the public body responsible for the public funds or a fiduciary or other third party.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.1]

84 Acts, ch 1145, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1185, §1

C85, §22.1

90 Acts, ch 1271, §702; 91 Acts, ch 258, §27; 92 Acts, ch 1156, §6, 7; 2004 Acts, ch 1019, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §15, 126; 2009 Acts, ch 132, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §32; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

Referred to in §8A.101, 455B.117, 721.1

22.2 Right to examine public records — exceptions.

1. Every person shall have the right to examine and copy a public record and to publish or otherwise disseminate a public record or the information contained in a public record. Unless otherwise provided for by law, the right to examine a public record shall include the right to examine a public record without charge while the public record is in the physical possession of the custodian of the public record. The right to copy a public record shall include the right to make photographs or photographic copies while the public record is in the possession of the custodian of the public record. All rights under this section are in addition to the right to obtain a certified copy of a public record under section 622.46.

2. A government body shall not prevent the examination or copying of a public record by contracting with a nongovernment body to perform any of its duties or functions.

3. However, notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, a government body is not required to permit access to or use of the following:

a. A geographic computer database by any person except upon terms and conditions acceptable to the governing body. The governing body shall establish reasonable rates and procedures for the retrieval of specified records, which are not confidential records, stored in the database upon the request of any person.

b. Data processing software developed by the government body, as provided in section 22.3A.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.2]

84 Acts, ch 1185, §2

C85, §22.2

89 Acts, ch 189, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1099, §14; 98 Acts, ch 1224, §17

Referred to in §8A.106, 8A.341, 22.14, 68B.32A, 303.19, 331.608, 357A.11A, 388.9, 388.9A, 459.304, 459A.208, 904.602

22.3 Supervision — fees.

1. The examination and copying of public records shall be done under the supervision of the lawful custodian of the records or the custodian's authorized designee. The lawful custodian shall not require the physical presence of a person requesting or receiving a copy of a public record and shall fulfill requests for a copy of a public record received in writing, by telephone, or by electronic means. Fulfillment of a request for a copy of a public record may be contingent upon receipt of payment of expenses to be incurred in fulfilling the request and such estimated expenses shall be communicated to the requester upon receipt of the request. The lawful custodian may adopt and enforce reasonable rules regarding the examination and copying of the records and the protection of the records against damage or disorganization. The lawful custodian shall provide a suitable place for the examination and copying of the records, but if it is impracticable to do the examination and copying of the records in the office of the lawful custodian, the person desiring to examine or copy shall pay any necessary expenses of providing a place for the examination and copying.

2. All expenses of the examination and copying shall be paid by the person desiring to examine or copy. The lawful custodian may charge a reasonable fee for the services of the lawful custodian or the custodian's authorized designee in supervising the examination and copying of the records. If copy equipment is available at the office of the lawful custodian of any public records, the lawful custodian shall provide any person a reasonable number of copies of any public record in the custody of the office upon the payment of a fee. The fee for the copying service as determined by the lawful custodian shall not exceed the actual cost of providing the service. Actual costs shall include only those expenses directly attributable to supervising the examination of and making and providing copies of public records. Actual costs shall not include charges for ordinary expenses or costs such as employment benefits,

depreciation, maintenance, electricity, or insurance associated with the administration of the office of the lawful custodian.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.3]

C85, §22.3

2001 Acts, ch 44, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 103, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §14

Referred to in §2.42, 8A.341, 321.11, 483A.22A

22.3A Access to data processing software.

1. As used in this section:

a. “Access” means the instruction of, communication with, storage of data in, or retrieval of data from a computer.

b. “Computer” means an electronic device which performs logical, arithmetical, and memory functions by manipulations of electronic or magnetic impulses, and includes all input, output, processing, storage, and communication facilities which are connected or related to the computer including a computer network. As used in this paragraph, “computer” includes any central processing unit, front-end processing unit, miniprocessor, or microprocessor, and related peripheral equipment such as data storage devices, document scanners, data entry terminal controllers, and data terminal equipment and systems for computer networks.

c. “Computer network” means a set of related, remotely connected devices and communication facilities including two or more computers with capability to transmit data among them through communication facilities.

d. “Data” means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts, or instructions that has been prepared or is being prepared in a formalized manner and has been processed, or is intended to be processed, in a computer. Data may be stored in any form, including but not limited to a printout, magnetic storage media, disk, compact disc, punched card, or as memory of a computer.

e. “Data processing software” means an ordered set of instructions or statements that, when executed by a computer, causes the computer to process data, and includes any program or set of programs, procedures, or routines used to employ and control capabilities of computer hardware. As used in this paragraph “data processing software” includes but is not limited to an operating system, compiler, assembler, utility, library resource, maintenance routine, application, computer networking program, or the associated documentation.

2. A government body may provide, restrict, or prohibit access to data processing software developed by the government body, regardless of whether the data processing software is separated or combined with a public record. A government body shall establish policies and procedures to provide access to public records which are combined with its data processing software. A public record shall not be withheld from the public because it is combined with data processing software. A government body shall not acquire any electronic data processing system for the storage, manipulation, or retrieval of public records that would impair the government body’s ability to permit the examination of a public record and the copying of a public record in either written or electronic form. If it is necessary to separate a public record from data processing software in order to permit the examination or copying of the public record, the government body shall bear the cost of separation of the public record from the data processing software. The electronic public record shall be made available in a format useable with commonly available data processing or database management software. The cost chargeable to a person receiving a public record separated from data processing software under this subsection shall not be in excess of the charge under this chapter unless the person receiving the public record requests that the public record be specially processed. A government body may establish payment rates and procedures required to provide access to data processing software, regardless of whether the data processing software is separated from or combined with a public record. Proceeds from payments may be considered repayment receipts, as defined in section 8.2. The payment amount shall be calculated as follows:

a. The amount charged for access to a public record shall be not more than that required to recover direct publication costs, including but not limited to editing, compilation, and

media production costs, incurred by the government body in developing the data processing software and preparing the data processing software for transfer to the person. The amount shall be in addition to any other fee required to be paid under this chapter for the examination and copying of a public record. If a person accesses a public record stored in an electronic format that does not require formatting, editing, or compiling to access the public record, the charge for providing the accessed public record shall not exceed the reasonable cost of accessing that public record. The government body shall, if requested, provide documentation which explains and justifies the amount charged. This paragraph shall not apply to any publication for which a price has been established pursuant to another section, including section 2A.5.

b. If access to the data processing software is provided to a person for a purpose other than provided in paragraph “a”, the amount may be established according to the discretion of the government body, and may be based upon competitive market considerations as determined by the government body.

3. A government body is granted and may apply for and receive any legal protection necessary to secure a right to or an interest in data processing software developed by the government body, including but not limited to federal copyright, patent, and trademark protections, and any trade secret protection available under chapter 550. The government body may enter into agreements for the sale or distribution of its data processing software, including marketing and licensing agreements. The government body may impose conditions upon the use of the data processing software that is otherwise consistent with state and federal law.

96 Acts, ch 1099, §15; 98 Acts, ch 1224, §18; 99 Acts, ch 207, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §38, 49; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §45, 89

Referred to in §8A.341, 8B.32, 22.2, 22.7, 169A.1

22.4 Hours when available.

The rights of persons under this chapter may be exercised at any time during the customary office hours of the lawful custodian of the records. However, if the lawful custodian does not have customary office hours of at least thirty hours per week, such right may be exercised at any time from 9:00 a.m. to noon and from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays, unless the person exercising such right and the lawful custodian agree on a different time.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.4]

84 Acts, ch 1185, §3

C85, §22.4

Referred to in §8A.341

22.5 Enforcement of rights.

The provisions of this chapter and all rights of persons under this chapter may be enforced by mandamus or injunction, whether or not any other remedy is also available. In the alternative, rights under this chapter also may be enforced by an action for judicial review according to the provisions of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, if the records involved are records of an “agency” as defined in that Act.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.5]

84 Acts, ch 1185, §4

C85, §22.5

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

Referred to in §8A.341

Section not amended; editorial change applied

22.6 Penalty. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 106, § 16, 17.

22.7 Confidential records.

The following public records shall be kept confidential, unless otherwise ordered by a court, by the lawful custodian of the records, or by another person duly authorized to release such information:

1. Personal information in records regarding a student, prospective student, or former student maintained, created, collected or assembled by or for a school corporation or educational institution maintaining such records. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a postsecondary education institution from disclosing to a parent or guardian information regarding a violation of a federal, state, or local law, or institutional rule or policy governing the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance if the child is under the age of twenty-one years and the institution determines that the student committed a disciplinary violation with respect to the use or possession of alcohol or a controlled substance regardless of whether that information is contained in the student's education records. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit a school corporation or educational institution from transferring student records electronically to the department of education, an accredited nonpublic school, an attendance center, a school district, or an accredited postsecondary institution in accordance with section 256.9, subsection 48.

2. Hospital records, medical records, and professional counselor records of the condition, diagnosis, care, or treatment of a patient or former patient or a counselee or former counselee, including outpatient. However, confidential communications between a crime victim and the victim's counselor are not subject to disclosure except as provided in section 915.20A. However, the Iowa department of public health shall adopt rules which provide for the sharing of information among agencies and providers concerning the maternal and child health program including but not limited to the statewide child immunization information system, while maintaining an individual's confidentiality.

3. Trade secrets which are recognized and protected as such by law.

4. Records which represent and constitute the work product of an attorney, which are related to litigation or claim made by or against a public body.

5. Peace officers' investigative reports, and specific portions of electronic mail and telephone billing records of law enforcement agencies if that information is part of an ongoing investigation, except where disclosure is authorized elsewhere in this Code. However, the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding a crime or incident shall not be kept confidential under this section, except in those unusual circumstances where disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the safety of an individual. Specific portions of electronic mail and telephone billing records may only be kept confidential under this subsection if the length of time prescribed for commencement of prosecution or the finding of an indictment or information under the statute of limitations applicable to the crime that is under investigation has not expired.

6. Reports to governmental agencies which, if released, would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose.

7. Appraisals or appraisal information concerning the sale or purchase of real or personal property for public purposes, prior to the execution of any contract for such sale or the submission of the appraisal to the property owner or other interest holders as provided in section 6B.45.

8. Economic development authority information on an industrial prospect with which the authority is currently negotiating.

9. Criminal identification files of law enforcement agencies. However, records of current and prior arrests and criminal history data shall be public records.

10. A claim for compensation and reimbursement for legal assistance and supporting documents submitted to the state public defender for payment from the indigent defense fund established in section 815.11, as provided in section 13B.4B.

11. *a.* Personal information in confidential personnel records of government bodies relating to identified or identifiable individuals who are officials, officers, or employees of the government bodies. However, the following information relating to such individuals contained in personnel records shall be public records:

(1) The name and compensation of the individual including any written agreement establishing compensation or any other terms of employment excluding any information otherwise excludable from public information pursuant to this section or any other applicable provision of law. For purposes of this paragraph, "compensation" means payment of, or

agreement to pay, any money, thing of value, or financial benefit conferred in return for labor or services rendered by an official, officer, or employee plus the value of benefits conferred including but not limited to casualty, disability, life, or health insurance, other health or wellness benefits, vacation, holiday, and sick leave, severance payments, retirement benefits, and deferred compensation.

(2) The dates the individual was employed by the government body.

(3) The positions the individual holds or has held with the government body.

(4) The educational institutions attended by the individual, including any diplomas and degrees earned, and the names of the individual's previous employers, positions previously held, and dates of previous employment.

(5) The fact that the individual was discharged as the result of a final disciplinary action upon the exhaustion of all applicable contractual, legal, and statutory remedies.

b. Personal information in confidential personnel records of government bodies relating to student employees shall only be released pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1232g.

12. Financial statements submitted to the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 203 or chapter 203C, by or on behalf of a licensed grain dealer or warehouse operator or by an applicant for a grain dealer license or warehouse license.

13. The records of a library which, by themselves or when examined with other public records, would reveal the identity of the library patron checking out or requesting an item or information from the library. The records shall be released to a criminal or juvenile justice agency only pursuant to an investigation of a particular person or organization suspected of committing a known crime. The records shall be released only upon a judicial determination that a rational connection exists between the requested release of information and a legitimate end and that the need for the information is cogent and compelling.

14. The material of a library, museum or archive which has been contributed by a private person to the extent of any limitation that is a condition of the contribution.

15. Information concerning the procedures to be used to control disturbances at adult correctional institutions. Such information shall also be exempt from public inspection under section 17A.3. As used in this subsection disturbance means a riot or a condition that can reasonably be expected to cause a riot.

16. Information in a report to the Iowa department of public health, to a local board of health, or to a local health department, which identifies a person infected with a reportable disease.

17. Records of identity of owners of public bonds or obligations maintained as provided in section 76.10 or by the issuer of the public bonds or obligations. However, the issuer of the public bonds or obligations and a state or federal agency shall have the right of access to the records.

18. Communications not required by law, rule, procedure, or contract that are made to a government body or to any of its employees by identified persons outside of government, to the extent that the government body receiving those communications from such persons outside of government could reasonably believe that those persons would be discouraged from making them to that government body if they were available for general public examination. As used in this subsection, "*persons outside of government*" does not include persons or employees of persons who are communicating with respect to a consulting or contractual relationship with a government body or who are communicating with a government body with whom an arrangement for compensation exists. Notwithstanding this provision:

a. The communication is a public record to the extent that the person outside of government making that communication consents to its treatment as a public record.

b. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent that it can be disclosed without directly or indirectly indicating the identity of the person outside of government making it or enabling others to ascertain the identity of that person.

c. Information contained in the communication is a public record to the extent that it indicates the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts and circumstances surrounding the occurrence of a crime or other illegal act, except to the extent that its disclosure would plainly and seriously jeopardize a continuing investigation or pose a clear

and present danger to the safety of any person. In any action challenging the failure of the lawful custodian to disclose any particular information of the kind enumerated in this paragraph, the burden of proof is on the lawful custodian to demonstrate that the disclosure of that information would jeopardize such an investigation or would pose such a clear and present danger.

19. Examinations, including but not limited to cognitive and psychological examinations for law enforcement officer candidates administered by or on behalf of a governmental body, to the extent that their disclosure could reasonably be believed by the custodian to interfere with the accomplishment of the objectives for which they are administered.

20. Information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource or site if, in the opinion of the state archaeologist, disclosure of the information will result in unreasonable risk of damage to or loss of the resource or site where the resource is located. This subsection shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities of the federal government or the state historic preservation officer pertaining to access, disclosure, and use of archaeological site records.

21. Information concerning the nature and location of any ecologically sensitive resource or site if, in the opinion of the director of the department of natural resources after consultation with the state ecologist, disclosure of the information will result in unreasonable risk of damage to or loss of the resource or site where the resource is located. This subsection shall not be construed to interfere with the responsibilities of the federal government or the director of the department of natural resources and the state ecologist pertaining to access, disclosure, and use of the ecologically sensitive site records.

22. Reports or recommendations of the Iowa insurance guaranty association filed or made pursuant to section 515B.10, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2).

23. Information or reports collected or submitted pursuant to section 508C.12, subsections 3 and 5, and section 508C.13, subsection 2, except to the extent that release is permitted under those sections.

24. Reserved.

25. Financial information, which if released would give advantage to competitors and serve no public purpose, relating to commercial operations conducted or intended to be conducted by a person submitting records containing the information to the department of agriculture and land stewardship for the purpose of obtaining assistance in business planning.

26. Applications, investigation reports, and case records of persons applying for county general assistance pursuant to section 252.25.

27. Marketing and advertising budget and strategy of a nonprofit corporation which is subject to this chapter. However, this exemption does not apply to salaries or benefits of employees who are employed by the nonprofit corporation to handle the marketing and advertising responsibilities.

28. The information contained in records of the centralized employee registry created in chapter 252G, except to the extent that disclosure is authorized pursuant to chapter 252G.

29. Records and information obtained or held by independent special counsel during the course of an investigation conducted pursuant to section 68B.31A. Information that is disclosed to a legislative ethics committee subsequent to a determination of probable cause by independent special counsel and made pursuant to section 68B.31 is not a confidential record unless otherwise provided by law.

30. Information contained in a declaration of paternity completed and filed with the state registrar of vital statistics pursuant to section 144.12A, except to the extent that the information may be provided to persons in accordance with section 144.12A.

31. Memoranda, work products, and case files of a mediator and all other confidential communications in the possession of a mediator, as provided in chapters 86 and 216. Information in these confidential communications is subject to disclosure only as provided in sections 86.44 and 216.15B, notwithstanding any other contrary provision of this chapter.

32. Social security numbers of the owners of unclaimed property reported to the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.11, subsection 2, included on claim forms filed with the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.19, included in outdated warrant reports received

by the treasurer of state pursuant to section 556.2C, or stored in record systems maintained by the treasurer of state for purposes of administering chapter 556, or social security numbers of payees included on state warrants included in records systems maintained by the department of administrative services for the purpose of documenting and tracking outdated warrants pursuant to section 556.2C.

33. Data processing software, as defined in section 22.3A, which is developed by a government body.

34. A record required under the Iowa financial transaction reporting Act listed in section 529.2, subsection 9.

35. Records of the Iowa department of public health pertaining to participants in the gambling treatment program except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

36. Records of a law enforcement agency or the state department of transportation regarding the issuance of a driver's license under section 321.189A.

37. Mediation communications as defined in section 679C.102, except written mediation agreements that resulted from a mediation which are signed on behalf of a governing body. However, confidentiality of mediation communications resulting from mediation conducted pursuant to chapter 216 shall be governed by chapter 216.

38. a. Records containing information that would disclose, or might lead to the disclosure of, private keys used in an electronic signature or other similar technologies as provided in chapter 554D.

b. Records which if disclosed might jeopardize the security of an electronic transaction pursuant to chapter 554D.

39. Information revealing the identity of a packer or a person who sells livestock to a packer as reported to the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to section 202A.2.

40. The portion of a record request that contains an internet protocol number which identifies the computer from which a person requests a record, whether the person using such computer makes the request through the IowaAccess network or directly to a lawful custodian. However, such record may be released with the express written consent of the person requesting the record.

41. Medical examiner records and reports, including preliminary reports, investigative reports, and autopsy reports. However, medical examiner records and reports shall be released to a law enforcement agency that is investigating the death, upon the request of the law enforcement agency, and autopsy reports shall be released to the decedent's immediate next of kin upon the request of the decedent's immediate next of kin unless disclosure to the decedent's immediate next of kin would jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the public safety or the safety of an individual. Information regarding the cause and manner of death shall not be kept confidential under this subsection unless disclosure would jeopardize an investigation or pose a clear and present danger to the public safety or the safety of an individual.

42. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance in the course of an investigation as provided in section 523C.23.

43. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 502.607.

44. Information provided to the court and state public defender pursuant to section 13B.4, subsection 5; section 814.11, subsection 7; or section 815.10, subsection 5.

45. The critical asset protection plan or any part of the plan prepared pursuant to section 29C.8 and any information held by the department of homeland security and emergency management that was supplied to the department by a public or private agency or organization and used in the development of the critical asset protection plan to include, but not be limited to, surveys, lists, maps, or photographs. However, the director shall make the list of assets available for examination by any person. A person wishing to examine the list of assets shall make a written request to the director on a form approved by the director. The list of assets may be viewed at the department's offices during normal working hours. The list of assets shall not be copied in any manner. Communications and asset information not required by law, rule, or procedure that are provided to the director by persons outside of government and for which the director has signed a nondisclosure agreement are exempt

from public disclosures. The department of homeland security and emergency management may provide all or part of the critical asset plan to federal, state, or local governmental agencies which have emergency planning or response functions if the director is satisfied that the need to know and intended use are reasonable. An agency receiving critical asset protection plan information from the department shall not redisseminate the information without prior approval of the director.

46. Military personnel records recorded by the county recorder pursuant to section 331.608.

47. A report regarding interest held in agricultural land required to be filed pursuant to chapter 10B.

48. Sex offender registry records under chapter 692A, except as provided in section 692A.121.

49. Confidential information, as defined in section 86.45, subsection 1, filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

50. Information concerning security procedures or emergency preparedness information developed and maintained by a government body for the protection of governmental employees, visitors to the government body, persons in the care, custody, or under the control of the government body, or property under the jurisdiction of the government body, if disclosure could reasonably be expected to jeopardize such employees, visitors, persons, or property.

a. Such information includes but is not limited to information directly related to vulnerability assessments; information contained in records relating to security measures such as security and response plans, security codes and combinations, passwords, restricted area passes, keys, and security or response procedures; emergency response protocols; and information contained in records that if disclosed would significantly increase the vulnerability of critical physical systems or infrastructures of a government body to attack.

b. This subsection shall only apply to information held by a government body that has adopted a rule or policy identifying the specific records or class of records to which this subsection applies and which is contained in such a record.

51. The information contained in the information program established in section 124.551, except to the extent that disclosure is authorized pursuant to section 124.553.

52. a. The following records relating to a charitable donation made to a foundation acting solely for the support of an institution governed by the state board of regents, to the board of the Iowa state fair foundation when the record relates to a gift for deposit in or expenditure from the Iowa state fairgrounds trust fund as provided in section 173.22A, to a foundation acting solely for the support of an institution governed by chapter 260C, to a private foundation as defined in section 509 of the Internal Revenue Code organized for the support of a government body, or to an endow Iowa qualified community foundation, as defined in section 15E.303, organized for the support of a government body:

(1) Portions of records that disclose a donor's or prospective donor's personal, financial, estate planning, or gift planning matters.

(2) Records received from a donor or prospective donor regarding such donor's prospective gift or pledge.

(3) Records containing information about a donor or a prospective donor in regard to the appropriateness of the solicitation and dollar amount of the gift or pledge.

(4) Portions of records that identify a prospective donor and that provide information on the appropriateness of the solicitation, the form of the gift or dollar amount requested by the solicitor, and the name of the solicitor.

(5) Portions of records disclosing the identity of a donor or prospective donor, including the specific form of gift or pledge that could identify a donor or prospective donor, directly or indirectly, when such donor has requested anonymity in connection with the gift or pledge. This subparagraph does not apply to a gift or pledge from a publicly held business corporation.

b. The confidential records described in paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) through (5), shall not be construed to make confidential those portions of records disclosing any of the following:

- (1) The amount and date of the donation.
- (2) Any donor-designated use or purpose of the donation.
- (3) Any other donor-imposed restrictions on the use of the donation.
- (4) When a pledge or donation is made expressly conditioned on receipt by the donor, or any person related to the donor by blood or marriage within the third degree of consanguinity, of any privilege, benefit, employment, program admission, or other special consideration from the government body, a description of any and all such consideration offered or given in exchange for the pledge or donation.

c. Except as provided in paragraphs “a” and “b”, portions of records relating to the receipt, holding, and disbursement of gifts made for the benefit of regents institutions and made through foundations established for support of regents institutions, including but not limited to written fund-raising policies and documents evidencing fund-raising practices, shall be subject to this chapter.

d. This subsection does not apply to a report filed with the ethics and campaign disclosure board pursuant to section 8.7.

53. Information obtained and prepared by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 507.14.

54. Information obtained and prepared by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 507E.5.

55. An intelligence assessment and intelligence data under chapter 692, except as provided in section 692.8A.

56. Individually identifiable client information contained in the records of the state database created as a homeless management information system pursuant to standards developed by the United States department of housing and urban development and utilized by the economic development authority.

57. The following information contained in the records of any governmental body relating to any form of housing assistance:

- a. An applicant’s social security number.
- b. An applicant’s personal financial history.
- c. An applicant’s personal medical history or records.

d. An applicant’s current residential address when the applicant has been granted or has made application for a civil or criminal restraining order for the personal protection of the applicant or a member of the applicant’s household.

58. Information filed with the commissioner of insurance pursuant to sections 523A.204 and 523A.502A.

59. The information provided in any report, record, claim, or other document submitted to the treasurer of state pursuant to chapter 556 concerning unclaimed or abandoned property, except the name and last known address of each person appearing to be entitled to unclaimed or abandoned property paid or delivered to the treasurer of state pursuant to that chapter.

60. Information in a record that would permit a governmental body subject to chapter 21 to hold a closed session pursuant to section 21.5 in order to avoid public disclosure of that information, until such time as final action is taken on the subject matter of that information. Any portion of such a record not subject to this subsection, or not otherwise confidential, shall be made available to the public. After the governmental body has taken final action on the subject matter pertaining to the information in that record, this subsection shall no longer apply. This subsection shall not apply more than ninety days after a record is known to exist by the governmental body, unless it is not possible for the governmental body to take final action within ninety days. The burden shall be on the governmental body to prove that final action was not possible within the ninety-day period.

61. Records of the department on aging pertaining to clients served by the office of substitute decision maker.

62. Records maintained by the department on aging or office of long-term care ombudsman that disclose the identity of a complainant, resident, tenant, or individual receiving services provided by the department on aging, an area agency on aging, or the office of long-term care ombudsman, unless disclosure is otherwise allowed under section 231.42, subsection 12, paragraph “a”.

63. Information obtained by the superintendent of credit unions in connection with a complaint response process as provided in section 533.501, subsection 3.

64. Information obtained by the commissioner of insurance in the course of an examination of a cemetery as provided in section 523I.213A, subsection 7.

65. Tentative, preliminary, draft, speculative, or research material, prior to its completion for the purpose for which it is intended and in a form prior to the form in which it is submitted for use or used in the actual formulation, recommendation, adoption, or execution of any official policy or action by a public official authorized to make such decisions for the governmental body or the government body. This subsection shall not apply to public records that are actually submitted for use or are used in the formulation, recommendation, adoption, or execution of any official policy or action of a governmental body or a government body by a public official authorized to adopt or execute official policy for the governmental body or the government body.

66. Personal information contained on electronic driver's license or nonoperator's identification card records that is provided by the licensee or card holder to the department of transportation for use by law enforcement, first responders, emergency medical service providers, and other medical personnel responding to or assisting with an emergency.

67. Electronic mail addresses of individuals collected by state departments and agencies for the sole purpose of disseminating routine information and notices through electronic communications that are not prepared for a specific recipient.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.7; 81 Acts, ch 36, §1, ch 37, §1, ch 38, §1, ch 62, §4]

83 Acts, ch 90, §9; 84 Acts, ch 1014, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1185, §5, 6

C85, §22.7

85 Acts, ch 134, §16; 85 Acts, ch 175, §1; 85 Acts, ch 208, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1184, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1228, §1; 87 Acts, ch 223, §20; 88 Acts, ch 1010, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1256, §1; 89 Acts, ch 194, §1; 89 Acts, ch 304, §102; 89 Acts, ch 311, §22; 90 Acts, ch 1017, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1271, §703; 92 Acts, ch 1212, §3; 93 Acts, ch 79, §2; 93 Acts, ch 163, §27; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §76; 94 Acts, ch 1064, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1174, §1; 95 Acts, ch 100, §1; 95 Acts, ch 129, §1; 95 Acts, ch 191, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1037, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1099, §16; 96 Acts, ch 1133, §38; 96 Acts, ch 1150, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1212, §10; 97 Acts, ch 92, §1; 97 Acts, ch 159, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1062, §8, 9; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1090, §59, 84; 99 Acts, ch 88, §1, 11, 13; 99 Acts, ch 146, §43; 2000 Acts, ch 1014, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1140, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1147, §27; 2000 Acts, ch 1161, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1189, §25; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §17; 2001 Acts, ch 108, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1038, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1067, §13; 2002 Acts, ch 1076, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1098, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §53, 56; 2003 Acts, ch 114, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1104, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1147, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1161, §65, 68; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §462, 468; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §16; 2005 Acts, ch 68, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §8, 23; 2006 Acts, ch 1054, §1, 2; 2006 Acts, ch 1117, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1122, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1127, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1147, §1, 11; 2006 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §57, 58, 92; 2007 Acts, ch 37, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 62, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §11; 2007 Acts, ch 175, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1144, §2, 12, 13; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §34, 99; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 48, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 119, §33; 2010 Acts, ch 1121, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 20, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 30, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 79, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §8 – 10, 17; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §39, 85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1086, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §2, 17; 2013 Acts, ch 18, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §7; 2013 Acts, ch 103, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 116, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §47

Referred to in §2C.9, 10B.5, 15.274, 21.5, 34A.7A, 68B.31, 68B.32B, 76.11, 87.11, 99G.34, 100.5, 124.553, 135.43, 135A.7, 135O.4, 136A.7, 147A.26, 166D.10, 173.22A, 202A.2, 203.11B, 203D.4, 206.23A, 232.149, 252G.5, 263B.10, 266.46, 266.47, 280.19A, 299A.11, 321.189A, 452A.33, 455B.117, 462A.7, 465C.14, 466B.47, 476.4A, 476.74, 477A.7, 515.103, 523A.204, 523A.502A, 523C.23, 556.24A, 692.8A, 692.18, 708.2B, 716.6B, 901.5B, 907.4, 907.9, 915.90

Future repeal of subsection 39 if substantially similar federal legislation or regulation is implemented; finding and order by secretary of agriculture; 99 Acts, ch 88, §11

2012 amendment adding NEW subsection 65 is effective July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW subsection 10

Subsection 45 amended

Subsection 62 amended

NEW subsections 65 – 67

22.8 Injunction to restrain examination.

1. The district court may grant an injunction restraining the examination, including

copying, of a specific public record or a narrowly drawn class of public records. A hearing shall be held on a request for injunction upon reasonable notice as determined by the court to persons requesting access to the record which is the subject of the request for injunction. It shall be the duty of the lawful custodian and any other person seeking an injunction to ensure compliance with the notice requirement. Such an injunction may be issued only if the petition supported by affidavit shows and if the court finds both of the following:

- a. That the examination would clearly not be in the public interest.
 - b. That the examination would substantially and irreparably injure any person or persons.
2. An injunction shall be subject to the rules of civil procedure except that the court in its discretion may waive bond.
3. In actions brought under this section the district court shall take into account the policy of this chapter that free and open examination of public records is generally in the public interest even though such examination may cause inconvenience or embarrassment to public officials or others. A court may issue an injunction restraining examination of a public record or a narrowly drawn class of such records, only if the person seeking the injunction demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that this section authorizes its issuance. An injunction restraining the examination of a narrowly drawn class of public records may be issued only if such an injunction would be justified under this section for every member within the class of records involved if each of those members were considered separately.
4. Good-faith, reasonable delay by a lawful custodian in permitting the examination and copying of a government record is not a violation of this chapter if the purpose of the delay is any of the following:
- a. To seek an injunction under this section.
 - b. To determine whether the lawful custodian is entitled to seek such an injunction or should seek such an injunction.
 - c. To determine whether the government record in question is a public record, or confidential record.
 - d. To determine whether a confidential record should be available for inspection and copying to the person requesting the right to do so. A reasonable delay for this purpose shall not exceed twenty calendar days and ordinarily should not exceed ten business days.
 - e. Actions for injunctions under this section may be brought by the lawful custodian of a government record, or by another government body or person who would be aggrieved or adversely affected by the examination or copying of such a record.
 - f. The rights and remedies provided by this section are in addition to any rights and remedies provided by section 17A.19.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.8]

84 Acts, ch 1185, §7

C85, §22.8

22.9 Denial of federal funds — rules.

If it is determined that any provision of this chapter would cause the denial of funds, services or essential information from the United States government which would otherwise definitely be available to an agency of this state, such provision shall be suspended as to such agency, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of such funds, services, or essential information.

An agency within the meaning of section 17A.2, subsection 1, shall adopt as a rule, in each situation where this section is believed applicable, its determination identifying those particular provisions of this chapter that must be waived in the circumstances to prevent the denial of federal funds, services, or information.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68A.9]

84 Acts, ch 1185, §8

C85, §22.9

22.10 Civil enforcement.

1. The rights and remedies provided by this section are in addition to any rights and remedies provided by section 17A.19. Any aggrieved person, any taxpayer to or citizen of the

state of Iowa, or the attorney general or any county attorney, may seek judicial enforcement of the requirements of this chapter in an action brought against the lawful custodian and any other persons who would be appropriate defendants under the circumstances. Suits to enforce this chapter shall be brought in the district court for the county in which the lawful custodian has its principal place of business.

2. Once a party seeking judicial enforcement of this chapter demonstrates to the court that the defendant is subject to the requirements of this chapter, that the records in question are government records, and that the defendant refused to make those government records available for examination and copying by the plaintiff, the burden of going forward shall be on the defendant to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

3. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a lawful custodian has violated any provision of this chapter, a court:

a. Shall issue an injunction punishable by civil contempt ordering the offending lawful custodian and other appropriate persons to comply with the requirements of this chapter in the case before it and, if appropriate, may order the lawful custodian and other appropriate persons to refrain for one year from any future violations of this chapter.

b. Shall assess the persons who participated in its violation damages in the amount of not more than five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars. However, if a person knowingly participated in such a violation, damages shall be in the amount of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars and not less than one thousand dollars. These damages shall be paid by the court imposing them to the state of Iowa if the body in question is a state government body, or to the local government involved if the body in question is a local government body. A person found to have violated this chapter shall not be assessed such damages if that person proves that the person did any of the following:

(1) Voted against the action violating this chapter, refused to participate in the action violating this chapter, or engaged in reasonable efforts under the circumstances to resist or prevent the action in violation of this chapter.

(2) Had good reason to believe and in good faith believed facts which, if true, would have indicated compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(3) Reasonably relied upon a decision of a court, a formal opinion of the Iowa public information board, the attorney general, or the attorney for the government body, given in writing, or as memorialized in the minutes of the meeting at which a formal oral opinion was given, or an advisory opinion of the Iowa public information board, the attorney general, or the attorney for the government body, given in writing.

c. Shall order the payment of all costs and reasonable attorney fees, including appellate attorney fees, to any plaintiff successfully establishing a violation of this chapter in the action brought under this section. The costs and fees shall be paid by the particular persons who were assessed damages under paragraph "b" of this subsection. If no such persons exist because they have a lawful defense under that paragraph to the imposition of such damages, the costs and fees shall be paid to the successful plaintiff from the budget of the offending government body or its parent.

d. Shall issue an order removing a person from office if that person has engaged in a prior violation of this chapter for which damages were assessed against the person during the person's term.

4. Ignorance of the legal requirements of this chapter is not a defense to an enforcement proceeding brought under this section. A lawful custodian or its designee in doubt about the legality of allowing the examination or copying or refusing to allow the examination or copying of a government record is authorized to bring suit at the expense of that government body in the district court of the county of the lawful custodian's principal place of business, or to seek an opinion of the attorney general or the attorney for the lawful custodian, to ascertain the legality of any such action.

84 Acts, ch 1185, §9; 2005 Acts, ch 99, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §11, 12, 17; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §3, 17

2012 amendment to subsection 3, paragraph b, subparagraph (3) takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17
Subsection 3, paragraph b, subparagraph (3) amended

22.11 Fair information practices.

This section may be cited as the “*Iowa Fair Information Practices Act*”. It is the intent of this section to require that the information policies of state agencies are clearly defined and subject to public review and comment.

1. Each state agency as defined in chapter 17A shall adopt rules which provide the following:

a. The nature and extent of the personally identifiable information collected by the agency, the legal authority for the collection of that information, and a description of the means of storage.

b. A description of which of its records are public records, which are confidential records, and which are partially public and partially confidential records and the legal authority for the confidentiality of the records. The description shall indicate whether the records contain personally identifiable information.

c. The procedure for providing the public with access to public records.

d. The procedures for allowing a person to review a government record about that person and have additions, dissents, or objections entered in that record unless the review is prohibited by statute.

e. The procedures by which the subject of a confidential record may have a copy of that record released to a named third party.

f. The procedures by which the agency shall notify persons supplying information requested by the agency of the use that will be made of the information, which persons outside of the agency might routinely be provided this information, which parts of the information requested are required and which are optional and the consequences of failing to provide the information requested.

g. Whether a data processing system matches, collates, or permits the comparison of personally identifiable information in one record system with personally identifiable information in another record system.

2. A state agency shall not use any personally identifiable information after July 1, 1988, unless it is in a record system described by the rules required by this section.

84 Acts, ch 1185, §10

Referred to in §22.12

22.12 Political subdivisions.

A political subdivision or public body which is not a state agency as defined in chapter 17A is not required to adopt policies to implement section 22.11. However, if a public body chooses to adopt policies to implement section 22.11 the policies must be adopted by the elected governing body of the political subdivision of which the public body is a part. The elected governing body must give reasonable notice, make the proposed policy available for public inspection and allow full opportunity for the public to comment before adopting the policy. If the public body is established pursuant to an agreement under chapter 28E, the policy must be adopted by a majority of the public agencies party to the agreement. These policies shall be kept in the office of the county auditor if adopted by the board of supervisors, the city clerk if adopted by a city, and the chief administrative officer of the public body if adopted by some other elected governing body.

84 Acts, ch 1185, §11

22.13 Settlements — government bodies.

When a government body reaches a final, binding, written settlement agreement that resolves a legal dispute claiming monetary damages, equitable relief, or a violation of a rule or statute, the government body shall, upon request and to the extent allowed under applicable law, prepare a brief summary of the resolution of the dispute indicating the identity of the parties involved, the nature of the dispute, and the terms of the settlement, including any payments made by or on behalf of the government body and any actions to be taken by the government body. A government body is not required to prepare a summary if

the settlement agreement includes the information required to be included in the summary. The settlement agreement and any required summary shall be a public record.

91 Acts, ch 96, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §13, 17

22.14 Public funds investment records in custody of third parties.

1. The records of investment transactions made by or on behalf of a public body are public records and are the property of the public body whether in the custody of the public body or in the custody of a fiduciary or other third party.

2. If such records of public investment transactions are in the custody of a fiduciary or other third party, the public body shall obtain from the fiduciary or other third party records requested pursuant to section 22.2.

3. If a fiduciary or other third party with custody of public investment transactions records fails to produce public records within a reasonable period of time as requested by the public body, the public body shall make no new investments with or through the fiduciary or other third party and shall not renew existing investments upon their maturity with or through the fiduciary or other third party. The fiduciary or other third party shall be liable for the penalties imposed under statute, common law, or contract due to the acts or omissions of the fiduciary or other third party.

92 Acts, ch 1156, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 106, §14, 17

CHAPTER 23

PUBLIC ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT INFORMATION (IOWA PUBLIC INFORMATION BOARD ACT)

23.1	Citation and purpose.	23.7	Filing of complaints with the board.
23.2	Definitions.	23.8	Initial processing of complaint.
23.3	Board appointed — executive director.	23.9	Informal assistance.
23.4	Compensation and expenses.	23.10	Enforcement.
23.5	Election of remedies.	23.11	Defenses in a contested case proceeding.
23.6	Board powers and duties.	23.12	Jurisdiction.

23.1 Citation and purpose.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Iowa Public Information Board Act*”. The purpose of this chapter is to provide an alternative means by which to secure compliance with and enforcement of the requirements of chapters 21 and 22 through the provision by the Iowa public information board to all interested parties of an efficient, informal, and cost-effective process for resolving disputes.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §4, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17
NEW section

23.2 Definitions.

1. “*Board*” means the Iowa public information board created in section 23.3.
2. “*Complainant*” means a person who files a complaint with the board.
3. “*Complaint*” means a written and signed document filed with the board alleging a violation of chapter 21 or 22.
4. “*Custodian*” means a government body, government official, or government employee designated as the lawful custodian of a government record pursuant to section 22.1.
5. “*Government body*” means the same as defined in section 22.1.
6. “*Governmental body*” means the same as defined in section 21.2.
7. “*Person*” means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, legal representative, trustee, receiver, custodian, government body, or official, employee, agency, or political subdivision of this state.

8. “Respondent” means any agency or other unit of state or local government, custodian, government official, or government employee who is the subject of a complaint.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §5, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.3 Board appointed — executive director.

1. An Iowa public information board is created consisting of nine members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. No more than three members appointed shall be representatives from the media including newspapers and no more than three members appointed shall be representatives of cities, counties, and other political subdivisions of the state.

2. Appointments to the board shall be subject to sections 69.16 and 69.16A.

3. Members appointed to the board shall serve staggered four-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19.

4. A quorum of the board shall consist of five members.

5. A vacancy on the board shall be filled by the governor, as provided in subsection 1.

6. The board shall select one of its members to serve as chairperson and shall employ a person who shall be an attorney admitted to practice law before the courts of this state to serve as the executive director of the board.

7. The board shall meet at least quarterly and at the call of the chairperson.

8. The board shall be an independent agency.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §6, 17

Confirmation, see § 2.32

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.4 Compensation and expenses.

Board members appointed by the governor shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred while on official board business. Such per diem and expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated to the board.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §7, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.5 Election of remedies.

1. An aggrieved person, any taxpayer to or citizen of this state, the attorney general, or any county attorney may seek enforcement of the requirements of chapters 21 and 22 by electing either to file an action pursuant to section 17A.19, 21.6, or 22.10, whichever is applicable, or in the alternative, to file a timely complaint with the board.

2. If more than one person seeks enforcement of chapter 21 or 22 with respect to the same incident involving an alleged violation, and one or more of such persons elects to do so by filing an action under section 17A.19, 21.6, or 22.10, and one or more of such persons elects to do so by filing a timely complaint with the board, the court in which the action was filed shall stay the action pending resolution of the complaint with the board, authorizing the complainant to file a complaint with respect to the same incident with the board without regard to the timeliness of the filing of the complaint at the time the action in court is stayed.

3. If a person files an action pursuant to section 22.8 seeking to enjoin the inspection of a public record, the respondent or person requesting access to the record which is the subject of the request for injunction may remove the proceeding to the board for its determination by filing, within thirty days of the commencement of the judicial proceeding, a complaint with the board alleging a violation of chapter 22 in regard to the same matter.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §8, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.6 Board powers and duties.

The board shall have all of the following powers and duties:

1. Employ one employee as executive director who is an attorney admitted to practice law in the courts of this state to execute its authority including prosecuting respondents in proceedings before the board and representing the board in proceedings before a court, as appropriate.

2. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A calculated to implement, enforce, and interpret the requirements of chapters 21 and 22 and to implement any authority delegated to the board by this chapter.

3. Issue, consistent with the requirements of section 17A.9, declaratory orders with the force of law determining the applicability of chapter 21 or 22 to specified fact situations and issue informal advice to any person concerning the applicability of chapters 21 and 22.

4. Receive complaints alleging violations of chapter 21 or 22, seek resolution of such complaints through informal assistance, formally investigate such complaints, decide after such an investigation whether there is probable cause to believe a violation of chapter 21 or 22 has occurred, and if probable cause has been found prosecute the respondent before the board in a contested case proceeding conducted according to the provisions of chapter 17A.

5. Request and receive from a governmental body or a government body assistance and information as necessary in the performance of its duties.

6. The board may examine a record of a governmental body or a government body that is the subject matter of a complaint, including any record that is confidential by law. Confidential records provided to the board by a governmental body or a government body shall continue to maintain their confidential status. Any member or employee of the board is subject to the same policies and penalties regarding the confidentiality of the document as an employee of the governmental body or a government body.

7. Issue subpoenas enforceable in court for the purpose of investigating complaints and to facilitate the prosecution and conduct of contested cases before the board.

8. After appropriate board proceedings, issue orders with the force of law, determining whether there has been a violation of chapter 21 or 22, requiring compliance with specified provisions of those chapters, imposing civil penalties equivalent to and to the same extent as those provided for in section 21.6 or 22.10, as applicable, on a respondent who has been found in violation of chapter 21 or 22, and imposing any other appropriate remedies calculated to declare, terminate, or remediate any violation of those chapters.

9. Represent itself in judicial proceedings to enforce or defend its orders and rules through attorneys on its own staff, through the office of the attorney general, or through other attorneys retained by the board, at its option.

10. Make training opportunities available to lawful custodians, governmental bodies, government bodies, and other persons subject to the requirements of chapters 21 and 22 and require, in its discretion, appropriate persons who have responsibilities in relation to chapters 21 and 22 to receive periodic training approved by the board.

11. Disseminate information calculated to inform members of the public about the public's right to access government information in this state including procedures to facilitate this access and including information relating to the obligations of governmental bodies under chapter 21 and lawful custodians under chapter 22 and other laws dealing with this subject.

12. Prepare and transmit to the governor and to the general assembly, at least annually, reports describing complaints received, board proceedings, investigations, hearings conducted, decisions rendered, and other work performed by the board.

13. Make recommendations to the governor and the general assembly proposing legislation relating to public access to government information deemed desirable by the board in light of the policy of this state to provide as much public access as possible to government information as is consistent with the public interest.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §9, 17; 2013 Acts, ch 135, §59

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.7 Filing of complaints with the board.

1. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the timing, form, content, and means by which any aggrieved person, any taxpayer to or citizen of this state,

the attorney general, or any county attorney may file a complaint with the board alleging a violation of chapter 21 or 22. The complaint must be filed within sixty days from the time the alleged violation occurred or the complainant could have become aware of the violation with reasonable diligence. All complaints filed with the board shall be public records.

2. All board proceedings in response to the filing of a complaint shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §10, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.8 Initial processing of complaint.

Upon receipt of a complaint alleging a violation of chapter 21 or 22, the board shall do either of the following:

1. Determine that, on its face, the complaint is within the board's jurisdiction, appears legally sufficient, and could have merit. In such a case the board shall accept the complaint, and shall notify the parties of that fact in writing.

2. Determine that, on its face, the complaint is outside its jurisdiction, is legally insufficient, is frivolous, is without merit, involves harmless error, or relates to a specific incident that has previously been finally disposed of on its merits by the board or a court. In such a case the board shall decline to accept the complaint. If the board refuses to accept a complaint, the board shall provide the complainant with a written order explaining its reasons for the action.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §11, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.9 Informal assistance.

After accepting a complaint, the board shall promptly work with the parties, through employees on its own staff, to reach an informal, expeditious resolution of the complaint.

2013 Acts, ch 135, §60

NEW section

23.10 Enforcement.

1. If any party declines informal assistance or if informal assistance fails to resolve the matter to the satisfaction of all parties, the board shall initiate a formal investigation concerning the facts and circumstances set forth in the complaint. The board shall, after an appropriate investigation, make a determination as to whether the complaint is within the board's jurisdiction and whether there is probable cause to believe that the facts and circumstances alleged in the complaint constitute a violation of chapter 21 or 22.

2. If the board finds the complaint is outside the board's jurisdiction or there is no probable cause to believe there has been a violation of chapter 21 or 22, the board shall issue a written order explaining the reasons for the board's conclusions and dismissing the complaint, and shall transmit a copy to the complainant and to the party against whom the complaint was filed.

3. a. If the board finds the complaint is within the board's jurisdiction and there is probable cause to believe there has been a violation of chapter 21 or 22, the board shall issue a written order to that effect and shall commence a contested case proceeding under chapter 17A against the respondent. If there are no material facts in dispute, the board may order that the contested case procedures relating to the presentation of evidence shall not apply as provided in section 17A.10A. The executive director of the board or an attorney selected by the executive director shall prosecute the respondent in the contested case proceeding. At the termination of the contested case proceeding the board shall, by a majority vote of its members, render a final decision as to the merits of the complaint. If the board finds that the complaint has merit, the board may issue any appropriate order to ensure enforcement of chapter 21 or 22 including but not limited to an order requiring specified action or prohibiting specified action and any appropriate order to remedy any failure of the respondent to observe any provision of those chapters.

b. If the board determines, by a majority vote of its members, that the respondent has violated chapter 21 or 22, the board may also do any or all of the following:

(1) Require the respondent to pay damages as provided for in section 21.6 or 22.10, whichever is applicable, to the extent that provision would make such damages payable if the complainant had sought to enforce a violation in court instead of through the board.

(2) Void any action taken in violation of chapter 21 if a court would be authorized to do so in similar circumstances pursuant to section 21.6.

(3) Require the respondent to take any remedial action deemed appropriate by the board.

c. The board shall not have the authority to remove a person from public office for a violation of chapter 21 or 22. The board may file an action under chapter 21 or 22 to remove a person from office for violations that would subject a person to removal under those chapters.

d. A final board order resulting from such proceedings may be enforced by the board in court and is subject to judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §13, 17; 2013 Acts, ch 135, §61, 62

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.11 Defenses in a contested case proceeding.

A respondent may defend against a proceeding before the board charging a violation of chapter 21 or 22 on the ground that if such a violation occurred it was only harmless error or that clear and convincing evidence demonstrated that grounds existed to justify a court to issue an injunction against disclosure pursuant to section 22.8.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §14, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

23.12 Jurisdiction.

The board shall not have jurisdiction over the judicial or legislative branches of state government or any entity, officer, or employee of those branches, or over the governor or the office of the governor.

2012 Acts, ch 1115, §15, 17

Section takes effect July 1, 2013; 2012 Acts, ch 1115, §17

NEW section

CHAPTER 23A

NONCOMPETITION BY GOVERNMENT

Referred to in §8B.21, 8D.11A, 101.5A

23A.1	Definitions.	23A.2A	Competition with private industry
23A.2	State agencies and political subdivisions not to compete with private enterprise.		— notation in legislation.
		23A.3	Local purchases.
		23A.4	Relief for aggrieved persons.

23A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Political subdivision” means a city, county, or school corporation.
2. “Private enterprise” means an individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, corporation, association, or other legal entity engaging in the manufacturing, processing, sale, offering for sale, rental, leasing, delivery, dispensing, distributing, or advertising of goods or services for profit.
3. “State agency” includes a state department, board, commission, or other unit of state government regardless of whether moneys are appropriated to the agency.

88 Acts, ch 1230, §1

23A.2 State agencies and political subdivisions not to compete with private enterprise.

1. A state agency or political subdivision shall not, unless specifically authorized by statute, rule, ordinance, or regulation:

a. Engage in the manufacturing, processing, sale, offering for sale, rental, leasing, delivery, dispensing, distributing, or advertising of goods or services to the public which are also offered by private enterprise unless such goods or services are for use or consumption exclusively by the state agency or political subdivision.

b. Offer or provide goods or services to the public for or through another state agency or political subdivision, by intergovernmental agreement or otherwise, in violation of this chapter.

2. The state board of regents or a school corporation may, by rule, provide for exemption from the application of this chapter for any of the following:

a. Goods and services that are directly and reasonably related to the educational mission of an institution or school.

b. Goods and services offered only to students, employees, or guests of the institution or school and which cannot be provided by private enterprise at the same or lower cost.

c. Use of vehicles owned by the institution or school for charter trips offered to the public, or to full, part-time, or temporary students.

d. Durable medical equipment or devices sold or leased for use off premises of an institution, school, or university of Iowa hospitals or clinics.

e. Goods or services which are not otherwise available in the quantity or quality required by the institution or school.

f. Telecommunications other than radio or television stations.

g. Sponsoring or providing facilities for fitness and recreation.

h. Food service and sales.

i. Sale of books, records, tapes, software, educational equipment, and supplies.

3. After July 1, 1988, before a state agency is permitted to continue to engage in an existing practice specified in subsection 1, that state agency must prepare for public examination documentation showing that the state agency can provide the goods or services at a competitive price. The documentation required by this subsection shall be in accordance with that required by generally accepted accounting principles.

4. If a state agency is authorized by statute to compete with private enterprise, or seeks to gain authorization to compete, the state agency shall prepare for public inspection documentation of all actual costs of the project as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

5. Subsections 1 and 3 do not apply to activities of community action agencies under community action programs, as both are defined in section 216A.91.

6. The director of the department of corrections, with the advice of the state prison industries advisory board, may, by rule, provide for exemptions from this chapter.

7. However, this chapter shall not be construed to impair cooperative agreements between Iowa state industries and private enterprise.

8. The director of the department of corrections, with the advice of the board of corrections, may by rule, provide for exemption from this chapter for vocational-educational programs and farm operations of the department.

9. The state department of transportation may, in accordance with chapter 17A, provide for exemption from the application of subsection 1 for the activities related to highway maintenance, highway design and construction, publication and distribution of transportation maps, state aircraft pool operations, inventory sales to other state agencies and political subdivisions, equipment management and disposal, vehicle maintenance and repair services for other state agencies, and other similar essential operations.

10. This chapter does not apply to any of the following:

a. The operation of a city enterprise, as defined in section 384.24, subsection 2.

b. The performance of an activity that is an essential corporate purpose of a city, as defined in section 384.24, subsection 3, or which carries out the essential corporate purpose, or which is a general corporate purpose of a city as defined in section 384.24, subsection 4, or which carries out the general corporate purposes.

- c. The operation of a city utility, as defined by section 390.1, subsection 3.
- d. The performance of an activity by a city that is intended to assist in economic development or tourism.
- e. The operation of a county enterprise, as defined in section 331.461, subsection 1 or 2.
- f. The performance of an activity that is an essential county purpose, as defined in section 331.441, subsection 2, or which carries out the essential county purpose, or which is a general county purpose as defined in section 331.441, subsection 2, or which carries out the general county purpose.
- g. The performance of an activity listed as a duty relating to a county service in section 331.381.
- h. The performance of an activity listed in section 331.424, as a service for which a supplemental levy may be certified.
- i. The performance of an activity by a county that is intended to assist in economic development or tourism.
- j. The operation of a public transit system, as defined in chapter 324A, except that charter services, outside of a public transit system's normal service area, shall be conducted in Iowa intrastate commerce under the same conditions, restrictions, and obligations as those contained in 49 C.F.R. pt. 604. For purposes of this chapter, the definition and conduct of charter services shall be the same as those contained in 49 C.F.R. pt. 604.
- k. The following on-campus activities of an institution or school under the control of the state board of regents or a school corporation:
 - (1) Residence halls.
 - (2) Student transportation, except as specifically listed in subsection 2, paragraph "c".
 - (3) Overnight accommodations for participants in programs of the institution or school, visitors to the institution or school, parents, and alumni.
 - (4) Sponsoring or providing facilities for cultural and athletic events.
 - (5) Items displaying the emblem, mascot, or logo of the institution or school, or that otherwise promote the identity of the institution or school and its programs.
 - (6) Souvenirs and programs relating to events sponsored by or at the institution or school.
 - (7) Radio and television stations.
 - (8) Services to patients and visitors at the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics, except as specifically listed in subsection 2, paragraph "d".
 - (9) Goods, products, or professional services which are produced, created, or sold incidental to the schools' teaching, research, and extension missions.
 - (10) Services to the public at the Iowa state university college of veterinary medicine.
- l. The offering of goods and services to the public as part of a client training program operated by a state resource center under the control of the department of human services provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Any off-campus vocational or employment training program developed or operated by the department of human services for clients of a state resource center is a supported vocational training program or a supported employment program offered by a community-based provider of services or other employer in the community.
 - (2) (a) If a resident of a state resource center is to participate in an employment or training program which pays a wage in compliance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, the state resource center shall develop a community placement plan for the resident. The community placement plan shall identify the services and supports the resident would need in order to be discharged from the state resource center and to live and work in the community. The state resource center shall make reasonable efforts to implement the community placement plan including referring the resident to community-based providers of services.
 - (b) If a community-based provider of services is unable to accept a resident who is referred by the state resource center, the state resource center shall request and the provider shall indicate in writing to the state resource center the provider's reasons for its inability to accept the resident and describe what is needed to accept the resident.
 - (c) A resident who cannot be placed in a community placement plan with a community-based provider of services may be placed by the state resource center in an on-campus or off-campus vocational or employment training program.

(i) However, prior to placing a resident in an on-campus vocational or employment training program, the state resource center shall seek an off-campus vocational or employment training program offered by a community-based provider who serves the county in which the state resource center is based or the counties contiguous to the county, provided that the resident will not be required to travel for more than thirty minutes one way to obtain services.

(ii) If off-campus services cannot be provided by a community-based provider, the state resource center shall offer the resident an on-campus vocational or employment training program. The on-campus program shall be operated in compliance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act. At least semiannually, the state resource center shall seek an off-campus community-based vocational or employment training option for each resident placed in an on-campus program.

(iii) The state resource center shall not place a resident in an off-campus program in which the cost to the state resource center would be in excess of the provider's actual cost as determined by purchase of service rules or if the service would not be reimbursed under the medical assistance program.

(3) The price of any goods and services offered to anyone other than a state agency or a political subdivision shall be at a minimum sufficient to cover the cost of any materials and supplies used in the program and to cover client wages as established in accordance with the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

(4) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit a state resource center from providing a service a resident needs for compliance with accreditation standards for intermediate care facilities for persons with an intellectual disability.

m. The repair, calibration, or maintenance of radiological detection equipment by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

n. The performance of an activity authorized pursuant to section 8D.11A.

o. The performance of an activity authorized pursuant to section 8B.21, subsection 1, paragraph "m".

88 Acts, ch 1230, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1129, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 99 Acts, ch 86, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1112, §51; 2001 Acts, ch 22, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 70, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §58; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §16, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §146; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §137; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §21; 2012 Acts, ch 1019, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §8; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §28

Referred to in §303.19

Subsection 10, paragraphs m and o amended

23A.2A Competition with private industry — notation in legislation.

When a bill or joint resolution is requested, the legislative services agency shall make an initial determination of whether the bill or joint resolution may cause a service or product to be offered for sale to the public by a state agency or political subdivision that competes with private enterprise. If such a service or product may be offered as a result of the bill or resolution, that fact shall be included in the explanation of the bill or joint resolution.

2001 Acts, ch 66, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49

23A.3 Local purchases.

A city, county, area education agency, or school district shall adopt a policy for purchasing goods or services from private enterprise which requires consideration of purchasing these goods or services from a locally owned business located within the city, county, area education agency, or school district which offers these goods or services if the cost and other considerations are relatively equal. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent or prohibit the giving of a preference to businesses owned or operated by minorities or females as may be provided in any other provision of law.

88 Acts, ch 1230, §3

23A.4 Relief for aggrieved persons.

1. Any aggrieved person may, after pursuing remedies offered by chapter 17A, seek

injunctive relief for violations of this chapter by filing an action in the district court for the county in which the aggrieved business is located.

2. A state agency or political subdivision found to be in violation of this chapter shall be assessed and shall pay to the aggrieved person fees and other expenses, as defined in section 625.28.

3. Chapter 17A and this section are the exclusive remedy for violations of this chapter. However, the office of ombudsman may review violations of this chapter and make recommendations as provided in chapter 2C.

88 Acts, ch 1230, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §27; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §52

Section amended

CHAPTER 23B

TRANSPARENCY IN PRIVATE ATTORNEY CONTRACTS

Referred to in §13.7

23B.1	Citation.	23B.4	No expansion of authority to contract.
23B.2	Definitions.	23B.5	Chapter inapplicable.
23B.3	Contracts for legal services.		

23B.1 Citation.

This chapter may be known and cited as the “*Transparency in Private Attorney Contracts Act*”.

2012 Acts, ch 1112, §2

23B.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Government attorney*” means an attorney employed by the state as a staff attorney in the attorney general’s office.

2. “*Private attorney*” means any private attorney or law firm.

3. “*State*” means the state of Iowa and includes state officers, departments, boards, commissions, divisions, bureaus, councils, and units of organization, however designated, of the executive branch of state government, and any of its agents.

2012 Acts, ch 1112, §3

23B.3 Contracts for legal services.

1. The state shall not enter into a contingency fee contract with a private attorney unless the attorney general makes a written determination prior to entering into such a contract that contingency fee representation is both cost-effective and in the public interest. Any written determination shall include specific findings for each of the following factors:

a. Whether sufficient and appropriate legal and financial resources exist within the attorney general’s office to handle the matter.

b. The time and labor required, the novelty, complexity, and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill required to perform the attorney services properly.

c. The geographic area where the attorney services are to be provided.

d. The amount of experience desired for the particular kind of attorney services to be provided and the nature of the private attorney’s experience with similar issues or cases.

2. If the attorney general makes the determination described in subsection 1, the attorney general shall follow the procurement process used by the department of administrative services in seeking private attorneys to represent the department of justice on a contingency fee basis, unless the attorney general determines that the procurement process is not feasible under the circumstances and sets forth the basis for this determination in writing.

3. a. Except as provided in paragraph “c”, the state shall not enter into a contingency fee

contract that provides for a private attorney to receive an aggregate contingency fee in excess of the sum of the following:

(1) Twenty-five percent of any recovery up to and including ten million dollars, exclusive of reasonable costs and expenses.

(2) Twenty percent of any portion of any recovery that exceeds ten million dollars up to and including fifteen million dollars, exclusive of reasonable costs and expenses.

(3) Fifteen percent of any portion of any recovery that exceeds fifteen million dollars up to and including twenty million dollars, exclusive of reasonable costs and expenses.

(4) Ten percent of any portion of any recovery that exceeds twenty million dollars up to and including twenty-five million dollars, exclusive of reasonable costs and expenses.

(5) Five percent of any portion of any recovery that exceeds twenty-five million dollars, exclusive of reasonable costs and expenses.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "c", the aggregate contingency fee of any recovery shall not exceed fifty million dollars, exclusive of reasonable costs and expenses, and regardless of the number of lawsuits filed or the number of private attorneys retained to achieve the recovery.

c. The attorney general may request a waiver from the executive council of the aggregate contingency fee limits in paragraphs "a" and "b" if the attorney general provides a thirty-day notice of the attorney general's intent to request a waiver. The executive council, upon unanimous consent, may grant such a waiver.

4. The attorney general shall develop a standard addendum to every contract for contingent fee attorney services that shall be used in all cases, describing in detail what is expected of both the contracted private attorney and the state, including, without limitation, all of the following requirements:

a. A government attorney shall retain complete control over the course and conduct of the case.

b. A government attorney with supervisory authority shall be personally involved in overseeing the litigation.

c. A government attorney shall retain veto power over any decisions made by the contracted private attorney.

d. A defendant that is the subject of such litigation may contact the lead government attorney directly, without having to confer with the contracted private attorney.

e. Decisions regarding settlement of the case shall be reserved exclusively to the discretion of the government attorney and the state.

f. A government attorney with supervisory authority for the case shall participate in all settlement conferences.

5. Copies of any executed contingency fee contract as well as the attorney general's written determination to enter into a contingency fee contract with a private attorney shall be posted on the attorney general's internet site for public inspection within five business days after the date the contract is executed and shall remain posted on the internet site for the duration of the contingency fee contract, including any extensions or amendments thereto. Any payment of contingency fees shall be posted on the attorney general's internet site within fifteen days after the payment of such contingency fees to the private attorney and shall remain posted on the internet site for at least one year thereafter.

6. Any private attorney under contract to provide services to the state on a contingency fee basis shall, from the inception of the contract until at least four years after the contract expires or is terminated, maintain detailed current records, including documentation of all expenses, disbursements, charges, credits, underlying receipts and invoices, and other financial transactions that concern the provision of such attorney services. The private attorney shall make all such records available for inspection and copying upon request in accordance with chapter 22.

7. The attorney general shall submit a report to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives describing the use of contingency fee contracts with private attorneys in the preceding calendar year by February 1 of each year. At a minimum, the report shall include all of the following information:

a. Identify all new contingency fee contracts entered into during the year and all

previously executed contingency fee contracts that remain current during any part of the year, and for each contract describe:

- (1) The name of the private attorney with whom the state has contracted, including the name of the attorney’s law firm.
 - (2) The nature and status of the legal matter.
 - (3) The name of the parties to the legal matter.
 - (4) The amount of any recovery.
 - (5) The amount of any contingency fee paid.
- b. Copies of any written determinations made under subsection 1 or 2 during the year.
 2012 Acts, ch 1112, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257
Code editor directive applied

23B.4 No expansion of authority to contract.

This chapter shall not be construed to expand the authority of a state agency or state agent to enter into contracts where no such authority previously existed.
 2012 Acts, ch 1112, §5

23B.5 Chapter inapplicable.

This chapter shall not apply to legal services contracts under chapter 13B.
 2012 Acts, ch 1112, §6

CHAPTER 24

LOCAL BUDGETS

Referred to in §8.6, 28M.4, 29C.9, 29C.17, 145A.14, 145A.16, 176A.8, 176A.10, 257.7, 257.14, 260C.18, 275.29, 298.1, 309.97, 331.401, 331.502, 357J.10, 384.19, 441.16

24.1	Short title.	24.22	Transfer of funds.
24.2	Definition of terms.	24.23	Supervisory power of state board.
24.3	Requirements of local budget.	24.24	Violations.
24.4	Time of filing estimates.	24.25	Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 123, §206, 209.
24.5	Estimates itemized.	24.26	State appeal board.
24.6	Emergency fund — levy.	24.27	Protest to budget.
24.7	Supplemental estimates.	24.28	Hearing on protest.
24.8	Estimated tax collections.	24.29	Appeal.
24.9	Filing estimates — notice of hearing — amendments.	24.30	Review by and powers of board.
24.10	Levies void.	24.31	Rules of procedure — record.
24.11	Meeting for review.	24.32	Decision certified.
24.12	Record by certifying board.	24.33	Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 44, §1.
24.13	Procedure by levying board.	24.34	Unliquidated obligations.
24.14	Tax limited.	24.35	and 24.36 Repealed by 85 Acts, ch 67, §63.
24.15	Further tax limitation.	24.37	and 24.38 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, §1097.
24.16	Expenses — how paid.	24.39	through 24.47 Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, §51.
24.17	Budgets certified.	24.48	Appeal to state board for suspension of limitations.
24.18	Summary of budget.		
24.19	Levying board to spread tax.		
24.20	Tax rates final.		
24.21	Transfer of inactive funds.		

24.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Local Budget Law*”.
 [C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §368; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.1]
Referred to in §24.20

24.2 Definition of terms.

As used in this chapter and unless otherwise required by the context:

1. “Book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2. The words “certifying board” shall mean any public body which has the power or duty to certify any tax to be levied or sum of money to be collected by taxation.

3. The words “fiscal year” shall mean the period of twelve months beginning on July 1 and ending on the thirtieth day of June. The fiscal year of cities, counties, and other political subdivisions of the state shall begin July 1 and end the following June 30.

4. The words “levying board” shall mean board of supervisors of the county and any other public body or corporation that has the power to levy a tax.

5. “Municipality” means a public body or corporation that has power to levy or certify a tax or sum of money to be collected by taxation, except a county, city, drainage district, township, or road district.

6. The words “state board” shall mean the state appeal board as created by section 24.26.

7. The word “tax” shall mean any general or special tax levied against persons, property, or business, for public purposes as provided by law, but shall not include any special assessment nor any tax certified or levied by township trustees.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §369; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.2]

83 Acts, ch 123, §30, 209; 2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §200, 201; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §7

Referred to in §24.20, 74.1, 331.433, 384.2
Subsection 3 amended

24.3 Requirements of local budget.

No municipality shall certify or levy in any fiscal year any tax on property subject to taxation unless and until the following estimates have been made, filed, and considered, as hereinafter provided:

1. The amount of income thereof for the several funds from sources other than taxation.

2. The amount proposed to be raised by taxation.

3. The amount proposed to be expended in each and every fund and for each and every general purpose during the fiscal year next ensuing, which in the case of municipalities shall be the period of twelve months beginning on the first day of July of the current calendar year.

4. A comparison of such amounts so proposed to be expended with the amounts expended for like purposes for the two preceding years.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §370; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.3]

Referred to in §8.6, 24.9, 24.20, 37.9

24.4 Time of filing estimates.

All such estimates and any other estimates required by law shall be made and filed a sufficient length of time in advance of any regular or special meeting of the certifying board or levying board, as the case may be, at which tax levies are authorized to be made to permit publication, discussion, and consideration thereof and action thereon as hereinafter provided.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §371; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.4]

Referred to in §24.9, 24.20, 37.9

24.5 Estimates itemized.

The estimates herein required shall be fully itemized and classified so as to show each particular class of proposed expenditure, showing under separate heads the amount required in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the state board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §372; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.5]

Referred to in §24.9, 24.20, 37.9

24.6 Emergency fund — levy.

1. A municipality may include in the estimate required, an estimate for an emergency fund. A municipality may assess and levy a tax for the emergency fund at a rate not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of taxable property of the municipality. However, an emergency tax levy shall not be made until the municipality has first petitioned the state board and received its approval.

2. a. Transfers of moneys may be made from the emergency fund to any other fund of the municipality for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in a fund arising from any cause. However, a transfer shall not be made except upon the written approval of the state board, and then only when that approval is requested by a two-thirds vote of the governing body of the municipality.

b. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph “a”, if the municipality is a school corporation, the school corporation may transfer money from the emergency fund to any other fund of the school corporation for the purpose of meeting deficiencies in a fund arising within two years of a disaster as defined in section 29C.2, subsection 4. However, a transfer under this paragraph “b” shall not be made without the written approval of the school budget review committee.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §373; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.6]

83 Acts, ch 123, §31, 209; 2009 Acts, ch 65, §1

Referred to in §24.9, 24.14, 24.20, 29C.20

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

24.7 Supplemental estimates.

Supplemental estimates for particular funds may be made for levies of taxes for future years when the same are authorized by law. Such estimates may be considered, and levies made therefor at any time by filing the same, and upon giving notice in the manner required in section 24.9. Such estimates and levies shall not be considered as within the provisions of section 24.8.

[C27, 31, 35, §373-a1; C39, §373.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.7]

Referred to in §24.9, 24.20

24.8 Estimated tax collections.

The amount of the difference between the receipts estimated from all sources other than taxation and the estimated expenditures for all purposes, including the estimates for emergency expenditures, shall be the estimated amount to be raised by taxation upon the assessable property within the municipality for the next ensuing fiscal year. The estimate shall show the number of dollars of taxation for each thousand dollars of the assessed value of all property that is assessed.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §374; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.8]

Referred to in §24.7, 24.9, 24.20

24.9 Filing estimates — notice of hearing — amendments.

Each municipality shall file with the secretary or clerk thereof the estimates required to be made in sections 24.3 to 24.8, at least twenty days before the date fixed by law for certifying the same to the levying board and shall forthwith fix a date for a hearing thereon, and shall publish such estimates and any annual levies previously authorized as provided in section 76.2, with a notice of the time when and the place where such hearing shall be held not less than ten nor more than twenty days before the hearing. Provided that in municipalities of less than two hundred population such estimates and the notice of hearing thereon shall be posted in three public places in the district in lieu of publication.

For any other municipality such publication shall be in a newspaper published therein, if any, if not, then in a newspaper of general circulation therein.

The department of management shall prescribe the form for public hearing notices for use by municipalities.

Budget estimates adopted and certified in accordance with this chapter may be amended and increased as the need arises to permit appropriation and expenditure during the fiscal year covered by the budget of unexpended cash balances on hand at the close of the preceding fiscal year and which cash balances had not been estimated and appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year of the budget sought to be amended, and also to permit appropriation and expenditure during the fiscal year covered by the budget of amounts of cash anticipated to be available during the year from sources other than taxation and which had not been estimated and appropriated for expenditure during the fiscal year of the budget sought to be amended. Such amendments to budget estimates may be considered and adopted at any time

during the fiscal year covered by the budget sought to be amended, by filing the amendments and upon publishing them and giving notice of the public hearing in the manner required in this section. Within ten days of the decision or order of the certifying or levying board, the proposed amendment of the budget is subject to protest, hearing on the protest, appeal to the state appeal board and review by that body, all in accordance with sections 24.27 to 24.32, so far as applicable. A local budget shall be amended by May 31 of the current fiscal year to allow time for a protest hearing to be held and a decision rendered before June 30. An amendment of a budget after May 31 which is properly appealed but without adequate time for hearing and decision before June 30 is void. Amendments to budget estimates accepted or issued under this section are not within section 24.14.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §375; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.9; 82 Acts, ch 1079, §1]

83 Acts, ch 123, §32, 209; 97 Acts, ch 206, §11, 12, 24
Referred to in §24.7, 24.20, 37.9, 441.16

24.10 Levies void.

The verified proof of the publication of such notice shall be filed in the office of the county auditor and preserved by the auditor. No levy shall be valid unless and until such notice is published and filed.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §376; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.10]
Referred to in §24.20, 37.9

24.11 Meeting for review.

The certifying board or the levying board, as the case may be, shall meet at the time and place designated in said notice, at which meeting any person who would be subject to such tax levy, shall be heard in favor of or against the same or any part thereof.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §377; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.11]
Referred to in §24.20, 37.9

24.12 Record by certifying board.

After the hearing has been concluded, the certifying board shall enter of record its decision in the manner and form prescribed by the state board and shall certify the same to the levying board, which board shall enter upon the current assessment and tax roll the amount of taxes which it finds shall be levied for the ensuing fiscal year in each municipality for which it makes the tax levy.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §378; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.12]
Referred to in §24.20, 37.9

24.13 Procedure by levying board.

Any board which has the power to levy a tax without the same first being certified to it, shall follow the same procedure for hearings as is hereinbefore required of certifying boards.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §379; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.13]
Referred to in §24.20

24.14 Tax limited.

A greater tax than that so entered upon the record shall not be levied or collected for the municipality proposing the tax for the purposes indicated and a greater expenditure of public money shall not be made for any specific purpose than the amount estimated and appropriated for that purpose, except as provided in sections 24.6 and 24.15. All budgets set up in accordance with the statutes shall take such funds, and allocations made by sections 123.53 and 452A.79, into account, and all such funds, regardless of their source, shall be considered in preparing the budget.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §380; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §24.14; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1200]

83 Acts, ch 123, §33, 209; 89 Acts, ch 83, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §1
Referred to in §24.9, 24.20

24.15 Further tax limitation.

No tax shall be levied by any municipality in excess of the estimates published, except such taxes as are approved by a vote of the people, but in no case shall any tax levy be in excess of any limitation imposed thereon now or hereafter by the Constitution and laws of the state.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §381; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.15]

Referred to in §24.14, 24.20

Tax limit, Iowa Constitution, Art. XI, §3

24.16 Expenses — how paid.

The cost of publishing the notices and estimates required by this chapter, and the actual and necessary expenses of preparing the budget shall be paid out of the general funds of each municipality respectively.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §382; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.16]

Referred to in §24.20, 37.9

24.17 Budgets certified.

The local budgets of the various political subdivisions shall be certified by the chairperson of the certifying board or levying board, as the case may be, in duplicate to the county auditor not later than March 15 of each year on forms, and pursuant to instructions, prescribed by the department of management. However, if the political subdivision is a school district, as defined in section 257.2, its budget shall be certified not later than April 15 of each year.

One copy of the budget shall be retained on file in the office by the county auditor and the other shall be certified by the county auditor to the state board. The department of management shall certify the taxes back to the county auditor by June 15.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §383; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.17]

92 Acts, ch 1227, §14; 97 Acts, ch 206, §13, 24

Referred to in §20.19, 20.20, 24.20, 137.112, 257.7, 331.403, 331.434, 331.907, 384.22

24.18 Summary of budget.

Before forwarding copies of local budgets to the state board, the county auditor shall prepare a summary of each budget, showing the condition of the various funds for the fiscal year, including the budgets adopted as herein provided. Said summary shall be printed as a part of the annual financial report of the county auditor, and one copy shall be certified by the county auditor to the state board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §384; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.18]

Referred to in §24.20

24.19 Levying board to spread tax.

At the time required by law the levying board shall spread the tax rates necessary to produce the amount required for the various funds of the municipality as certified by the certifying board, for the next succeeding fiscal year, as shown in the approved budget in the manner provided by law. One copy of said rates shall be certified to the state board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §385; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.19]

Referred to in §24.20

24.20 Tax rates final.

The several tax rates and levies of a municipality that are determined and certified in the manner provided in sections 24.1 through 24.19, except such tax rates and levies as are authorized by a vote of the people, shall stand as the tax rates and levies of said municipality for the ensuing fiscal year for the purposes set out in the budget.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §386; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.20]

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §9

24.21 Transfer of inactive funds.

Subject to the provisions of any law relating to municipalities, when the necessity for maintaining any fund of the municipality has ceased to exist, and a balance remains in said fund, the certifying board or levying board, as the case may be, shall so declare by resolution, and upon such declaration, such balance shall forthwith be transferred to the

fund or funds of the municipality designated by such board, unless other provisions have been made in creating such fund in which such balance remains. In the case of a special fund created by a city or a county under section 403.19, such balance remaining in the fund shall be allocated to and paid into the funds for the respective taxing districts as taxes by or for the taxing district into which all other property taxes are paid.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §387; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.21]

2012 Acts, ch 1124, §4

Referred to in §331.432

24.22 Transfer of funds.

Upon the approval of the state board, it is lawful to make temporary or permanent transfers of money from one fund to another fund of the municipality. The certifying board or levying board shall provide that money temporarily transferred shall be returned to the fund from which it was transferred within the time and upon the conditions the state board determines. However, it is not necessary to return to the emergency fund, or to any other fund no longer required, any money transferred to any other fund.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §388; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §24.22; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1002]

83 Acts, ch 123, §34, 209

24.23 Supervisory power of state board.

The state board shall exercise general supervision over the certifying boards and levying boards of all municipalities with respect to budgets and shall prescribe for them all necessary rules, instructions, forms, and schedules. The best methods of accountancy and statistical statements shall be used in compiling and tabulating all data required by this chapter.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §389; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.23]

24.24 Violations.

Failure on the part of a public official to perform any of the duties prescribed in chapter 73A, and this chapter, and sections 8.39 and 11.1 to 11.5, constitutes a simple misdemeanor, and is sufficient ground for removal from office.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §390; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.24]

24.25 Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 123, § 206, 209.

24.26 State appeal board.

1. The state appeal board in the department of management consists of the following:

a. The director of the department of management.

b. The auditor of state.

c. The treasurer of state.

2. The annual meeting of the state board shall be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year. At each annual meeting the state board shall organize by the election from its members of a chairperson and a vice chairperson; and by appointing a secretary. Two members of the state board constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

3. The state board may appoint one or more competent and specially qualified persons as deputies, to appear and act for it at initial hearings. Each deputy appointed by the state board is entitled to receive the amount of the deputy's necessary expenses actually incurred while engaged in the performance of the deputy's official duties. The expenses shall be audited and approved by the state board and proper receipts filed for them.

4. The expenses of the state board shall be paid from the funds appropriated to the department of management.

[C39, §390.1; C46, 50, 54, §24.25; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.26]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §107; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §83

Referred to in §24.2

24.27 Protest to budget.

Not later than March 25 or April 25 if the municipality is a school district, a number of persons in any municipality equal to one-fourth of one percent of those voting for the office of governor, at the last general election in the municipality, but the number shall not be less than ten, and the number need not be more than one hundred persons, who are affected by any proposed budget, expenditure or tax levy, or by any item thereof, may appeal from any decision of the certifying board or the levying board by filing with the county auditor of the county in which the municipal corporation is located, a written protest setting forth their objections to the budget, expenditure or tax levy, or to one or more items thereof, and the grounds for their objections. If a budget is certified after March 15 or April 15 in the case of a school district, all appeal time limits shall be extended to correspond to allowances for a timely filing. Upon the filing of a protest, the county auditor shall immediately prepare a true and complete copy of the written protest, together with the budget, proposed tax levy or expenditure to which objections are made, and shall transmit them forthwith to the state board, and shall also send a copy of the protest to the certifying board or to the levying board, as the case may be.

[C39, §390.2; C46, 50, 54, §24.26; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.27; 82 Acts, ch 1079, §2]

93 Acts, ch 1, §1

Referred to in §24.9, 137.112, 331.436

24.28 Hearing on protest.

The state board, within a reasonable time, shall fix a date for an initial hearing on the protest and may designate a deputy to hold the hearing, which shall be held in the county or in one of the counties in which the municipality is located. Notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be given by certified mail to the appropriate officials of the local government and to the first ten property owners whose names appear upon the protest, at least five days before the date fixed for the hearing. At all hearings, the burden shall be upon the objectors with reference to any proposed item in the budget which was included in the budget of the previous year and which the objectors propose should be reduced or excluded; but the burden shall be upon the certifying board or the levying board, as the case may be, to show that any new item in the budget, or any increase in any item in the budget, is necessary, reasonable, and in the interest of the public welfare.

[C39, §390.3; C46, 50, 54, §24.27; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.28; 82 Acts, ch 1079, §3]

Referred to in §24.9, 24.29, 331.436

24.29 Appeal.

The state board may conduct the hearing or may appoint a deputy. A deputy designated to hear an appeal shall attend in person and conduct the hearing in accordance with section 24.28, and shall promptly report the proceedings at the hearing, which report shall become a part of the permanent record of the state board.

[C39, §390.4; C46, 50, 54, §24.28; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.29; 82 Acts, ch 1079, §4]

Referred to in §24.9, 331.436

24.30 Review by and powers of board.

It shall be the duty of the state board to review and finally pass upon all proposed budget expenditures, tax levies and tax assessments from which appeal is taken and it shall have power and authority to approve, disapprove, or reduce all such proposed budgets, expenditures, and tax levies so submitted to it upon appeal, as herein provided; but in no event may it increase such budget, expenditure, tax levies or assessments or any item contained therein. Said state board shall have authority to adopt rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, to employ necessary assistants, authorize such expenditures, require such reports, make such investigations, and take such other action as it deems necessary to promptly hear and determine all such appeals; provided, however, that all

persons so employed shall be selected from persons then regularly employed in some one of the offices of the members of said state board.

[C39, §390.5; C46, 50, 54, §24.29; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.30]
Referred to in §24.9, 331.436

24.31 Rules of procedure — record.

The manner in which objections shall be presented, and the conduct of hearings and appeals, shall be simple and informal and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the state board for promptly determining the merits of all objections so filed, whether or not such rules conform to technical rules of procedure. Such record shall be kept of all proceedings, as the rules of the state board shall require.

[C39, §390.6; C46, 50, 54, §24.30; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.31]
Referred to in §24.9, 331.436

24.32 Decision certified.

After a hearing upon the appeal, the state board shall certify its decision to the county auditor and to the parties to the appeal as provided by rule, and the decision shall be final. The county auditor shall make up the records in accordance with the decision and the levying board shall make its levy in accordance with the decision. Upon receipt of the decision, the certifying board shall correct its records accordingly, if necessary. Final disposition of all appeals shall be made by the state board on or before April 30 of each year.

[C39, §390.7; C46, 50, 54, §24.31; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §24.32; 82 Acts, ch 1079, §5]

Referred to in §24.9, 331.436

24.33 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 44, § 1.

24.34 Unliquidated obligations.

A city, county, or other political subdivision may establish an encumbrance system for any obligation not liquidated at the close of the fiscal year in which the obligation has been encumbered. The encumbered obligations may be retained upon the books of the city, county, or other political subdivision until liquidated, all in accordance with generally accepted governmental accounting practices.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §24.34]

24.35 and 24.36 Repealed by 85 Acts, ch 67, § 63.

24.37 and 24.38 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, § 1097.

24.39 through 24.47 Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, § 51.

24.48 Appeal to state board for suspension of limitations.

1. If the property tax valuations effective January 1, 1979, and January 1 of any subsequent year, are reduced or there is an unusually low growth rate in the property tax base of a political subdivision, the political subdivision may appeal to the state appeal board to request suspension of the statutory property tax levy limitations to continue to fund the present services provided. A political subdivision may also appeal to the state appeal board where the property tax base of the political subdivision has been reduced or there is an unusually low growth rate for any of the following reasons:

- a. Any unusual increase in population as determined by the preceding certified federal census.
- b. Natural disasters or other emergencies.
- c. Unusual problems relating to major new functions required by state law.
- d. Unusual staffing problems.
- e. Unusual need for additional funds to permit continuance of a program which provides substantial benefit to its residents.

f. Unusual need for a new program which will provide substantial benefit to residents, if the political subdivision establishes the need and the amount of the necessary increased cost.

2. The state appeal board may approve or modify the request of the political subdivision for suspension of the statutory property tax levy limitations.

3. Upon decision of the state appeal board, the department of management shall make the necessary changes in the total budget of the political subdivision and certify the total budget to the governing body of the political subdivision and the appropriate county auditors.

4. a. The city finance committee shall have officially notified any city of its approval, modification or rejection of the city’s appeal of the decision of the director of the department of management regarding a city’s request for a suspension of the statutory property tax levy limitation prior to thirty-five days before March 15.

b. The state appeals board shall have officially notified any county of its approval, modification or rejection of the county’s request for a suspension of the statutory property tax levy limitation prior to thirty-five days before March 15.

5. a. For purposes of this section only, “*political subdivision*” means a city, school district, or any other special purpose district which certifies its budget to the county auditor and derives funds from a property tax levied against taxable property situated within the political subdivision.

b. For the purpose of this section, when the political subdivision is a city, the director of the department of management, and the city finance committee on appeal of the director’s decision, shall be the state appeal board.

[C79, 81, §24.48]

83 Acts, ch 123, §35, 209; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §108; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §138

CHAPTER 25

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE AND BY THE STATE

Referred to in §8A.514, 313.16

Tort claims, see chapter 669

25.1	Receipt, investigation, and report.	25.5	Testimony — filing with board.
25.2	Examination of report — approval or rejection — payment.	25.6	Claims by state against municipalities.
25.3	Filing with general assembly — testimony.	25.7	Claims refused — effect.
25.4	Assistant attorney general — salary.	25.8	Limitation on claims to be considered.

25.1 Receipt, investigation, and report.

1. Except for those claims that are addressed as provided in section 25.2, subsection 3, when a claim is filed or made against the state, on which in the judgment of the director of the department of management the state would be liable except for the fact of its sovereignty or that it has no appropriation available for its payment, the director of the department of management shall deliver that claim to the state appeal board. However, this chapter does not apply to a claim as defined in section 669.2.

2. The state appeal board shall make a record of the receipt of claims received from the director of the department of management, notify the special assistant attorney general for claims, and deliver a copy to the state official or agency against whom the claim is made, if any.

a. The official or agency shall report its recommendations concerning the claim to the special assistant attorney general for claims who, with a view to determining the merits and legality of the claim, shall investigate the claim and report the findings and conclusions of the investigation to the state appeal board.

b. To help defray the initial costs of processing a claim and the costs of investigating a claim, the department of management may assess a processing fee and a fee to reimburse the office of the attorney general for the costs of the claim investigation against the state agency which incurred the liability of the claim.

3. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, and section 25.2, the state appeal board shall not consider claims for refund of the unused portion of vehicle registration fees collected under section 321.105.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.1]

93 Acts, ch 180, §72; 96 Acts, ch 1075, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §102; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §93
– 95

25.2 Examination of report — approval or rejection — payment.

1. The state appeal board with the recommendation of the special assistant attorney general for claims may approve or reject claims against the state of less than five years involving the following:

- a. Outdated sales and use tax refunds.
- b. License refunds.
- c. Additional agricultural land tax credits.
- d. Outdated invoices.
- e. Fuel and gas tax refunds.
- f. Outdated homestead and veterans' exemptions.
- g. Outdated funeral service claims.
- h. Tractor fees.
- i. Registration permits.
- j. Outdated bills for merchandise.
- k. Services furnished to the state.
- l. Claims by any county or county official relating to the personal property tax credit.
- m. Refunds of fees collected by the state.

2. Notwithstanding the time period specified in subsection 1, the state appeal board may approve or reject a claim against the state of five years or more, provided an error was made by the state or the claim involves a dispute that commenced five years or more prior.

3. a. Notwithstanding subsection 1, an agency that receives a claim that is charged to a funding source other than the general fund of the state that does not revert and is based on an outdated invoice, outdated bill for merchandise, or for services furnished to the state may on its own approve or deny the claim. The agency shall provide the state appeal board with notification of receipt of the claim and action taken on the claim by the agency. The state appeal board shall adopt rules setting forth the procedures and standards for resolution of such claims by state agencies. Claims denied by an agency shall be forwarded to the state appeal board by the agency for further consideration, in accordance with this chapter.

b. The department of administrative services staff performing financial administration duties under chapter 8A, subchapter V, shall establish reporting requirements for dealing with claims under this subsection as necessary to conform with generally accepted accounting principles.

4. Payments authorized by the state appeal board shall be paid from the appropriation or fund of original certification of the claim. However, if that appropriation or fund has since reverted under section 8.33, then such payment authorized by the state appeal board shall be out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

5. Outstanding state warrants that have been canceled pursuant to section 8A.519 and were charged to the general fund of the state or another state funding source shall be addressed as provided in section 556.2C.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.2]

93 Acts, ch 180, §73; 95 Acts, ch 219, §37; 96 Acts, ch 1038, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1075, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §96 – 101

Referred to in §8.6, 8A.111, 8A.512, 25.1, 556.2C

25.3 Filing with general assembly — testimony.

On the second day after the convening of each regular session of the general assembly, the state appeal board shall file with the clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate a list of all claims rejected by the state appeal board together with a copy of the report made to it by the special assistant attorney general for claims and its recommendation thereon for each claim, which report and recommendation shall be delivered to the claims committee of the house and senate. Any testimony taken by the special assistant attorney general for claims shall be preserved by the state appeal board and made available to the claims committee of the general assembly.

[C24, 27, 31, §405; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.3]

25.4 Assistant attorney general — salary.

The attorney general shall appoint a special assistant attorney general for claims who shall, under the direction of the attorney general, investigate and report on all claims between the state and other parties, which may be referred to the state appeal board, and on any other claims or matters which the state appeal board or the attorney general may direct.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.4]

25.5 Testimony — filing with board.

The special assistant attorney general for claims shall fully investigate each claim and the facts upon which same is based and may take testimony in the form of affidavits or otherwise, and in connection therewith shall ex officio be empowered to administer oaths, to compel the attendance of witnesses and certify to any district court for contempt. All testimony, affidavits, and other papers in connection with a claim, obtained by the special assistant attorney general for claims in making an investigation shall be filed with the report to the state appeal board.

[C24, 27, 31, §403; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.5]

Referred to in §669.19

25.6 Claims by state against municipalities.

The state appeal board may investigate and collect claims which the state has against municipal or political corporations in the state including counties, cities, townships, and school corporations. The board shall refer any such claim to the special assistant attorney general for claims, when the claim has not been promptly paid, and if the special assistant attorney general for claims is not able to collect the full amount of the claim, the special assistant attorney general shall fully investigate and report to the state appeal board findings of fact and conclusions of law, together with any recommendation as to the claim. Thereafter the state appeal board may effect a compromise settlement with the debtor in an amount and under terms as the board deems just and equitable in view of the findings and conclusions reported to it. If the state appeal board is unable to collect a claim in full or effect what it has determined to be a fair compromise, it shall deliver the claim to the attorney general for action as the attorney general shall determine and the special assistant attorney general for claims is specifically charged with carrying out the directions of the attorney general with reference to the claim. When a claim is compromised by the state appeal board, the board shall file with the department of management and the department of administrative services a statement as to the settlement, together with a true copy of the agreement of settlement, and if in settlement an amount less than the face amount is accepted in full, the proper entries shall be made in the books of the department of management, the department of administrative services, and the auditor of state showing the amount of the claim, the amount of the settlement, and the amount charged off.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.6]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

25.7 Claims refused — effect.

When any claim against the state has been presented to the general assembly through the state appeal board, and the general assembly has failed or refused to make an appropriation therefor, such failure or refusal to appropriate shall constitute an adjudication against said

claim, which shall bar any further proceedings before the general assembly for the payment of same.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.7]

25.8 Limitation on claims to be considered.

No claim against the state shall be considered or allowed by the general assembly except it be presented before the state appeal board as provided in this chapter.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §25.8]

CHAPTER 25A

RESERVED

CHAPTER 25B

STATE MANDATES — FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Referred to in §618.11

Implementation of new or revised federal block grants affecting political subdivisions; see §8.41

25B.1	Title.	25B.5	Cost estimates — notation in
25B.2	Findings and purpose — effect of unfunded state mandate.		Acts.
25B.3	Definitions.	25B.6	State rules.
25B.4	State mandate information.	25B.7	Funding property tax credits and exemptions.

25B.1 Title.

This chapter may be cited as the “*State Mandates Act*”.
83 Acts, ch 142, §1

25B.2 Findings and purpose — effect of unfunded state mandate.

1. The general assembly finds that preceding actions of state government in specifying the manner, standards, and conditions under which public services are rendered to citizens by the political subdivisions of this state in some cases have not resulted in equitable relationships between the state government and its political subdivisions. Some state actions have dealt in detail with the internal management of the political subdivisions; some have specified the establishment of new services and facilities without providing new revenue sources or financial participation by the state to meet the additional costs; and other actions have specified the adoption of higher service standards without a complete assessment of the impact on the expenditures and tax rates of the political subdivisions.

2. It is the purpose of this chapter to enunciate policies, criteria, and procedures to govern future state-initiated specification of local government services, standards, employment conditions, and retirement benefits that necessitates increased expenditures by political subdivisions or agencies and entities which contract with a political subdivision to provide services.

3. *a.* If, on or after July 1, 1994, a state mandate is enacted by the general assembly, or otherwise imposed, on a political subdivision and the state mandate requires a political subdivision to engage in any new activity, to provide any new service, or to provide any service beyond that required by any law enacted prior to July 1, 1994, and the state does not appropriate moneys to fully fund the cost of the state mandate, the political subdivision is not required to perform the activity or provide the service and the political subdivision shall not be subject to the imposition of any fines or penalties for the failure to comply with

the state mandate unless the legislation specifies the amount or proportion of the cost of the state mandate which the state shall pay annually. However, this subsection does not apply to any requirement imposed on a political subdivision relating to public employee retirement systems under chapters 97B, 410, and 411.

b. For the purposes of this subsection, any requirement originating from the federal government and administered, implemented, or enacted by the state, or any allocation of federal moneys conditioned upon enactment of a state law or rule, is not a state mandate.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “*political subdivision*” includes community colleges and area education agencies.

83 Acts, ch 142, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

25B.3 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Political subdivision*” means a city, county, township, or school district.

2. “*State mandate*” means a statutory requirement or appropriation which requires a political subdivision of the state to establish, expand, or modify its activities in a manner which necessitates additional combined annual expenditures of local revenue by all affected political subdivisions of at least one hundred thousand dollars, or additional combined expenditures of local revenue by all affected political subdivisions within five years of enactment of five hundred thousand dollars or more, excluding an order issued by a court of this state.

83 Acts, ch 142, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1123, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §3

25B.4 State mandate information.

The director of the department of management shall report at least biennially to the governor and the general assembly regarding the administration of this chapter including any proposed changes.

83 Acts, ch 142, §4

25B.5 Cost estimates — notation in Acts.

1. When a bill or joint resolution is requested, the legislative services agency shall make an initial determination of whether the bill or joint resolution may impose a state mandate. If a state mandate may be included, that fact shall be included in the explanation of the bill or joint resolution.

2. If a bill or joint resolution may include a state mandate, the legislative services agency shall determine if the bill or joint resolution contains a state mandate. If the bill or joint resolution contains a state mandate and is still eligible for consideration during the legislative session for which the bill or joint resolution was drafted, the legislative services agency shall prepare an estimate of the amount of costs imposed.

3. If a bill or joint resolution containing a state mandate is enacted, unless the estimate already on file with the house of origin is sufficient, the legislative services agency shall prepare a final estimate of additional local revenue expenditures required by the state mandate and file the estimate with the secretary of state for inclusion with the official copy of the bill or resolution to which it applies. A notation of the filing of the estimate shall be made in the Iowa Acts published pursuant to chapter 2B.

83 Acts, ch 142, §5; 92 Acts, ch 1123, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §39, 49

Referred to in §2B.10

25B.6 State rules.

A state agency or department shall not propose or adopt an administrative rule which exceeds its statutory authority by mandating expenditures by political subdivisions, or agencies and entities which contract with political subdivisions to provide services. A state administrative rule, proposed pursuant to chapter 17A, which necessitates additional combined annual expenditures exceeding one hundred thousand dollars by all affected political subdivisions or agencies and entities which contract with the affected political subdivisions to provide services shall be accompanied by a fiscal impact statement outlining

the costs. An affected political subdivision, or an entity representing an affected political subdivision, shall cooperate in the preparation of the fiscal impact statement. The fiscal impact statement shall be submitted to the administrative rules coordinator for publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin along with the notice of intended action.

The fiscal note shall also be submitted to the legislative fiscal committee of the legislative council. Beginning in the first full fiscal year after adoption of the state administrative rule, the fiscal committee shall annually prepare a report for each fiscal note submitted detailing the fiscal impact of the administrative rule on the affected political subdivision, or agencies and entities which contract with the political subdivision to provide services. The report shall be transmitted to the governor and the general assembly.

83 Acts, ch 142, §6; 91 Acts, ch 179, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §4

25B.7 Funding property tax credits and exemptions.

1. Beginning with property taxes due and payable in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1998, the cost of providing a property tax credit or property tax exemption which is enacted by the general assembly on or after January 1, 1997, shall be fully funded by the state. If a state appropriation made to fund a credit or exemption which is enacted on or after January 1, 1997, is not sufficient to fully fund the credit or exemption, the political subdivision shall be required to extend to the taxpayer only that portion of the credit or exemption estimated by the department of revenue to be funded by the state appropriation. The department of revenue shall determine by June 15 the estimated portion of the credit or exemption which will be funded by the state appropriation.

2. The requirement for fully funding and the consequences of not fully funding credits and exemptions under subsection 1 also apply to all of the following:

a. Homestead tax credit pursuant to sections 425.1 through 425.15.

b. Low-income property tax credit and elderly and disabled property tax credit pursuant to sections 425.16 through 425.40.

c. Military service property tax credit and exemption pursuant to chapter 426A, to the extent of six dollars and ninety-two cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of the exempt property.

97 Acts, ch 206, §4; 99 Acts, ch 180, §22, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §18; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CHAPTER 26

PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION BIDDING

Referred to in §8A.311, 35A.10, 218.58, 256F.4, 297.7, 314.1B, 330A.12, 331.341, 357.14, 357A.12, 364.4, 384.37, 384.53, 384.103, 386.6, 386.7, 390.3, 418.4

See also chapter 573

26.1	Short title.	26.9	Award of contract.
26.2	Definitions.	26.10	Opening and considering bids.
26.3	Competitive bids for public improvement contracts.	26.11	Delegation of authority.
26.4	Exemptions from competitive bids and quotations.	26.12	When hearing necessary.
26.5	Prohibited contracts.	26.13	Early release of retained funds.
26.6	Donated funds.	26.14	Competitive quotations for public improvement contracts.
26.7	Notice to bidders.	26.14A	Alternative procedures.
26.8	Bid security.	26.15	Structure demolition project.

26.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Construction Bidding Procedures Act*”.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §1, 42, 43

26.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

1. “*Estimated total cost of a public improvement*” or “*estimated total cost*” means the estimated total cost to the governmental entity to construct a public improvement, including cost of labor, materials, equipment, and supplies, but excluding the cost of architectural, landscape architectural, or engineering design services and inspection.

2. “*Governmental entity*” means the state, political subdivisions of the state, public school corporations, and all officers, boards, or commissions empowered by law to enter into contracts for the construction of public improvements, excluding the state board of regents and the state department of transportation.

3. “*Public improvement*” means a building or construction work which is constructed under the control of a governmental entity and is paid for in whole or in part with funds of the governmental entity, including a building or improvement constructed or operated jointly with any other public or private agency, but excluding urban renewal demolition and low-rent housing projects, industrial aid projects authorized under chapter 419, emergency work or repair or maintenance work performed by employees of a governmental entity, and excluding a highway, bridge, or culvert project, and excluding construction or repair or maintenance work performed for a city utility under chapter 388 by its employees or performed for a rural water district under chapter 357A by its employees.

4. “*Repair or maintenance work*” means the preservation of a building, storm sewer, sanitary sewer, or other public facility or structure so that it remains in sound or proper condition, including minor replacements and additions as necessary to restore the public facility or structure to its original condition with the same design.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §2, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §1, 2

Referred to in §297.7, 314.1A, 314.1B, 331.341, 364.4, 384.20

26.3 Competitive bids for public improvement contracts.

1. If the estimated total cost of a public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold of one hundred thousand dollars, or the adjusted competitive bid threshold established in section 314.1B, the governmental entity shall advertise for sealed bids for the proposed public improvement by publishing a notice to bidders. The notice to bidders shall be published at least once, not less than four and not more than forty-five days before the date for filing bids, in a newspaper published at least once weekly and having general circulation in the geographic area served by the governmental entity. Additionally, the governmental entity may publish a notice in a relevant contractor organization publication and a relevant contractor plan room service with statewide circulation, provided that a notice is posted on an internet site sponsored by either a governmental entity or a statewide association that represents the governmental entity.

2. A governmental entity shall have an engineer licensed under chapter 542B, a landscape architect licensed under chapter 544B, or an architect registered under chapter 544A prepare plans and specifications, and calculate the estimated total cost of a proposed public improvement. A governmental entity shall ensure that a sufficient number of paper copies of the project’s contract documents, including all drawings, plans, specifications, and estimated total costs of the proposed public improvement are made available for distribution at no charge to prospective bidders, subcontractor bidders, suppliers, and contractor plan room services. If a deposit is required as part of a paper contract documents distribution policy by the public owner, the deposit shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars per set which shall be refunded upon return of the contract documents within fourteen days after award of the project. If the contract documents are not returned in a timely manner and in a reusable condition, the deposit shall be forfeited. The governmental entity shall reimburse the landscape architect, architect, or professional engineer for the actual costs of preparation and distribution of plans and specifications.

3. Sections 26.4 through 26.13 apply to all competitive bidding pursuant to this section. 2006 Acts, ch 1017, §3, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §107; 2010 Acts, ch 1184, §90; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §16

Referred to in §8A.311, 26.4, 26.5, 26.12, 26.14, 26.14A, 28J.9, 35A.10, 73A.2, 73A.18, 105.11, 161C.2, 218.58, 273.14, 297.8, 314.1, 314.1B, 330A.12, 331.341, 357.14, 904.314, 904.315

Subsection 1 amended

26.4 Exemptions from competitive bids and quotations.

Architectural, landscape architectural, or engineering design services procured for a public improvement are not subject to sections 26.3 and 26.14.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §4, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §4

Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.5 Prohibited contracts.

If the estimated total cost of a public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold of one hundred thousand dollars, or as established in section 314.1B, a governmental entity shall not divide the public improvement project into separate parts, regardless of intent, if a resulting part of the public improvement project is not let in accordance with section 26.3.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §5, 42, 43

Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.6 Donated funds.

If private funds are offered to a governmental entity for a building or an improvement to be used by the public and such funds are conditioned upon private construction of the building or improvement, this chapter shall not apply to the project if the governmental entity does not contribute any funds to such construction.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §6, 42, 43

Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.7 Notice to bidders.

1. The notice to bidders shall adequately notify a potential bidder of a proposed bid and shall include the following items:

- a. The time and place for filing sealed proposals.
- b. The time and place sealed proposals will be opened and considered on behalf of the governmental entity.
- c. The general nature of the public improvement on which bids are requested.
- d. In general terms, when the work must be commenced and completed.
- e. That each bidder shall accompany the bid with a bid security as defined in section 26.8 and as specified by the governmental entity.
- f. Any further information which the governmental entity deems pertinent.

2. The notice to bidders may provide that bids will be received for the furnishing of all labor and materials and furnishing or installing equipment under one contract, or for parts thereof in separate sections.

3. On public improvements to be financed wholly or partially by special assessments against benefited property, the governmental entity, in the notice to bidders, may request aggregate bids for all projects included in any resolution of necessity, notwithstanding variations in the sizes of the improvements and notwithstanding that some parts of the improvements are assessable and some nonassessable, and may award the contract to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder submitting the lowest aggregate bid.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §7, 42, 43

Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.8 Bid security.

1. Each bidder shall accompany its bid with a bid security as security that the successful bidder will enter into a contract for the work bid upon and will furnish after the award of contract a corporate surety bond, acceptable to the governmental entity, for the faithful performance of the contract, in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the amount of the contract. The bid security shall be in an amount fixed by the governmental entity, and

shall be in the form of a cashier's check or certified check drawn on a state-chartered or federally chartered bank, or a certified share draft drawn on a state-chartered or federally chartered credit union, or the governmental entity may provide for a bidder's bond with corporate surety satisfactory to the governmental entity. The bidder's bond shall contain no conditions except as provided in this section.

2. The governmental entity shall fix the amount of bid security prior to ordering publication of the notice to bidders and such amount must equal at least five percent, but shall not exceed ten percent, of either the estimated total contract cost of the public improvement or the amount of each bid.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §8, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §5
Referred to in §26.3, 26.7, 314.1

26.9 Award of contract.

The contract for the public improvement must be awarded to the lowest responsive, responsible bidder. However, contracts relating to public utilities or extensions or improvements thereof, as described in sections 384.80 through 384.94, may be awarded by the city as it deems to be in the best interests of the city. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a governmental entity in the award of a contract for a public improvement or a governing body of a city utility from providing, in the award of a contract for a public improvement, an enhancement of payments upon early completion of the public improvement if the availability of the enhancement payments is included in the notice to bidders, the enhancement payments are competitively neutral to potential bidders, the enhancement payments are considered as a separate item in the public hearing on the award of contract, and the total value of the enhancement payments does not exceed ten percent of the value of the contract.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §9, 42, 43
Referred to in §26.3, 26.10, 26.14, 314.1

26.10 Opening and considering bids.

1. The date and time that each bid is received by the governmental entity, together with the name of the person receiving the bid, shall be recorded on the envelope containing the bid. All bids received after the deadlines for submission of bids as stated in the project specifications shall not be considered and shall be returned to the late bidder unopened. The governmental entity shall open, announce the amount of the bids, and file all proposals received, at the time and place specified in the notice to bidders. The governmental entity may, by resolution, award the contract for the public improvement to the bidder submitting the lowest responsive, responsible bid, determined as provided in section 26.9, or the governmental entity may reject all bids received, fix a new date for receiving bids, and order publication of a new notice to bidders. The governmental entity shall retain the bid security furnished by the successful bidder until the approved contract form has been executed, a bond has been filed by the bidder guaranteeing the performance of the contract, and the contract and bond have been approved by the governmental entity. The provisions of chapter 573, where applicable, apply to contracts awarded under this chapter.

2. The governmental entity shall promptly return the checks or bidder's bonds of unsuccessful bidders to the bidders as soon as the successful bidder is determined or within thirty days, whichever is sooner.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §10, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §6
Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.11 Delegation of authority.

When bids are required for any public improvement, the governmental entity may delegate, by motion, resolution, or policy to the city manager, clerk, engineer, or other public officer, as applicable, the duty of receiving and opening bids and announcing the results. The officer shall report the results of the bidding with the officer's recommendations to the next regular

meeting of the governmental entity's governing body or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §11, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §7
 Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.12 When hearing necessary.

If the estimated total cost of a public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as adjusted in section 314.1B, the governmental entity shall not enter into a contract for the public improvement until the governmental entity has held a public hearing and has approved the proposed plans, specifications, and form of contract, and estimated total cost of the public improvement. Notice of the hearing must be published as provided in section 362.3. At the hearing, any interested person may appear and file objections to the proposed plans, specifications, contract, or estimated cost of the public improvement. After hearing objections, the governmental entity shall by resolution enter its decision on the plans, specifications, contract, and estimated cost. This section does not apply to the state.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §12, 42, 43
 Referred to in §26.3, 314.1, 364.4, 384.20

26.13 Early release of retained funds.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. "*Authorized contract representative*" means the person chosen by the governmental entity or the department to represent its interests or the person designated in the contract as the party representing the governmental entity's or the department's interest regarding administration and oversight of the project.

b. "*Department*" means the state department of transportation.

c. "*Substantially completed*" means the first date on which any of the following occurs:

(1) Completion of the public improvement project or the highway, bridge, or culvert project or when the work on the public improvement or the highway, bridge, or culvert project has been substantially completed in general accordance with the terms and provisions of the contract.

(2) The work on the public improvement or on the designated portion is substantially completed in general accordance with the terms of the contract so that the governmental entity or the department can occupy or utilize the public improvement or designated portion of the public improvement for its intended purpose. This subparagraph shall not apply to highway, bridge, or culvert projects.

(3) The public improvement project or the highway, bridge, or culvert project is certified as having been substantially completed by either of the following:

(a) The architect or engineer authorized to make such certification.

(b) The authorized contract representative.

(4) The governmental entity or the department is occupying or utilizing the public improvement for its intended purpose. This subparagraph shall not apply to highway, bridge, or culvert projects.

2. Payments made by a governmental entity or the state department of transportation for the construction of public improvements and highway, bridge, or culvert projects shall be made in accordance with the provisions of chapter 573, except as provided in this section:

a. At any time after all or any part of the work on the public improvement or highway, bridge, or culvert project is substantially completed, the contractor may request the release of all or part of the retained funds owed. The request shall be accompanied by a sworn statement of the contractor that, ten calendar days prior to filing the request, notice was given as required by paragraphs "f" and "g" to all known subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, and suppliers.

b. Except as provided under paragraph "c", upon receipt of the request, the governmental entity or the department shall release all or part of the retained funds. Retained funds that are approved as payable shall be paid at the time of the next monthly payment or within thirty days, whichever is sooner. If partial retained funds are released pursuant to a contractor's request, no retained funds shall be subsequently held based on that portion of the work. If

within thirty days of when payment becomes due the governmental entity or the department does not release the retained funds due, interest shall accrue on the amount of retained funds at the rate of interest that is calculated as the prime rate plus one percent per year as of the day interest begins to accrue until the amount is paid.

c. If labor and materials are yet to be provided at the time the request for the release of the retained funds is made, an amount equal to two hundred percent of the value of the labor or materials yet to be provided, as determined by the governmental entity's or the department's authorized contract representative, may be withheld until such labor or materials are provided.

d. An itemization of the labor or materials yet to be provided, or the reason that the request for release of retained funds is denied, shall be provided to the contractor in writing within thirty calendar days of the receipt of the request for release of retained funds.

e. The contractor shall release retained funds to the subcontractor or subcontractors in the same manner as retained funds are released to the contractor by the governmental entity or the department. Each subcontractor shall pass through to each lower tier subcontractor all retained fund payments from the contractor.

f. Prior to applying for release of retained funds, the contractor shall send a notice to all known subcontractors, sub-subcontractors, and suppliers that provided labor or materials for the public improvement project or the highway, bridge, or culvert project.

g. The notice shall be substantially similar to the following:

**NOTICE OF CONTRACTOR'S REQUEST
FOR EARLY RELEASE OF RETAINED FUNDS**

You are hereby notified that [name of contractor] will be requesting an early release of funds on a public improvement project or a highway, bridge, or culvert project designated as [name of project] for which you have or may have provided labor or materials. The request will be made pursuant to Iowa Code section 26.13. The request may be filed with the [name of governmental entity or department] after ten calendar days from the date of this notice. The purpose of the request is to have [name of governmental entity or department] release and pay funds for all work that has been performed and charged to [name of governmental entity or department] as of the date of this notice. This notice is provided in accordance with Iowa Code section 26.13.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §13, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §19
Referred to in §26.3, 314.1

26.14 Competitive quotations for public improvement contracts.

1. Competitive quotations shall be required for a public improvement having an estimated total cost that exceeds the applicable threshold amount provided in this section, but is less than the competitive bid threshold established in section 26.3.

2. Unless the threshold amounts are adjusted pursuant to section 314.1B, the following threshold amounts shall apply:

a. Sixty-seven thousand dollars for a county, including a county hospital.

b. Fifty-one thousand dollars for a city having a population of fifty thousand or more.

c. Fifty-one thousand dollars for a school district having a population of fifty thousand or more.

d. Fifty-one thousand dollars for an aviation authority created within a city having a population of fifty thousand or more.

e. Thirty-six thousand dollars for a city having a population of less than fifty thousand, for a school district having a population of less than fifty thousand, and for any other governmental entity.

f. The threshold amount applied to a city applies to a city hospital.

3. a. When a competitive quotation is required, the governmental entity shall make a good faith effort to obtain quotations for the work from at least two contractors regularly engaged in such work prior to letting a contract. Good faith effort shall include advising all contractors who have filed with the governmental entity a request for notice of projects.

The governmental entity shall provide such notice in a timely manner so that a requesting contractor will have a reasonable opportunity to submit a competitive quotation. Quotations may be obtained from contractors after the governmental entity provides a description of the work to be performed, including the plans and specifications prepared by an architect, landscape architect, or engineer, if required under chapter 542B, 544B, or 544A, and an opportunity to inspect the work site. The contractor shall include in the quotation the price for labor, materials, equipment, and supplies required to perform the work. If the work can be performed by an employee or employees of the governmental entity, the governmental entity may file a quotation for the work to be performed in the same manner as a contractor. If the governmental entity receives no quotations after making a good faith effort to obtain quotations from at least two contractors regularly engaged in such work, the governmental entity may negotiate a contract with a contractor regularly engaged in such work.

b. The governmental entity shall designate the time, place, and manner for filing quotations, which may be received by mail, facsimile, or electronic mail. The governmental entity shall award the contract to the contractor submitting the lowest responsive, responsible quotation subject to section 26.9, or the governmental entity may reject all of the quotations. The unconditional acceptance and approval of the lowest responsive, responsible quotation shall constitute the award of a contract. The governmental entity shall record the approved quotation in its meeting minutes. The contractor awarded the contract shall not commence work until the contractor's performance and payment bond has been approved by the governmental entity. A governmental entity may delegate the authority to award a contract, to execute a contract, to authorize work to proceed under a contract, or to approve the contractor's performance and payment bond to an officer or employee of the governmental entity. A quotation approved outside a meeting of the governing body of a governmental entity shall be included in the minutes of the next regular or special meeting of the governing body.

c. If a public improvement may be performed by an employee of the governmental entity, the amount of estimated sales and fuel tax and the premium cost for the performance and payment bond which a contractor identifies in its quotation shall be deducted from the contractor's price for determining the lowest responsive, responsible quotation. If no quotations are received to perform the work, or if the governmental entity's estimated cost to do the work with its employee is less than the lowest responsive, responsible quotation received, the governmental entity may authorize its employee or employees to perform the work.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §14, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 144, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §10

Referred to in §26.4, 26.14A, 314.1A, 314.1B

26.14A Alternative procedures.

1. When competitive quotations are required under section 26.14 for a public improvement, the governmental entity may proceed, in lieu of competitive quotations, as if the estimated total cost of the public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold under section 26.3.

2. If the total estimated cost of the public improvement does not warrant either competitive quotations under section 26.14 or competitive bidding under section 26.3, the governmental entity may nevertheless proceed with competitive quotations or competitive bidding for the public improvement.

2007 Acts, ch 144, §10

26.15 Structure demolition project.

A governmental entity may enter into annual contracts with multiple contractors for structure demolition projects, with each project having a total estimated cost of one hundred thousand dollars or less, or each project having a total estimated cost equal to or less than the competitive bid threshold as established in section 314.1B. The governmental entity shall solicit contractors by publishing a notice as provided in section 362.3. A contractor is eligible to perform structure demolition work for the governmental entity after the contractor executes an annual demolition contract in a form satisfactory to the governmental entity,

including a bond and insurance. For the twelve-month period following execution of the contract or contracts, the governmental entity may obtain competitive proposals from each eligible contractor as necessary for the demolition of structures. The contractor submitting the lowest responsible proposal shall enter into a contract addendum to perform the work.

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §15, 42, 43

CHAPTER 27

RESERVED

SUBTITLE 10

JOINT GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY

CHAPTER 28

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT ACT

Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §308; see chapter 256I

CHAPTER 28A

QUAD CITIES INTERSTATE METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY COMPACT

Referred to in §28J.15

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 330B in Code 1993

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DIVISION I

INTERSTATE COMPACT

28A.1 Quad cities interstate metropolitan authority compact.

The quad cities interstate metropolitan authority compact is entered into and enacted into law with the state of Illinois if the state of Illinois joins the compact, in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Article 1 — Short title.* This compact may be cited as the “*Quad Cities Interstate Metropolitan Authority Compact*”.

2. *Article 2 — Authorization.* The states of Illinois and Iowa authorize the creation of the quad cities interstate authority to include the territories of Scott county in the state of Iowa and Rock Island county in the state of Illinois.

3. *Article 3 — Purposes.* The purposes of the authority are to provide facilities and to foster cooperative efforts, all for the development and public benefit of its territory. This compact shall be liberally interpreted to carry out these purposes.

4. *Article 4 — Creation.* The authority is created when the secretary of state of Iowa certifies to the secretary of state of Illinois that a majority of the electors of Scott county voting on the proposition voted to approve creation of the authority and the secretary of state of Illinois certifies to the secretary of state of Iowa that a majority of the electors of Rock Island county voting on the proposition voted to approve creation of the authority. A referendum approving creation of the authority must be held before January 1, 1993.

5. *Article 5 — Board members.* The authority shall be governed by a board of not more than sixteen members, one-half of whom are residents of Rock Island county, Illinois, and one-half of whom are residents of Scott county, Iowa. Iowa members shall be chosen in the manner and for the terms fixed by the law of Iowa. Illinois members shall be chosen in the manner and for the terms fixed by the law of Illinois.

6. *Article 6 — Board officers.* The board shall elect annually from its members a chairperson, a vice chairperson, a secretary, and other officers it determines necessary.

7. *Article 7 — Board operations.* The board shall adopt bylaws governing its meetings, fiscal year, election of officers, and other matters of procedure and operation.

8. *Article 8 — Board expenses and compensation.*

a. Members shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred while carrying out official duties.

b. Members shall be compensated as authorized by substantially identical laws of the states of Illinois and Iowa.

9. *Article 9 — Employees.*

a. The board shall hire an executive director, a treasurer, and other employees it determines necessary and shall fix their qualifications, duties, compensation, and terms of employment.

b. The executive director, treasurer, and other employees shall have no pension benefits or rights of collective bargaining other than those authorized by substantially identical laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois.

10. *Article 10 — General powers.* The authority has the following general powers:

a. To sue and be sued.

b. To own, operate, manage, or lease facilities within the territory of the authority. "Facility" means an airport, port, wharf, dock, harbor, bridge, tunnel, terminal, industrial park, waste disposal system, mass transit system, parking area, road, recreational area, conservation area, or other project beneficial to the territory of the authority as authorized by substantially identical laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois, together with related or incidental fixtures, equipment, improvements, and real or personal property.

c. To fix and collect reasonable fees and charges for the use of its facilities.

d. To own or lease interests in real or personal property.

e. To accept and receive money, services, property, and other things of value.

f. To disburse funds for its lawful activities.

g. To enter into agreements with political subdivisions of the state of Illinois or Iowa or with the United States.

h. To pledge or mortgage its property.

i. To perform other functions necessary or incidental to its purposes and powers.

j. To exercise other powers conferred by substantially identical laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois.

11. *Article 11 — Eminent domain.*

a. The authority has the power to acquire real property by eminent domain.

b. Property in the state of Iowa shall be acquired under the laws of the state of Iowa. Property in the state of Illinois shall be acquired under the laws of the state of Illinois.

12. *Article 12 — Indebtedness.*

a. The authority may incur indebtedness subject to debt limits imposed by substantially identical laws of the states of Illinois and Iowa.

b. Indebtedness of the authority shall not be secured by the full faith and credit or the tax revenues of the state of Iowa or Illinois, or a political subdivision of the state of Iowa or Illinois other than the authority or as otherwise authorized by substantially identical laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois.

c. Bonds shall be issued only under terms authorized by substantially identical laws of the states of Illinois and Iowa.

13. *Article 13 — Taxes.*

a. The authority shall have no independent power to tax.

b. A political subdivision of the state of Iowa or Illinois shall not impose taxes to fund the authority or any of the authority's projects except as specifically authorized by substantially identical laws of the states of Illinois and Iowa.

14. *Article 14 — Reports.* The authority shall report annually to the governors and legislatures of the states of Iowa and Illinois concerning its facilities, activities, and finances and may make recommendations for state legislation.

15. *Article 15 — Penalties.* The states of Illinois and Iowa may provide by substantially identical laws for the enforcement of the ordinances of the authority and for penalties for the violation of those ordinances.

16. *Article 16 — Substantially identical laws.* Substantially identical laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois which are in effect before the authority is created shall apply unless the laws are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this compact. A question of whether the laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois are substantially identical may be determined and enforced by a federal district court.

17. *Article 17 — Dissolution.* The authority may be dissolved by independent action of a political subdivision of the state of Iowa or the state of Iowa as authorized by law of the state of Iowa or by independent action of a political subdivision of the state of Illinois or the state of Illinois as authorized by law of the state of Illinois.

18. *Article 18 — Subject to laws and constitutions.* This compact, the enabling laws of the states of Iowa and Illinois, and the authority are subject to the laws and Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the states of Illinois and Iowa.

19. *Article 19 — Consent of Congress.* The attorneys general of the states of Iowa and Illinois shall jointly seek the consent of the Congress of the United States to enter into or implement this compact if either of them believes the consent of the Congress of the United States is necessary.

20. *Article 20 — Binding effect.* This compact and substantially identical enabling laws are binding on the states of Illinois and Iowa to the full extent allowed without the consent of Congress. If the consent of Congress is necessary, this compact and substantially identical enabling laws are binding on the states of Iowa and Illinois to the full extent when consent is obtained.

21. *Article 21 — Signing.* This compact shall be signed in duplicate by the speakers of the houses of representatives of the states of Illinois and Iowa. One signed copy shall be filed with the secretary of state of Iowa and the other with the secretary of state of Illinois.

89 Acts, ch 213, §1

CS89, §330B.1

C93, §28A.1

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §28A.3, 28A.26

DIVISION II

QUAD CITIES INTERSTATE METROPOLITAN AUTHORITY

28A.2 Citation.

This division may be cited as the “*Quad Cities Interstate Metropolitan Authority Act*”.

91 Acts, ch 198, §1

CS91, §330B.2

C93, §28A.2

28A.3 Purposes.

1. This division is enabling legislation for the quad cities interstate metropolitan authority compact, a compact entered into by the states of Illinois and Iowa as provided in section 28A.1.

2. The authority shall engage in operations and services that can best be conducted on an area basis benefiting the entire greater metropolitan area, and at the same time improving the quality of life for the greater metropolitan area. The authority may include the following areas of operation and service:

- a. Intermodal water port operations.
- b. Waste disposal systems.
- c. Mass transit.
- d. Airports.
- e. Bridges.
- f. Parks and recreation.

g. Related facilities, fixtures, equipment, and property necessary, appurtenant, or incidental to the operations and services specified in paragraphs “a” through “f”. The authority shall be supportive of, and refrain from unnecessary and unreasonable competition with, private sector operations when possible.

3. The establishment, maintenance, and operation of safe, adequate, and necessary metropolitan facilities, and the creation of the authority having powers necessary or desirable for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of the metropolitan facilities beneficial to the territory of the authority, and the powers and the corporate purposes and functions of the authority are public and governmental in nature and essential to the public interest in the territory of the authority.

91 Acts, ch 198, §2

CS91, §330B.3

C93, §28A.3

28A.4 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authority*” means the quad cities interstate metropolitan authority created as provided in this division.

2. “*Board*” means the board of commissioners of the authority.

3. “*Cost*” of any project for a metropolitan facility includes construction contract costs and the costs of engineering, architectural, technical, and legal services, preliminary reports, property valuations, estimates, plans, specifications, notices, acquisition of real and personal property, consequential damages or costs, easements, rights-of-way, supervision, inspection, testing, publications, printing and sale of bonds, if any, and provisions for contingencies.

4. “*Greater metropolitan area*” means the combined area of Rock Island county, Illinois, and Scott county, Iowa.

5. “*Metropolitan area*” means Rock Island county, Illinois, as a separate and distinct area, or Scott county, Iowa, as a separate and distinct area, or each as a part of the greater metropolitan area.

6. “*Metropolitan facility*” means a structure, fixture, equipment, or property of any kind or nature related to or connected with an intermodal water port, waste disposal system, mass transit system, airport, park, recreation, or bridge, which the authority may construct, acquire, own, lease, or operate, including all related facilities necessary, appurtenant, or incidental to the facilities.

7. “*Person*” means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, or joint stock association, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative of any of the entities.

8. “*Waste disposal system*” means a facility or service for collection, transportation, processing, storage, or disposal of solid waste including a facility or service established pursuant to chapter 28G.

91 Acts, ch 198, §3

CS91, §330B.4
C93, §28A.4

28A.5 Petition and public hearing.

1. Upon petition of eligible electors of a metropolitan area equal in number to at least ten percent of the persons who voted in the last general election held in the metropolitan area for the office of president of the United States or governor, the governing body of the county shall adopt a resolution signifying its intention to initiate the question of participating in the creation of an authority and shall publish the resolution at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the metropolitan area giving notice of a hearing to be held on the question of the metropolitan area's entry into the authority. The resolution shall be published at least fourteen days prior to the date of hearing, and shall contain all of the following information:

- a. Intention to join in the creation of the authority pursuant to this division.
- b. That the greater metropolitan area will include Rock Island county, Illinois, and Scott county, Iowa, which have expressed their interest in the creation of the authority.
- c. Name of the authority.
- d. Place, date, and time of hearing.

2. After the hearing, if the governing body of a metropolitan area wishes to proceed in the creation of or to join the authority, the governing body shall direct the proper election authority to submit the proposition to the electorate of the metropolitan area as provided in section 28A.6.

91 Acts, ch 198, §4
CS91, §330B.5
C93, §28A.5
Referred to in §28A.17, 28A.25

28A.6 Election.

1. Upon receipt of the resolution, the county commissioner of elections shall place the proposition on the ballot of a special election but not at a general election, called by the governing body of the metropolitan area. At the election, the proposition shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the Quad Cities Interstate Metropolitan Authority be established effective on the day of (month), (year)?
YES.....
NO.....

2. Notice of the election shall be given by publication as required in section 49.53 in a newspaper of general circulation in the metropolitan area. At the election, the ballot used for submission of the proposition shall be substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

3. The proposition is approved if the vote in favor of the proposition is a simple majority of the total votes cast on the proposition in the metropolitan area.

4. If the proposition is approved, the governing body of the county shall enact an ordinance authorizing the joining of the authority.

91 Acts, ch 198, §5
CS91, §330B.6
C93, §28A.6
2000 Acts, ch 1058, §56
Referred to in §28A.5, 28A.8, 28A.17, 28A.25

28A.7 Board of commissioners — appointment.

1. The authority established under this division shall be governed by a board of

commissioners appointed as provided in subsection 2. The appointment of the commissioners shall be made in writing and shall indicate the legal residence of the appointee.

2. The board of commissioners of an authority shall consist of sixteen members, eight members of which shall be residents of the metropolitan area of each state which is a party to the authority. At least four but not more than five members appointed from each metropolitan area shall be elected city or county officers. The mayor of each city having a population of at least eighty thousand within the metropolitan area shall appoint, with the consent of the city council, four members to the board of commissioners. The mayor of each city having a population of at least forty thousand, but less than eighty thousand, within the metropolitan area shall appoint, with the consent of the city council, two members to the board of commissioners. The mayor of each city having a population of at least nineteen thousand, but less than forty thousand, within the metropolitan area shall appoint, with the consent of the city council, one member to the board of commissioners. The remaining members appointed from each state shall be appointed by the chairperson of the governing body of the county within the metropolitan area, with consent of the governing body, from cities having less than nineteen thousand population and areas outside the corporate limits of cities.

3. If a city increases to a population that would enable an additional appointment to be made, a member appointed by the chairperson of the governing body of the county and having the least tenure shall be removed from the board of commissioners. If a city decreases to a population warranting fewer members, the appointee having the least tenure of that city shall be removed from the board of commissioners and the chairperson of the governing body of the county in which that city is located shall make a new appointment as provided in subsection 2. If more members than are required to be removed have the same tenure, the removal shall be determined by lot.

4. The membership of the board of commissioners shall be gender balanced if possible. The appointing authorities shall comply with the requirements of section 69.16A or similar laws of the state of Illinois as determined by the appointing authorities. The appointing authorities shall also provide representation for racial groups residing in the metropolitan area based on the ratio of the racial population to the population as a whole.

91 Acts, ch 198, §6

CS91, §330B.7

92 Acts, ch 1163, §81

C93, §28A.7

28A.8 Commissioners — terms of office.

1. All initial appointments of commissioners shall be made within thirty days after the establishment of the authority. The authority is considered established when the proposition is approved by the voters under section 28A.6. Each appointment shall be in writing and a certificate of appointment signed by the appointing officer shall be filed and made a matter of record in the office of the county recorder. A commissioner shall be appointed for a term of two years and shall qualify within ten days after appointment by acceptance and the taking of an oath or affirmation to faithfully perform the duties of office. Members initially appointed to the board of commissioners shall serve from date of appointment until June 30 of one or two years after the date of appointment and shall draw lots to determine the terms for which each shall be appointed. Lots shall be drawn so that four commissioners from the metropolitan area shall serve in each of two classes. Thereafter, commissioners shall be appointed for two-year terms beginning on July 1 of the year of appointment. However, a commissioner who is also an elected officer shall have a term of office that runs concurrent and consistent with the elective office.

2. Within forty-five days after any vacancy occurs on the board by death, resignation, change of residence to outside of the metropolitan area, or for any other cause, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner as the commissioner's predecessor was appointed for the unexpired term of office. Commissioners and board officers of the board shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualifies. A vacancy exists when a commissioner who is also an

elected officer leaves elective office and a former city or county elective officer is ineligible to serve as a commissioner for two years after leaving elective office.

91 Acts, ch 198, §7
CS91, §330B.8
C93, §28A.8

28A.9 Organization — officers — meetings — compensation.

1. The board of commissioners may exercise all of its legislative and executive powers granted under this division. Within thirty days after the appointment of the initial commissioners, the board shall meet and elect a chairperson from among its members for a term of one year. The chairperson's position shall alternate annually between a commissioner from one state to a commissioner from the other state. The board shall also select a secretary, treasurer, and other officers or employees as necessary for the accomplishment of its corporate objectives, none of whom need be a commissioner. The board, at its first meeting, shall define by ordinance the first and subsequent fiscal years of the authority, and shall adopt a corporate seal and bylaws, which shall determine the times for the annual election of officers and for other regular and special meetings of the board. The bylaws shall contain the rules for the transaction of other business of the authority and for amending the bylaws.

2. Each commissioner of the authority shall devote the amount of time to the duties of office as the faithful discharge of the duties may require. The board shall reimburse a commissioner for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties as approved by the board. A commissioner shall not receive a salary or per diem for the performance of official duties.

3. Each commissioner shall comply with restrictions relating to conflicts of interests or acceptance of gifts as provided in chapter 68B or similar laws of the state of Illinois as determined by the board.

4. The commissioners shall conduct the meetings as public meetings with appropriate notice pursuant to chapter 21 or to similar laws of the state of Illinois as determined by the board.

5. The board shall keep and maintain its records as public records pursuant to chapter 22 or to similar laws of the state of Illinois as determined by the board.

91 Acts, ch 198, §8
CS91, §330B.9
92 Acts, ch 1163, §82
C93, §28A.9

28A.10 Rights and powers.

1. The authority constitutes a municipal corporation and body politic separate from any other municipality, state, or other public or governmental agency. The authority has the following express powers, subject to any restrictions or limitations contained in this division, and all other powers incidental, necessary, convenient, or desirable to carry out and effectuate the express powers to:

a. Sue and be sued.

b. Locate, acquire, own, establish, operate, and maintain one or more metropolitan facilities upon any land or body of water within its corporate limits, and to construct, develop, expand, extend, and improve any metropolitan facility. A new metropolitan facility, such as a sanitary landfill or infectious waste disposal facility shall not be established without site approval of the city council or board of supervisors which governs the city or county in which the proposed site is to be located.

c. Acquire, within the corporate limits of the authority, and in fee simple, rights in and over land or water, and easements upon, over, or across land or water, and leasehold interests in land or water, and tangible and intangible personal property, used or useful for the location, establishment, maintenance, development, expansion, extension, or improvement of one or more metropolitan facilities. The acquisition may be by dedication, purchase, gift, agreement, lease, or by condemnation if within corporate limits of the authority. The authority may

acquire land in fee simple subject to a mortgage and as part of the purchase price may assume the payment of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage. Land may be acquired, possessed, and used for its purposes by the authority, under a written contract for a deed conveying merchantable title and providing that the deed shall be placed in escrow and be delivered upon payment of the purchase price and containing other terms as are reasonably incident to the contract. Personal property may be purchased on an installment contract basis or lease-purchase contract.

d. Operate, maintain, manage, lease with or without a lease-purchase option, sublease, and make and enter into contracts for the use, operation, or management of, and enact regulations for the operation, management, or use of, a metropolitan facility.

e. Fix, charge, and collect reasonable rentals, tolls, fees, and charges for the use of a metropolitan facility or any part of a metropolitan facility. Rentals, tolls, fees, or charges fixed and collected for the use of a metropolitan facility shall be used for the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, or operation of that metropolitan facility or the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, or operation of similar metropolitan facilities.

f. Establish and maintain streets and approaches on property of the authority.

g. Remove and relocate hazards or structures on property of the authority.

h. Restrict and reduce the height of objects or buildings on property of the authority.

i. Accept grants, contributions, or loans from, and enter into contracts, leases, or other transactions with, a city, county, state, or federal government.

j. Borrow money and issue bonds, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness for the purpose of accomplishing any of the corporate purposes, which obligations may be payable from other sources as provided in this division, and refund or advance refund any of the evidences of indebtedness with bonds, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, which refunding or advanced refunding obligations may be payable from taxes or from any other source, subject to compliance with any condition or limitation set forth in this division.

k. Employ or enter into contracts for the employment of any person for professional services, necessary or desirable for the accomplishment of the corporate objectives of the authority or the proper administration, management, protection, or control of its property.

l. Regulate traffic, speed, movement, and mooring of vessels on property of the authority.

m. Regulate traffic, speed, movement, and parking of motor vehicles upon property of the authority and employ parking meters, signs, and other devices in the regulation of the motor vehicles.

n. Contract for police and fire protection.

o. Establish, by ordinance of the board, all regulations for the execution of the powers specified in this division, for the government of the authority, and for the protection of any metropolitan facility within the jurisdiction of the authority, or deemed necessary or desirable to effect its corporate objectives. An ordinance may provide for the revocation, cancellation, or suspension of an existing privilege or franchise as a penalty for a second or subsequent violation by the holder or franchisee of a regulation pertaining to the enjoyment, use, or exercise of the privilege or franchise. The use of a metropolitan facility of the authority shall be subject to the reasonable regulation and control of the authority and upon the reasonable terms and conditions as established by the board.

p. Establish a general operating fund and other funds as necessary.

q. Do all acts and things necessary or convenient for the promotion of its business and the general welfare of the authority, in order to carry out the powers granted to it by this chapter or any other laws.

2. a. The authority has no power to pledge the taxing power of this state or any political subdivision or agency of this state.

b. Bonds and notes issued by the authority are payable solely and only out of the moneys, assets, or revenues of the authority, and as provided in the agreement with bondholders or noteholders pledging any particular moneys, assets, or revenues. Bonds or notes are not an obligation of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitations, but are special obligations

of the authority payable solely and only from the sources provided in this division, and the authority shall not pledge the credit or taxing power of this state or any political subdivision of this state other than the authority, or make its debts payable out of any moneys except those of the authority.

91 Acts, ch 198, §9

CS91, §330B.10

C93, §28A.10

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §28A.11

28A.11 Regulations — ordinances.

Regulations adopted pursuant to section 28A.10 shall be contained in an ordinance which shall be placed on file in the office of the authority in typewritten or printed form for public inspection not less than fifteen days before adoption. The ordinance may impose fines as the board deems appropriate of not more than one hundred dollars upon conviction or guilty plea for each violation, and may provide that, in case of continuing violation, each day during which a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

91 Acts, ch 198, §10

CS91, §330B.11

C93, §28A.11

28A.12 Eminent domain procedures.

If land in fee simple, rights in land, air, or water, easements or other interests in land, air, water, property, or property rights are acquired or sought to be acquired by the authority by condemnation, the condemnation procedure shall be in accordance with the eminent domain statutes of the state in which the affected property is located.

91 Acts, ch 198, §11

CS91, §330B.12

C93, §28A.12

28A.13 Authority procedures.

Action of the board of a legislative character, including the adoption of regulations, shall be in the form of an ordinance, and after adoption shall be filed with the secretary and shall be made a matter of public record in the office of the authority. Other action of the board shall be by resolution, motion, or in other appropriate form. Executive or ministerial duties may be delegated to one or more commissioners or to an authorized officer, employee, agent, or other representative of the authority. Ten commissioners, five members from each state within the greater metropolitan area, constitute a quorum to conduct business and an affirmative vote of a majority of the commissioners from each metropolitan area is required to adopt or approve an action of the board. The enacting clause of any ordinance shall be substantially as follows:

*Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of the Quad Cities
Interstate Metropolitan Authority*

91 Acts, ch 198, §12

CS91, §330B.13

C93, §28A.13

28A.14 Official records and officer bonds.

The board shall provide for the safekeeping of its permanent records and for the recording of the corporate action of the authority. The board shall keep a true and accurate account of its receipts and an annual audit shall be made of its books, records, and accounts by state or private auditors. All officers and employees authorized to receive or retain the custody of moneys or to sign vouchers, checks, warrants, or evidences of indebtedness binding upon the authority shall furnish surety bond for the faithful performance of their duties and the

faithful accounting for all moneys that may come into their custody in an amount to be fixed and in a form to be approved by the board.

91 Acts, ch 198, §13
CS91, §330B.14
C93, §28A.14

28A.15 Change of name.

The board may change the name of the authority by ordinance. A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the appropriate state office and the county recorder or equivalent county officer of each county in which the authority or part of the authority is located. The name change shall be effective on the date of the filing.

91 Acts, ch 198, §14
CS91, §330B.15
C93, §28A.15

28A.16 Budget and appropriation.

Annually, the board shall prepare and adopt a budget and provide appropriations as follows:

1. The budget shall show the amount required for each class of proposed expenditures, a comparison of the amounts proposed to be expended with the amounts expended for like purposes for the two preceding years, if available, and the sources of revenue.

2. Not less than twenty days before the date that a budget must be certified as determined by the board and not less than ten days before the date set for the hearing under subsection 3, the board shall file the budget with the treasurer of the authority. The treasurer shall post a copy of the budget in the authority offices for public inspection and comment.

3. The board shall set a time and place for a public hearing on the budget before the final certification date and shall publish notice of the hearing not less than ten nor more than twenty days prior to the hearing in one or more newspapers serving the greater metropolitan area. Proof of publication shall be filed with and preserved by the treasurer.

4. At the hearing, any resident or taxpayer of the greater metropolitan area may present to the board objections to or arguments in favor of any part of the budget.

5. After the hearing, the board shall adopt by resolution a budget and shall direct the treasurer to properly certify and file the budget.

6. The board shall appropriate, by resolution, the amounts deemed necessary for the ensuing fiscal year. All revenue from taxes, fees, tolls, rental, charges, bonds, or any other source shall be appropriated and used for the specific metropolitan facility project for which it was collected or similar metropolitan facility projects. Increases or decreases in these appropriations do not require a budget amendment, but may be provided by resolution at a regular meeting of the board.

91 Acts, ch 198, §15
CS91, §330B.16
C93, §28A.16

28A.17 Local sales and services tax.

If an authority is established as provided in section 28A.6 and after approval of a referendum by a simple majority of votes cast in each metropolitan area in favor of the sales and services tax, the governing board of a county in this state within a metropolitan area which is part of the authority shall impose, at the request of the authority, a local sales and services tax at the rate of one-fourth of one percent on the sales price taxed by this state under section 423.2, within the metropolitan area located in this state. The referendum shall be called by resolution of the board and shall be held as provided in section 28A.6 to the extent applicable. The ballot proposition shall contain a statement as to the specific purpose or purposes for which the revenues shall be expended and the date of expiration of the tax. The local sales and services tax shall be imposed on the same basis, with the same exceptions, and following the same administrative procedures as provided for a county under sections 423B.5 and 423B.6. The amount of the sale, for the purposes of determining

the amount of the local sales and services tax under this section, does not include the amount of any local sales and services tax imposed under sections 423B.5 and 423B.6.

The treasurer of state shall credit the local sales and services tax receipts and interest and penalties to the authority's account. Moneys in this account shall be remitted quarterly to the authority. The proceeds of the tax imposed under this section shall be used only for the construction, reconstruction, or repair of metropolitan facilities as specified in the referendum. The local sales and services tax imposed under this section may be suspended for not less than a fiscal quarter or more than one year by action of the board. The suspension may be renewed or continued by the board, but the board shall act on the suspension at least annually. The local sales and services tax may also be repealed by a petition and favorable referendum following the procedures and requirements of sections 28A.5 and 28A.6 as applicable. The board shall give the department of revenue at least forty days' notice of the repeal, suspension, or reinstatement of the tax and the effective dates for imposition, suspension, or repeal of the tax shall be as provided in section 423B.6.

91 Acts, ch 198, §16

CS91, §330B.17

C93, §28A.17

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §155, 205

28A.18 Bonds and notes payable from revenue.

1. *a.* The bonds issued by the board pursuant to this division shall be authorized by resolution of the board and shall be either term or serial bonds, shall bear the date, mature at the time, not exceeding forty years from their respective dates, bear interest at the rate, not exceeding the rate permitted under chapter 74A or the rate authorized by another state within the greater metropolitan area, whichever rate is lower, payable monthly or semiannually, be in the denominations, be in the form, either coupon or fully registered, shall carry the registration, exchangeability and interchangeability privileges, be payable in the medium of payment and at the place, within or without the state, be subject to the terms of redemption and be entitled to the priorities on the revenues, rates, fees, rentals, or other charges or receipts of the authority as the resolution may provide. The bonds shall be executed either by manual or facsimile signature by the officers as the authority shall determine, provided that the bonds shall bear at least one signature which is manually executed on the bond, and the coupons attached to the bonds shall bear the facsimile signature of the officer as designated by the authority and the bonds shall have the seal of the authority, affixed, imprinted, reproduced, or lithographed on the bond, all as may be prescribed in a resolution.

b. The bonds shall be sold at public sale or private sale at the price as the authority shall determine to be in the best interests of the authority provided that the bonds shall not be sold at less than ninety-eight percent of the par value of the bond, plus accrued interest and provided that the net interest cost shall not exceed that permitted by applicable state law. Pending the preparation of definitive bonds, interim certificates or temporary bonds may be issued to the purchaser of the bonds, and may contain the terms and conditions as the board may determine.

2. *a.* The board, after the issuance of bonds, may borrow moneys for the purposes for which the bonds are to be issued in anticipation of the receipt of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and within the authorized maximum amount of the bond issue. Any loan shall be paid within three years after the date of the initial loan. Bond anticipation notes shall be issued for all moneys so borrowed under this section, and the notes may be renewed, but all the renewal notes shall mature within the time above limited for the payment of the initial loan. The notes shall be authorized by resolution of the board and shall be in the denominations, shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding the maximum rate permitted by the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds, shall be in the form and shall be executed in the manner, all as the authority prescribes.

b. The notes shall be sold at public or private sale or, if the notes are renewal notes, they may be exchanged for notes outstanding on the terms as the board determines. The board may retire any notes from the revenues derived from its metropolitan facilities or from other

moneys of the authority which are lawfully available or from a combination of revenues and other available moneys, in lieu of retiring them by means of bond proceeds. However, before the retirement of the notes by any means other than the issuance of bonds, the board shall amend or repeal the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds, in anticipation of the proceeds of the sale of the notes, so as to reduce the authorized amount of the bond issue by the amount of the notes so retired. The amendatory or repealing resolution shall take effect upon its passage.

3. Any resolution authorizing the issuance of any bonds may contain provisions which shall be part of the contract with the holders of the bonds, as to:

a. The pledging of all or any part of the revenues, rates, fees, rentals, or other charges or receipts of the authority derived by the authority from all or any of its metropolitan facilities.

b. The construction, improvement, operations, extensions, enlargement, maintenance, repair, or lease of metropolitan facilities and the duties of the authority with reference to the facilities.

c. Limitations on the purposes to which the proceeds of the bonds, or of any loan or grant by the federal government or the state government or the county or any city in the county, may be applied.

d. The fixing, charging, establishing, and collecting of rates, fees, rentals, or other charges for use of the services and facilities of the metropolitan facilities of an authority, or any part of the facilities.

e. The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds or repair and replacement funds or other funds and the regulation and disposition of the funds.

f. Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds.

g. The terms and provisions of any deed of trust, mortgage, or indenture securing the bonds or under which the bonds may be issued.

h. Any other or additional agreements with the holders of the bonds as are customary and proper and which in the judgment of the authority will make the bonds more marketable.

4. The board of the authority may enter into any deeds of trust, mortgages, indentures, or other agreements, with any bank or trust company or any other lender within or without the state as security for the bonds, and may assign and pledge all or any of the revenues, rates, fees, rentals, or other charges or receipts of the authority. The deeds of trust, mortgages, indentures, or other agreements may contain the provisions as may be customary in the instruments, or, as the board may authorize, including, but without limitation, provisions as to:

a. The construction, improvement, operation, leasing, maintenance, and repair of the metropolitan facilities and duties of the board with reference to the facilities.

b. The application of funds and the safeguarding and investment of funds on hand or on deposit.

c. The appointment of consulting engineers or architects and approval by the holders of the bonds.

d. The rights and remedies of the trustee and the holders of the bonds.

e. The terms and provisions of the bonds or the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds.

5. Any of the bonds issued pursuant to this section are negotiable instruments, and have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments and are exempt from state taxation.

91 Acts, ch 198, §17

CS91, §330B.18

C93, §28A.18

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §139

28A.19 Existing jurisdictions.

Existing jurisdictions, including those involving airports, mass transit, river bridges, waste disposal systems, and intermodal water ports within their jurisdictional boundaries, are protected from incorporation by the authority and shall not be incorporated in the authority except by their respective governing bodies. However, an existing jurisdiction may negotiate

with the authority to take over its entire powers, incomes, and debts. The authority may assume the powers, income, and debts for any type of facility authorized by this division.

91 Acts, ch 198, §18
CS91, §330B.19
C93, §28A.19

28A.20 Cooperation with other governments.

The authority may apply for and receive a grant or loan of moneys or other financial aid from the state or federal government or from any state or federal agency, department, bureau, or board, necessary or useful for the undertaking, performance, or execution of any of its corporate objectives or purposes, and the authority may undertake the acquisition, establishment, construction, development, expansion, extension, or improvement of metropolitan facilities within its corporate limits or within or upon any body of water within the corporate limits aided by, in cooperation with, or as a joint enterprise with the state or federal governments or with the aid of, or in cooperation with, or as a joint project with the state and federal governments. The authority shall assure, in compliance with any state or federal requirements or directives, that the proceeds of a state or federal grant, loan, or other financial assistance for the provision of facilities or services are used for the express purpose of the financial assistance and to the specific benefit of service areas or persons as designated by the local, state, or federal funding provider.

91 Acts, ch 198, §19
CS91, §330B.20
C93, §28A.20

28A.21 Transfer of existing facilities.

1. Any county, city, commission, authority, or person may sell, lease, lend, grant, or convey to the authority, a facility or any part of a facility, or any interest in real or personal property which may be used by an authority in the construction, improvement, maintenance, leasing, or operation of any metropolitan facilities. Any county, city, commission, authority, or person may transfer and assign over to the authority a contract which may have been awarded by the county, city, commission, authority, or person for the construction of facilities not begun or, if begun, not completed.

2. A proposed action of the board, and a proposed agreement to acquire, shall be approved by the governing body of the owner of the facilities. If the governing body of a county, city, commission, or authority desires to sell, lease, lend, grant, or convey to the authority a facility or any part of a facility, the governing body shall adopt a resolution signifying its intention to do so and shall publish the resolution at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county and in a newspaper or newspapers, if necessary, of general circulation in the area served by the county, city, commission, or authority giving notice of a hearing to be held on the question of the sale, lease, loan, grant, or conveyance. The resolution shall be published at least fourteen days prior to the date of hearing. After the hearing and if in the public interest, the county, city, commission, or authority shall enact an ordinance authorizing the sale, lease, loan, grant, or conveyance.

3. An owner transferring an existing facility to the authority under this section shall notify the board of and make provision in the transfer documents for, where necessary, existing rights, liens, securities, and rights of reentry belonging to the state or federal government.

4. This section, without reference to any other law, shall be deemed complete authority for the acquisition by agreement, of a facility as provided in subsection 1, and no proceedings or other action shall be required except as prescribed in this division.

91 Acts, ch 198, §20
CS91, §330B.21
C93, §28A.21

28A.22 Funds of the authority.

Moneys of an authority shall be paid to the treasurer of the authority who shall not commingle the moneys with any other moneys, but shall deposit them in a separate

account or accounts. Moneys in the accounts shall be paid out on check of the treasurer on requisition of the chairperson of the authority, or of another person as the authority may authorize to make the requisition. An authority may deposit any of its rates, fees, rentals, or other charges, receipts, or income with any bank or trust company that is federally insured and may deposit the proceeds of any bonds issued with any bank or trust company that is federally insured, all as may be provided in any agreement with the holders of bonds issued under this division.

91 Acts, ch 198, §21
CS91, §330B.22
C93, §28A.22

28A.23 Award of contracts.

All contracts entered into by an authority for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of metropolitan facilities shall be entered into pursuant to and shall comply with applicable state laws. However, if an authority determines an emergency exists, it may enter into contracts obligating the authority for not in excess of one hundred thousand dollars per emergency without regard to the requirements of applicable state laws and the authority may proceed with the necessary action as expeditiously as possible to the extent necessary to resolve the emergency.

91 Acts, ch 198, §22
CS91, §330B.23
C93, §28A.23

28A.24 Exemption from taxation.

Since an authority is performing essential governmental functions, an authority is not required to pay any taxes or assessments of any kind or nature upon any property required or used by it for its purposes, or any rates, fees, rentals, receipts, or incomes at any time received by it, and the bonds issued by an authority, their transfer, and the income, including any profits made on the sale of the bonds, is deductible in determining net income for the purposes of the state individual and corporate income tax under chapter 422, divisions II and III, and shall not be taxed by any political subdivision of this state.

91 Acts, ch 198, §23
CS91, §330B.24
C93, §28A.24
2013 Acts, ch 30, §8
Referred to in §422.7
Section amended

28A.25 Dissolution — referendum.

1. The authority shall be dissolved only by a majority vote in a referendum undertaken in a manner similar to the referendum provided for in section 28A.6. The board shall call, upon its own motion, by petition of the eligible electors as provided in section 28A.5, or by action of the governing body of either metropolitan area, for an election to approve or disapprove the dissolution of the authority.

2. The proposition is approved if the vote in favor of the proposition is a simple majority of the total votes cast on the proposition in either one of the metropolitan areas.

3. The authority shall provide by ordinance for the disposal of any remaining property, the proceeds of which shall first be applied against any outstanding obligation of the authority. The remaining balance shall be divided between the counties included in the authority and credited to the general fund of the respective counties.

91 Acts, ch 198, §24
CS91, §330B.25
C93, §28A.25

28A.26 Supremacy of compact.

The provisions of this division II are subject to all of the provisions of the quad cities interstate metropolitan authority compact provided for in section 28A.1.

91 Acts, ch 198, §25

CS91, §330B.26

C93, §28A.26

CHAPTER 28B

INTERSTATE COOPERATION COMMISSION

28B.1	Membership of commission.	28B.3	Committees.
28B.2	Purpose.	28B.4	Report.

28B.1 Membership of commission.

1. In accordance with a resolution adopted for this purpose by the legislative council, an Iowa commission on interstate cooperation shall be appointed to address the charge and other responsibilities for the commission outlined in the resolution. The commission shall consist of thirteen members to be appointed as follows:

a. Three members of the senate to be appointed by the majority leader of the senate and two members of the senate to be appointed by the minority leader of the senate.

b. Three members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and two members of the house of representatives to be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

c. Three administrative officers to be appointed by the governor.

2. Appointments shall be made prior to the fourth Monday in January of the first regular session of the general assembly. Members shall take office on February 1 following their appointment and serve for two-year terms or until their successors are appointed and take office.

3. The governor, the majority leader of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives are ex officio honorary nonvoting members of the commission.

4. The director of the legislative services agency shall serve as secretary of the commission.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28B.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2027; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §21, 58; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §108

28B.2 Purpose.

It shall be the function of this commission:

1. To carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the council of state governments.

2. To encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative and judicial officials and employees of this state to develop and maintain friendly contact by correspondence, by conference, and otherwise, with officials and employees of the other states, of the federal government, and of local units of government.

3. To encourage cooperation between this state and other units of government in the adoption of compacts and uniform laws and in working relationships with officials of other states.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28B.2]

28B.3 Committees.

The commission shall establish such committees as it deems advisable, in order that they may confer and formulate proposals concerning effective means to secure intergovernmental harmony, and may perform other functions for the commission in obedience to its decision.

Subject to the approval of the commission, the member or members of each such committee shall be appointed by the chairperson of the commission. State officials or employees who are not members of the commission on interstate cooperation may be appointed as members of any such committee. The commission may provide such other rules as it considers appropriate concerning the membership and the functioning of any such committee.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28B.3]

28B.4 Report.

1. The commission shall report to the governor and the general assembly in accordance with the commission’s charge, and may report at other times as deemed appropriate by the commission.

2. The commission’s members and the members of all committees which it establishes shall be reimbursed for their travel and other necessary expenses in carrying out their obligations under this chapter and legislative members shall be paid a per diem for each day in which engaged in the performance of their duties, the per diem and legislators’ expenses to be paid from funds appropriated by sections 2.10 and 2.12. Expenses of administrative officers, state officials, or state employees who are members of the Iowa commission on interstate cooperation or a committee appointed by the commission shall be paid from funds appropriated to the agencies or departments which persons represent except as may otherwise be provided by the general assembly. Expenses of citizen members who may be appointed to committees of the commission may be paid from funds as authorized by the general assembly. Expenses of the secretary or employees of the secretary and support services in connection with the administration of the commission shall be paid from funds appropriated to the legislative services agency unless otherwise provided by the general assembly. Expenses of commission members shall be paid upon approval of the chairperson or the secretary of the commission.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28B.4]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §109

CHAPTER 28C

RESERVED

CHAPTER 28D

INTERCHANGE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Referred to in §331.324, 476A.13, 904.706

28D.1	Declaration of policy.	28D.5	Travel expenses paid by sending agency.
28D.2	Definitions.	28D.6	Status of certain employees.
28D.3	Authority to interchange employees.	28D.7	Travel expenses paid by receiving agency.
28D.4	Status of employees.	28D.8	Administration.

28D.1 Declaration of policy.

The state of Iowa recognizes that intergovernmental cooperation is an essential factor in resolving problems affecting this state and that the interchange of personnel between and among governmental agencies at the same or different levels of government is a significant factor in achieving such cooperation.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.1]

2012 Acts, ch 1023, §157

28D.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Receiving agency*” means any department or agency of the federal government or a state or local government which receives an employee of another government under this chapter.

2. “*Sending agency*” means any department or agency of the federal government or a state or local government which sends any employee thereof to another government agency under this chapter.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.2]

28D.3 Authority to interchange employees.

1. Any department, agency, or instrumentality of the state, county, city, municipality, land-grant college, or college or university operated by the state or any local government is authorized to participate in a program of interchange of employees with departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the federal government, another state or locality, or other agencies, municipalities, or instrumentalities of this state as a sending or receiving agency.

2. The period of individual assignment or detail under an interchange program shall not exceed twenty-four months, except that an employee may be assigned for an additional twenty-four-month period upon the agreement of the employee and both the sending and receiving agencies. No employee shall be assigned or detailed without the employee’s expressed consent or by using undue coercion to obtain said consent. Details relating to any matter covered in this chapter may be the subject of an agreement between the sending and receiving agencies. Elected officials shall not be assigned from a sending agency nor detailed to a receiving agency.

3. The period of individual assignment or detail may be terminated if the receiving agency offers a permanent appointment to the employee and both the sending and receiving agencies agree.

4. Persons employed by the department of natural resources, department of administrative services, and the Iowa communications network under this chapter are not subject to the twenty-four-month time limitation specified in subsection 2.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.3]

88 Acts, ch 1134, §16; 92 Acts, ch 1096, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §30; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §83, 129

Referred to in §28D.4, 28D.6

28D.4 Status of employees.

1. Employees of a sending agency participating in an exchange of personnel as authorized in section 28D.3 may be considered during such participation to be:

a. On detail to regular work assignments of the sending agency, or

b. In a status of leave of absence from their positions in the sending agency.

2. Employees who are on detail shall be entitled to the same salary and benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled and shall remain employees of the sending agency for all other purposes except that the supervision of their duties during the period of detail may be governed by agreement between the sending agency and the receiving agency.

3. Employees who are in a leave of absence status as provided herein shall be carried on leave without pay; except they may be granted annual leave or other time off with pay to the extent authorized by law and may be granted authorized sick leave in circumstances considered by the sending agency to justify such leave. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, employees who are in a leave of absence status shall have the same rights, benefits, and obligations as employees generally who are in such leave status but notwithstanding any other provision of law such employees may be entitled to credit the period of such assignment toward benefits as employees of the sending agency.

4. Any employee who participates in an exchange under the terms of this section who suffers disability or death as a result of personal injury arising out of and in the course of an exchange, or sustained in performance of duties in connection therewith, shall be treated, for the purposes of the sending agency’s employee compensation program, as an employee, as

defined in such compensation program, who has sustained such injury in the performance of such duty, but shall not receive benefits under that compensation program for any period for which the employee is entitled to and elects to receive similar benefits under the receiving agency's employee compensation program.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.4]

2013 Acts, ch 90, §17

Subsection 4 amended

28D.5 Travel expenses paid by sending agency.

A sending agency in this state may, in accordance with the travel regulations of such agency, pay the travel expenses of employees assigned to a receiving agency on either a detail or leave basis, but shall not pay the travel expenses of such employees incurred in connection with their work assignments at the receiving agency. If the assignment or detail will be for a period of time exceeding eight months, travel expenses may include expenses of transportation of immediate family, household goods, and personal effects to and from the location of the receiving agency. If the period of assignment is less than eight months, the sending agency may pay a per diem allowance to the employee on assignment or detail.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.5]

28D.6 Status of certain employees.

1. When any unit of government of this state acts as a receiving agency, employees of the sending agency who are assigned under authority of this chapter may be given appointments in the receiving agency covering the periods of such assignments, with compensation to be paid from receiving agency funds or without compensation, or be considered to be on detail to the receiving agency.

2. Appointments of persons so assigned may be made without regard to the laws or regulations governing the selection of employees of the receiving agency. However, if a permanent appointment made by a receiving agency pursuant to section 28D.3, subsection 3, is subject to chapter 400, section 400.7 shall govern the appointment.

3. Employees who are detailed to the receiving agency shall not by virtue of such detail be considered to be employees thereof, except as provided in subsection 4. The supervision of the duties of such employees, as well as the contribution of each agency to the salary or wage of such employees during the period of detail, may be governed by agreement between the sending agency and the receiving agency. The agreement shall be subject to the approval of the executive council for state participation and the local governing body in the case of an agreement involving a political subdivision of the state.

4. Any employee of a sending agency assigned in this state who suffers disability or death as a result of personal injury arising out of and in the course of such assignment, or sustained in the performance of duties in connection therewith, shall be treated for the purpose of receiving agency's employee compensation program, as an employee, as defined in such compensation program, who has sustained such injury in the performance of such duty, but shall not receive benefits under that compensation program for any period for which the employee elects to receive similar benefits as an employee under the sending agency's employee compensation program.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.6]

92 Acts, ch 1096, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §18

Subsection 4 amended

28D.7 Travel expenses paid by receiving agency.

A receiving agency in this state may, in accordance with the travel regulations of such agency, pay travel expenses of persons assigned thereto under this chapter during the period of such assignments on the same basis as if they were regular employees of the receiving agency.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.7]

28D.8 Administration.

The department of administrative services is hereby directed to explore means of implementing this chapter and to assist departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the state and its political subdivisions in participating in employee interchange programs.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28D.8]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CHAPTER 28E

JOINT EXERCISE OF GOVERNMENTAL POWERS

Referred to in §8D.3, 8D.5, 8F2, 8F3, 11.1, 11.6, 12B.10, 12B.10A, 12C.1, 15.109, 15.327, 15E.192, 16.161, 16.162, 21.2, 22.12, 28F1, 28F2, 28G.3, 28G.4, 28G.6, 28H.1, 28H.5, 28K.4, 28M.1, 28M.2, 28M.4, 28M.5, 28M.6, 29C.9, 29C.17, 30.5, 34.2, 34A.3, 34A.7, 34A.11, 35A.16, 35B.6, 76.16A, 80D.1, 85.59, 87.4, 97B.1A, 99G.4, 100B.9, 100B.25, 135.107, 135.130, 136C.2, 137F3A, 161A.64, 174.1, 207.20, 207.21, 217.42, 229A.7, 232.141, 252B.27, 252G.2, 256C.3, 261E.9, 270.10, 279.12, 279.64, 298.3, 298A.6, 300.1, 303.2, 309.19, 321.236, 321M.5, 331.304, 331.385, 331.389, 331.390, 331.392, 331.441, 331.485, 331.488, 331.553, 331.557A, 331.753, 347.31, 354.9, 356.7, 357A.11, 357B.3, 357F.10, 357G.10, 357J.12, 358.20, 359.42, 359.49, 364.2, 364.5, 368.1, 368.7A, 373.11, 384.76, 384.84, 384.84A, 390.9, 392.4, 403.21, 418.1, 418.4, 418.11, 418.14, 418.15, 422D.6, 423A.7, 423B.9, 423E.5, 455B.134, 455B.144, 455B.172, 455B.173, 455B.174, 455B.199, 455B.306, 455B.381, 455B.384, 455B.385, 455G.5, 461.36, 466B.21, 466B.22, 466B.24, 468.585, 468.588, 468.589, 468.590, 476A.13, 502.701, 515A.15, 602.8107, 669.2, 691.6A, 717F.2, 804.7B, 904.108, 904.111, 904.308, 904.703, 905.4

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DIVISION I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

28E.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to permit state and local governments in Iowa to make efficient use of their powers by enabling them to provide joint services and facilities with other agencies and to cooperate in other ways of mutual advantage. This chapter shall be liberally construed to that end.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.1]

28E.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Private agency*” shall mean an individual and any form of business organization authorized under the laws of this or any other state.

2. “*Public agency*” shall mean any political subdivision of this state; any agency of the state government or of the United States; and any political subdivision of another state.

3. “*State*” shall mean a state of the United States and the District of Columbia.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.2]

2013 Acts, ch 30, §9

Referred to in §28F.2, 28G.2, 256B.6, 256L.8, 455B.301, 717F.1, 904.308
Section amended

28E.3 Joint exercise of powers.

Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this state having such power or powers, privilege or authority, and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any agency of the state government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this chapter upon a public agency.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.3]

28E.4 Agreement with other agencies.

Any public agency of this state may enter into an agreement with one or more public or private agencies for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, including the creation of a separate entity to carry out the purpose of the agreement. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies involved shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.4]

28E.5 Specifications.

Any such agreement shall specify the following:

1. Its duration.

2. The precise organization, composition and nature of any separate legal or administrative entity created thereby together with the powers delegated thereto, provided such entity may be legally created. However, if the agreement establishes a separate legal or administrative entity, the entity shall, when investing funds, comply with the provisions of sections 12B.10 and 12B.10A through 12B.10C and other applicable law.

3. Its purpose or purposes.

4. The manner of financing the joint or cooperative undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a budget therefor.

5. The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon such partial or complete termination.

6. Any other necessary and proper matters.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.5]

92 Acts, ch 1156, §9

Referred to in §28E.8, 28E.41

28E.6 Additional provisions.

1. If the agreement does not establish a separate legal entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall also include:

a. Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the case of a joint board, public agencies party to the agreement shall be represented.

b. The manner of acquiring, holding, and disposing of real and personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking.

2. The joint board specified in the agreement shall be a governmental body for purposes of chapter 21 and the entity created shall be a government body for purposes of chapter 22 unless the entity created or agreement includes public agencies from more than one state.

3. a. A summary of the proceedings of each regular, adjourned, or special meeting of the joint board of the entity created in the agreement, including the schedule of bills allowed, shall be published after adjournment of the meeting in one newspaper of general circulation within the geographic area served by the joint board of the entity created in the agreement. The summary of the proceedings shall include the date, time, and place the meeting was held, the members present, and the actions taken at the meeting. The joint board of the entity created in the agreement shall furnish the summary of the proceedings to be submitted for publication to the newspaper within twenty days following adjournment of the meeting. The publication of the schedule of bills allowed shall include a list of all salaries paid for services performed, showing the name of the person or firm performing the service and the amount paid. The publication of the schedule of bills allowed may consolidate amounts paid to the same claimant if the purpose of the individual bills is the same. However, the names and gross salaries of persons regularly employed by the entity created in the agreement shall only be published annually.

b. An entity created which had a cash balance, including investments, of less than one hundred thousand dollars at the end of the previous fiscal year and which had total expenditures of less than one hundred thousand dollars during the prior fiscal year is not required to publish as required in paragraph "a". However, such an entity shall file without charge, in an electronic format, the information described in paragraph "a" with the office of the county recorder in the most populous county served by the entity. The county recorder shall make the information submitted available to the public, which information shall also include access to a copy of the agreement creating the entity.

c. This subsection shall not apply to an entity created in an agreement that includes public agencies from more than one state or to a contract entered into pursuant to section 28E.12.

4. A joint board of an entity created in an agreement that is responsible for the operation of a public facility or a public improvement may undertake the emergency repair of the facility or improvement in the manner provided in section 384.103, subsection 2. If an emergency repair is undertaken by the joint board, the chairperson, chief officer, or chief official of the joint board shall perform the duties assigned to the chief officer or official of the governing body of the city under section 384.103, subsection 2.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.6]

2006 Acts, ch 1153, §7, 9; 2007 Acts, ch 158, §1, 4; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §4, 21

Referred to in §28E.8, 28E.28, 28E.41

28E.7 Obligations not excused.

No agreement made pursuant to this chapter shall relieve any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that to the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by a joint board or other legal or administrative entity created

by an agreement made hereunder, said performance may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.7]

28E.8 Filing with secretary of state.

1. *a.* Before entry into force, an agreement made pursuant to this chapter shall be filed, in an electronic format, with the secretary of state in a manner specified by the secretary of state.

b. Any amendment, modification, or notice of termination of an agreement made pursuant to this chapter shall be filed, in an electronic format, with the secretary of state within thirty days of the effective date of the amendment, modification, or termination, in a manner specified by the secretary of state.

2. *a.* In addition to subsection 1, each entity subject to section 28E.5 shall submit, in an electronic format, an initial report to the secretary of state as prescribed by the secretary of state. The report shall include, as applicable, the name of the entity created, the board members of the joint board created, whether the entity is exempt from the publication requirements of section 28E.6, subsection 3, a valid electronic mail address, and any additional information the secretary of state deems appropriate.

b. Following submission of an initial report pursuant to paragraph “a”, each entity subject to section 28E.5 shall submit, in an electronic format, a biennial report to the secretary of state in a manner prescribed by the secretary of state by April 1 of every odd-numbered year beginning in calendar year 2009.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.8]

95 Acts, ch 110, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 158, §2, 4

28E.9 Status of interstate agreement.

If an agreement entered into pursuant to this chapter is between or among one or more public agencies of this state and one or more public agencies of another state or of the United States said agreement shall have the status of an interstate compact. Such agreements shall, before entry into force, be approved by the attorney general who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of this state.

In any case or controversy involving performance or interpretation thereof or liability thereunder, the public agencies party thereto shall be real parties in interest, and the state may maintain an action to recoup or otherwise make itself whole for any damages or liability which it may incur by reason of being joined as a party therein. Such action shall be maintainable against any public agency or agencies whose default, failure of performance, or other conduct caused or contributed to the incurring of damage or liability by the state.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.9]

Referred to in §275.1, 275.2, 282.7, 456A.24

28E.10 Approval of statutory officer.

If an agreement made pursuant to this chapter shall deal in whole or in part with the provision of services or facilities with regard to which an officer or agency of the state has constitutional or statutory powers of control, the agreement shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the state officer or agency having such power of control and shall be approved or disapproved as to all matters within the state officer's or agency's jurisdiction.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.10]

Referred to in §321.40, 331.553

28E.11 Agency to furnish aid.

Any public agency entering into an agreement pursuant to this chapter may appropriate funds and may sell, lease, give, or otherwise supply the administrative joint board or other legal or administrative entity created to operate the joint or cooperative undertaking by providing such personnel or services therefor as may be within its legal power to furnish.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.11]

28E.12 Contract with other agencies.

Any one or more public agencies may contract with any one or more other public agencies to perform any governmental service, activity, or undertaking which any of the public agencies entering into the contract is authorized by law to perform, provided that such contract shall be authorized by the governing body of each party to the contract. Such contract shall set forth fully the purposes, powers, rights, objectives, and responsibilities of the contracting parties.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.12]

Referred to in §28E.6

28E.13 Powers are additional to others.

The powers granted by this chapter shall be in addition to any specific grant for intergovernmental agreements and contracts.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.13]

28E.14 No limitation on contract.

Any contract or agreement authorized by this chapter shall not be limited as to period of existence, except as may be limited by the agreement or contract itself.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.14]

28E.15 District agency.

A planning commission, council of governments or similar organization formed under the provisions of this chapter shall, upon designation as such by the governor, serve as a district, regional or metropolitan agency for comprehensive planning for its area for the purpose of carrying out the functions as defined for such agency by federal, state and local laws and regulations.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.15]

28E.16 Election for bonds.

When bonds which require a vote of the people are to be issued for financing joint facilities of a county and one or more cities within the county, pursuant to an agreement made under the authority of this chapter, or pursuant to other provisions of law, the board of supervisors and the council of each city shall arrange for a single election on the question of issuing the bonds, but if the county and the cities are proposing to make separate bond issues, the ballot shall contain separate questions, one to be voted upon by all voters of the county, and one or more to be voted upon only by the voters of the city which is to make a separate bond issue.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §28E.16]

Referred to in §28E.41

28E.17 Transit policy — joint agreement — city debt.

1. It is the public policy of this state to encourage the establishment or acquisition of urban mass transit systems and the equipment, maintenance, and operation thereof by public agencies in cooperation with, and with the assistance of the urban mass transportation administration of the United States department of transportation, pursuant to the provisions of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, 49 U.S.C. § 5301 et seq., which requires unification or official coordination of local mass transportation services on an area-wide basis as a condition of such assistance.

2. An agreement between one or more cities and other public agencies for this purpose may be made and carried out without an election and the agency created thereby may jointly exercise through a board of trustees as provided by the agreement all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities of cities related to the provision of mass transportation services, except the authority to incur bonded indebtedness.

3. a. A city which is a party to a joint transit agency may issue general corporate purpose bonds for the support of a capital program for the joint agency in the following manner:

(1) The council shall give notice and conduct a hearing on the proposal in the manner set forth in section 384.25. However, the notice must be published at least ten days prior to the hearing, and if a petition valid under section 362.4 is filed with the clerk of the city prior to the

hearing, asking that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to the registered voters of the city, the council shall either by resolution declare the proposal abandoned or shall direct the county commissioner of elections to call a special election to vote upon the question of issuing the bonds. Notice of the election and its conduct shall be in the manner provided in section 384.26.

(2) If no petition is filed, or if a petition is filed and the proposition of issuing bonds is approved at the election, the council may proceed with the authorization and issuance of the bonds.

b. An agreement may provide for full or partial payment from transit revenues to the cities for meeting debt service on such bonds.

c. This subsection shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in cities, and as providing an alternative independent method for the carrying out of any project for the issuance and sale of bonds for the financing of a city's share of a capital expenditures project of a joint transit agency, and no further proceedings with respect to the authorization of the bonds shall be required.

[C75, §28G.1 – 28G.4; C77, 79, 81, §28E.17]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §140; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §6

28E.18 Shared use of facilities.

Before proceeding to construct or purchase a facility as otherwise provided by law, a public agency shall inquire of other public agencies having facilities within the same general geographic area concerning the availability of all or part of those facilities for rent or sharing by agreement with the inquiring public agency. If there are no suitable facilities available for rent or sharing, the governing body of the public agency shall record its findings in its meeting minutes.

83 Acts, ch 26, §1

28E.19 Joint county indigent defense fund.

Two or more counties may execute an agreement under this chapter to create a joint county indigent defense fund to be used to compensate attorneys appointed to represent indigents. In addition to other requirements of an agreement under this chapter, the agreement shall provide for the amount to be paid by each county based on its population to establish and maintain an appropriate balance in the joint fund, and for a method of repayment if a county withdraws more funds than it has contributed.

83 Acts, ch 123, §36, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §10; 99 Acts, ch 135, §12

Referred to in §331.424

28E.20 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1194, § 1.

DIVISION II

UNIFIED LAW ENFORCEMENT

28E.21 Definition.

For the purpose of this division, the term “*district*” means a unified law enforcement district established by an agreement under the provisions of this chapter by a county, or portions thereof, or cities to provide law enforcement within the boundaries of the member political subdivisions.

[C77, 79, 81, §28E.21]

Referred to in §331.381

28E.22 Referendum for tax.

1. The board of supervisors, or the city councils of a district composed only of cities, may, and upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors residing in the district equal in number to at least five percent of the registered voters in the district shall, submit a proposition to the electorate residing in the district at any general election or at a special

election held throughout the district. The proposition shall provide for the establishment of a public safety fund and the levy of a tax on taxable property located in the district at rates not exceeding the rates specified in this section for the purpose of providing additional moneys for the operation of the district.

2. The ballot for the election shall be prepared in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections and the form of the proposition shall be substantially as follows:

Shall an annual levy, the amount of which will not exceed a rate of one dollar and fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value of the taxable property in the unified law enforcement district be authorized for providing additional moneys needed for unified law enforcement services in the district?

Yes

No

3. If a majority of the registered voters in each city and the unincorporated area of the county voting on the proposition approve the proposition, the county board of supervisors for unincorporated area and city councils for cities are authorized to levy the tax as provided in section 28E.23.

4. Such moneys collected pursuant to the tax levy shall be expended only for providing additional moneys needed for unified law enforcement services in the district and shall be in addition to the revenues raised in the county and cities in the district from their general funds which are based upon an average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes by the county or city for the three previous years. The amount of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes by the county for the three previous years shall be computed separately for the unincorporated portion of the district and for each city in the district.

[C77, 79, 81, §28E.22]

83 Acts, ch 79, §1; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §141

Referred to in §28E.24, 28E.28, 28E.28B, 331.381

28E.23 Budget.

1. The public safety commission, on or before January 10 of each year, shall make an estimate of the total amount of revenue deemed necessary for operation of the district and, in conjunction with the county board of supervisors and city councils in the district, determine the amounts which will be contributed by the county and by each city in the district from its general fund which are based upon an average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes in the county or city for the three previous years.

2. One of the following methods shall be used by the public safety commission for computing the amount of revenue deemed necessary for the operation of the district:

a. The per capita cost shall be computed by dividing the amount of revenue deemed necessary for the operation of the district by the total population of the district and by computing separate amounts for the public safety fund as follows:

(1) The funds to be contributed by each city in the district shall be computed by multiplying the per capita cost by the population residing in each city of the district.

(2) The funds to be contributed by the unincorporated area of the district shall be computed by multiplying the per capita cost by the population residing in the unincorporated area of the district.

b. The percent of service received by the unincorporated area and by each city in the district shall be computed and the percent of service received by each shall be multiplied by the amount of revenue deemed necessary for the operation of the district.

[C77, 79, 81, §28E.23]

83 Acts, ch 123, §37, 209; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §28E.22, 331.381

28E.24 Revenue and tax levies.

The county board of supervisors shall certify to the public safety commission the amount of revenue from the county general fund credited to the unincorporated area in the district based upon an average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes in the unincorporated area for the three previous years. The public safety commission shall subtract this amount from the amount of revenue to be contributed by the unincorporated area. The difference is the amount of additional revenue needed for unified law enforcement purposes.

In addition, the county board of supervisors and the city council of each city in the district shall certify to the public safety commission the amounts of revenue from the county and from the city general fund credited to each city in the district based upon an average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes in each city for the three previous years. The public safety commission shall subtract the total of these amounts from the amount of revenue to be contributed by each city respectively. The difference for each city is the amount of additional revenue needed for unified law enforcement purposes.

The county board of supervisors and the council of each city located within the district shall review the proposed budget and upon the approval of the budget by the board of supervisors and all city councils in the district, each governing body shall determine the source of the additional revenue needed for unified law enforcement purposes. If the tax levy is approved as the source of revenue, the governing body shall certify to the county auditor the amount of revenue to be raised from the tax levy in either the unincorporated area of the district or a city in the district.

If the tax rate in any of the cities or the unincorporated area exceeds the limitations prescribed in section 28E.22, the public safety commission shall revise the budget to conform with the tax limitations.

The county board of supervisors and the city council of each city in the district shall deposit in the public safety fund the amounts of revenue certified to the public safety commission in this section based upon an average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes for the three previous years.

If the average of revenues raised for law enforcement purposes in the unincorporated area or a city for the previous three years exceeds the amount of revenue needed for unified law enforcement purposes, the unincorporated area or city is only required to contribute the amount of revenue needed.

Taxes collected pursuant to the tax levies and other moneys received from the county and cities in the district shall be placed in a public safety fund and used only for the operation of the district. Any unencumbered funds remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall carry over to the next fiscal year and may be used for the operation of the district.

[C77, §28E.23; C79, 81, §28E.24]

83 Acts, ch 123, §38, 39, 209

Referred to in §28E.28A, 331.381

28E.25 Expansion of district.

Cities and unincorporated areas may join an established district upon the affirmative vote of the city council or county board of supervisors, whichever is applicable, and a tax may be levied for providing additional moneys for unified law enforcement services only upon the affirmative vote of registered voters of the city or unincorporated area voting in the manner provided in this division. A city or unincorporated area joining a district shall contract with the district for services until the beginning of a fiscal year when the city or unincorporated area may become a member.

[C77, §28E.24; C79, 81, §28E.25]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53

Referred to in §331.381

28E.26 City civil service and retirement.

The inclusion of a city in a unified law enforcement district shall not affect the prior establishment of a civil service system under chapter 400 or a pension or retirement system under either chapter 410 or 411.

[C77, §28E.25; C79, 81, §28E.26]

Referred to in §331.381

28E.27 Duration of agreements for law enforcement purposes.

An agreement under this chapter to provide joint or cooperative services or facilities for unified law enforcement purposes shall not be executed for less than a five-year period.

[C77, §28E.26; C79, 81, §28E.27]

Referred to in §331.381

28E.28 Public safety commission.

If the levy of a tax has been approved under section 28E.22, a public safety commission shall be established under section 28E.6. The public safety commission shall be responsible for administering the unified law enforcement agreement. The public safety commission shall be composed of elected officials from public agencies party to the agreement. The composition of the commission shall be determined by the terms of the agreement. A vacancy shall exist when a member of the commission ceases to hold the elected office which qualifies the member for commission membership.

[C79, 81, §28E.28]

Referred to in §331.381

28E.28A Referendum on tax levy — dissolution of district.

1. After five years from the date that a district is established, the public safety commission, upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors residing within the district equal in number to at least fifteen percent of the registered voters in the district, shall submit a proposition to the electorate of the district at the next general election to discontinue the annual levy for unified law enforcement services in the district. If a majority of the registered voters in each city and the unincorporated area of the county, as applicable, approve the proposition, the tax levy shall be discontinued.

2. If the discontinuation of the tax levy necessitates the dissolution of the district, the public safety commission shall dispose of any remaining property, the proceeds of which shall be applied first against any outstanding obligations of the district and any balance shall be remitted to the county and each city in the district in the same proportion that each jurisdiction contributed to the district's budget in its final fiscal year. The board of supervisors, on behalf of the unincorporated area of the county and the city councils of the cities included in the dissolved district shall continue to levy taxes and appropriate funds to the public safety fund as provided in section 28E.24 until all outstanding obligations of the dissolved district are paid.

83 Acts, ch 79, §2; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §2

Referred to in §331.381

28E.28B Legalization of tax levies.

Each unified law enforcement district tax levy authorized pursuant to section 28E.22 prior to July 1, 1983, which continued to be collected for a period subsequent to July 1, 1983, or continues to be collected notwithstanding the expiration of the five-year period specified by the referendum which authorized the levy, is hereby legalized and deemed valid as if the levy had been authorized subsequent to July 1, 1983.

97 Acts, ch 7, §1

28E.29 Amana — additional law enforcement.

If a tract of land is owned by a corporation organized under chapter 491 with assets of the value of one million dollars or more which has one or more platted villages located within the territorial limits of the tract of land, all of the territory within the plats of the villages with their additions or subdivisions, for the purposes of this section, is deemed to be one incorporated

city. The corporation may assess and collect funds from its property owners for the purpose of obtaining additional law enforcement services from the county sheriff. The corporation may contract under this chapter with the county sheriff for additional law enforcement services.

[C81, §337.22; S81, §28E.29; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1201]

28E.30 Agreement for law enforcement administrative services.

A county and a city within the county may enter into an agreement to provide administrative services through the county sheriff to the city for its police department. In addition to other provisions required by this chapter, the agreement shall specify the administrative services to be provided by the sheriff and the administrative or supervisory relationship between the sheriff and the mayor and city council. The agreement is subject to the approval of the county sheriff. The sheriff may accept compensation for the administrative services provided to the city, which compensation is in addition to the sheriff's compensation authorized under section 331.907. The additional compensation shall not be included in computing the total annual compensation of the sheriff pursuant to section 331.904, subsection 2.

88 Acts, ch 1057, §1

DIVISION III
EMERGENCY SERVICES

28E.31 Emergency services — contracts for mutual aid.

1. A municipality's fire department that agrees to provide for mutual aid regarding emergency services shall do so in writing. The contracts that are agreed upon may provide for compensation from the parties and other terms that are agreeable to the parties and may be for an indefinite period as long as they include a sixty-day cancellation notice by any party. The contracts agreed upon shall not be entered into for the purpose of reducing the number of employees of any party.

2. A municipal fire department may provide assistance to any other such department or district in the state at the time of a significant emergency such as a fire, earthquake, flood, tornado, hazardous material incident, or other such disaster. The chief or highest ranking fire officer of an assisting department or district may render aid to a requesting department or district as long as the chief or officer is acting in accordance with the policies and procedures set forth by the governing board of the assisting department or district.

3. The chief or highest ranking officer of the municipal fire department of the district within which the incident occurs shall maintain control of the incident in accordance with the provisions of chapter 102. The chief or highest ranking officer of the department or district giving mutual aid shall be in charge of the assisting departmental or district personnel.

4. For purposes of this section, "*municipality*" means a city, county, township, benefited fire district, or agency formed under this chapter and authorized by law to provide emergency services.

96 Acts, ch 1219, §62; 2000 Acts, ch 1117, §1

28E.32 Emergency services agreements.

1. A municipality that agrees to provide fire protection service or emergency medical service for another municipality shall do so in writing.

2. The written agreement shall state the purposes of the agreement and the services to be provided. The agreement shall state the duration of the agreement and provide for renewal or cancellation of the agreement.

3. An advisory board created by agreement may prepare a proposed annual budget for services provided pursuant to the agreement until the agreement is canceled or expires. For the proposed budget, the board may allocate among the parties to the agreement responsibility to provide revenue for the amount of the budget. The proposed budget shall be submitted to the municipality providing the services. However, the municipality providing the services shall have full and final authority over the proposed budget and may alter the

proposed budget without approval of the board before it is included in the budget of such municipality.

4. For purposes of this section, “*municipality*” means a city, county, township, benefited fire district, or agency formed under this chapter and authorized by law to provide emergency services.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 96, §1, 2

28E.33 and 28E.34 Reserved.

DIVISION IV

COMMUNITY CLUSTERS — REVENUE SHARING

28E.35 Definitions.

As used in this division unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Community cluster*” means a cooperative community unit established pursuant to this chapter for the joint exercise of powers by two or more governmental units.

2. “*Governmental unit*” means a city, county, or special taxing district.

90 Acts, ch 1200, §1

28E.36 Establishment of community cluster.

Two or more governmental units located in the state may establish a community cluster by entering into an agreement for the joint exercise of powers pursuant to this chapter to make more efficient use of their resources by providing for joint functions, services, facilities, development of infrastructure and for revenue sharing, and to foster economic development.

90 Acts, ch 1200, §2

28E.37 Designation of townships.

A county entering into an agreement to establish a community cluster may limit the area of the county included in the community cluster to designated townships.

90 Acts, ch 1200, §3

28E.38 Revenue sharing.

The agreement establishing a community cluster may provide for the sharing of revenues by the governmental units forming the community cluster.

90 Acts, ch 1200, §4

28E.39 Referendum for ad valorem tax sharing.

An agreement establishing a community cluster shall require the approval of the registered voters residing within the area of the cluster if the agreement provides for the sharing of revenues from ad valorem property taxes. The proposition shall be submitted to the electorate by each governmental unit forming the community cluster to the electors residing within the area of the governmental unit at a general election or at a special election. However, if a county has designated only certain townships as being included within the community cluster, the proposition shall be submitted to the electorate of the county residing only in the townships included in the community cluster.

The ballot for the election shall be prepared in substantially the form for submitting special questions at general elections.

If a majority of the registered voters in the area of each governmental unit within the proposed community cluster voting on the proposition vote in favor of the proposition, then the agreement establishing the community cluster shall take effect and the sharing of revenues from ad valorem property taxes is authorized. If the proposition fails in the area of one or more governmental units within the proposed community cluster voting on the proposition, then the governmental units in which the proposition passed may establish

the community cluster in those areas in which the proposition passed and the sharing of revenues from ad valorem property taxes is authorized.

90 Acts, ch 1200, §5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53

DIVISION V
REGIONAL METROPOLITAN
SERVICE AREA

28E.40 Regional metropolitan service area.

Two or more contiguous counties, cities, or cities and counties may establish a regional metropolitan service area to provide for the joint delivery of services by an agreement under this chapter, subject to the limitations and requirements of sections 331.232, 331.260, 331.261, and 331.262, subsection 9.

91 Acts, ch 256, §1

DIVISION VI
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOND FINANCING

28E.41 Joint county, city, fire district, and school district buildings.

1. A county, city, fire district, or school district, which has areas within its boundaries which overlap areas within the boundaries of another county, city, fire district, or school district, or whose boundaries are contiguous with another county, city, fire district, or school district, may execute an agreement pursuant to this section for the joint construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of a public building or buildings for their common use. Noncontiguous cities located within the same county, or cities located in contiguous counties, may also execute an agreement for the joint construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of a joint public building or buildings for their common use. Such an agreement regarding a joint public building may allow for, but is not limited to, any of the following:

- a. Acquisition of a construction site and construction of a public building for common use.
- b. Purchase of an existing building for joint public use, or conversion of a building previously owned and maintained by a county, city, fire district, or school district for joint public use.
- c. Equipping or furnishing a new or existing building for joint public use.
- d. Operation, maintenance, or improvement of a joint public building.
- e. Any other aspect of joint public building construction, acquisition, furnishing, operation, or maintenance mutually agreed upon by the county, city, fire district, or school district and not otherwise prohibited by law.

2. An agreement pursuant to subsection 1 shall be approved by resolution of the governing bodies of each of the participating counties, cities, fire districts, or school districts and shall specify the purposes for which the joint public building shall be used, the estimated cost thereof, the estimated amount of the cost to be allocated to each of the participating counties, cities, fire districts, or school districts, the proportion and method of allocating the expenses of the operation and maintenance of the building or improvement, and the disposition to be made of any revenues to be derived therefrom, in addition to the provisions of sections 28E.5 and 28E.6, and any other applicable provision of this chapter.

3. a. A county, city, fire district, or school district may expend funds or issue general obligation bonds for the payment of its share of the cost of constructing, acquiring, furnishing, operating, or maintaining a joint public building pursuant to subsection 1. Section 28E.16 shall apply regarding a single election to be authorized by the board of supervisors, city council, governing body of a fire district, and board of directors of a school district, in the event that a single bond issue throughout the overlapping or contiguous

areas, or noncontiguous cities located in the same county or cities located in contiguous counties, is contemplated. If separate bond issues are authorized by the governing body of a county, city, fire district, or school district for its respective share of the cost of the joint public building, the applicable bonding provisions of chapters 74, 75, 296, 298, 331, 357B, 359, and 384 shall apply. With regard to any issuance of bonds pursuant to this section, a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds by a county, city, fire district, or school district shall be deemed carried or adopted if the vote in favor of the proposition is equal to at least sixty percent of the vote cast for and against the proposition in each participating county, city, fire district, or school district.

b. Bonds shall not be issued by a county, city, fire district, or school district until provision has been made by each of the other participating counties, cities, fire districts, or school districts to the agreement for the payment of their shares of the cost of the joint public building. In the event that the cost of the construction or acquisition, furnishing, operation, and maintenance of the joint public building exceeds that which was originally estimated and agreed to, the governing body of a county, city, fire district, or school district shall have the authority, jointly or individually, as appropriate, to expend additional moneys or issue additional bonds to pay their respective portions of the increased costs.

c. The governing body of a county, city, fire district, or school district is authorized to enter into an agreement under this section to construct, acquire, furnish, operate, or maintain the public building which is the subject of the agreement for its own purposes to the same extent and in the same manner as if the public building were wholly owned by and devoted to the uses of the county, city, fire district, or school district.

d. The authority granted to a county, city, fire district, or school district pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers conferred by law upon a county, city, fire district, or school district to make agreements, appropriate and expend moneys, and to issue bonds for the same or similar purposes.

4. For purposes of this section, “*fire district*” means any governmental entity which provides fire protection services.

99 Acts, ch 145, §1

School district-to-community college program and facilities sharing pilot program; participating consortiums to report by January 1, 2014; 2011 Acts, ch 91, §1

28E.42 Joint issuance of school district or fire district bonds.

It is the intent of the general assembly to encourage school districts or fire districts to jointly issue general obligation bonds to fund separate projects proposed in each district and, by pooling their debt obligations, to realize a savings for taxpayers in each of the participating districts.

1. Two or more school districts may enter an agreement pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of financing projects for which debt obligations may be or have been incurred pursuant to chapter 296 or 298. For purposes of this section, “*school district*” means a public school district described in chapter 274.

2. Two or more fire districts may enter an agreement pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of financing projects for which debt obligations may be or have been incurred pursuant to chapter 74, 75, 331, 357B, 359, or 384. For purposes of this section, “*fire district*” means any governmental entity which provides fire protection services.

99 Acts, ch 145, §2

CHAPTER 28F

JOINT FINANCING OF PUBLIC WORKS AND FACILITIES

Referred to in §28G.5, 389.4, 390.9, 390.10, 390.11, 390.12, 427.1(2), 437A.3, 437A.6, 437A.7, 437A.15, 476.1B

28F.1	Scope of chapter — limitations.	28F.8	Details of revenue bonds.
28F.2	Definitions.	28F.9	Issuance of interim notes.
28F.3	Revenue bonds.	28F.10	Refunding bonds.
28F.4	Use of proceeds — negotiability.	28F.11	Eminent domain.
28F.5	Source of payment — rates and charges, pledge of revenues.	28F.12	Additional powers of the entity.
28F.6	Bonds not debts of the public agencies.	28F.13	Laws applicable.
28F.7	Construction and operation of project.	28F.14	Hydroelectric utilities — eminent domain — contracts.

28F.1 Scope of chapter — limitations.

1. This chapter provides a means for the joint financing by public agencies of works or facilities useful and necessary for the collection, treatment, purification, and disposal in a sanitary manner of liquid and solid waste, sewage, and industrial waste, facilities used for the conversion of solid waste to energy, and also electric power facilities constructed within the state of Iowa, except that hydroelectric power facilities may also be located in the waters and on the dams of or on land adjacent to either side of the Mississippi or Missouri river bordering the state of Iowa, water supply systems, swimming pools or golf courses. This chapter applies to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, ownership, operation, repair, extension, or improvement of such works or facilities, by a separate administrative or legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E or chapter 389. When the legal entity created under this chapter is comprised solely of cities, counties, and sanitary districts established under chapter 358, or any combination thereof or any combination of the foregoing with other public agencies, the entity shall be both a corporation and a political subdivision with the name under which it was organized. The legal entity may sue and be sued, contract, acquire and hold real and personal property necessary for corporate purposes, adopt a corporate seal and alter the seal at pleasure, and execute all the powers conferred in this chapter.

2. A city shall not join an entity created under this chapter for the purpose of financing electric power facilities unless that city had established a municipal electric utility as of July 1, 1984. Power supplied by a municipal power agency shall not be furnished to a municipal utility not existing as of July 1, 1984.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.1; 81 Acts, ch 31, §1]

83 Acts, ch 127, §4; 85 Acts, ch 78, §2; 87 Acts, ch 225, §402; 91 Acts, ch 168, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1018, §3

Referred to in §28F.2, 28F.3, 28F.13, 28F.14, 389.3, 390.11

28F.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Electric power agency*” means an entity financing or acquiring electric power facilities pursuant to this chapter or chapter 28E.

2. “*Project*” or “*projects*” means any works or facilities referred to in section 28F.1 and shall include all property real and personal, pertinent thereto or connected with such project or projects, and the existing works or facilities, if any, to which such project or projects are an extension, addition, betterment, or improvement.

3. “*Public agency*”, “*state*”, and “*private agency*” shall have the meanings prescribed by section 28E.2.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.2; 81 Acts, ch 31, §7]

2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 4, §3, 36; 2010 Acts, ch 1018, §4

Referred to in §12C.1

Electric power agencies, see also chapter 390

28F.3 Revenue bonds.

An entity created to carry out an agreement authorizing the joint exercise of those governmental powers enumerated in section 28F.1 shall have power to construct, acquire, own, repair, improve, expand, operate and maintain a project or projects necessary to carry out the purposes of such agreement, and to issue from time to time revenue bonds payable from the revenues derived from such project or projects, or any combination of such projects, to finance the cost or part of the cost of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, extension or improvement of such project or projects, including the acquisition for the purposes of such agreement, of any property, real or personal or mixed therefor. The power of the entity to issue revenue bonds shall not be exercised until authorized by resolution duly adopted by each of the public agencies participating in such agreement. Public agencies participating in such an agreement may not withdraw or in any way terminate, amend, or modify in any manner to the detriment of the bondholders said agreement if revenue bonds or obligations issued in anticipation of the issuance of said revenue bonds have been issued and are then outstanding and unpaid as provided for herein. Any revenue bonds for the payment and discharge of which, upon maturity or upon redemption prior to maturity, provision has been made through the setting apart in a reserve fund or special trust account created pursuant to this chapter to insure the payment thereof, of moneys sufficient for that purpose or through the irrevocable segregation for that purpose in a sinking fund or other fund or trust account of moneys sufficient therefor, shall be deemed to be no longer outstanding and unpaid within the meaning of any provision of this chapter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28F.3]

Referred to in §28F.4

28F.4 Use of proceeds — negotiability.

Revenue bonds may be issued, as provided in section 28F.3, to provide all or any part of the funds required to finance the cost of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, extension or improvement of any project or projects or other purposes authorized under this chapter and such cost shall include, but shall not be limited to, administrative expenses, acquisition and construction costs, engineering, fiscal or financial and legal expenses, surveys, plans and specifications, interest during such construction, reconstruction, repair, extension or improvement or acquisition and for one year after completion of such construction, reconstruction, repair, extension or improvement or after acquisition of the project or projects, initial reserve funds, acquisition of real or personal property, including franchises, and such other costs as are necessary and incidental to the construction, reconstruction, repair, extension or improvement, or acquisition of such project or projects and the financing thereof. Such an entity shall have the power to retain and enter into agreements with engineers, fiscal agents, financial advisers, attorneys, architects or other consultants or advisers for planning, supervision and financing of such project or projects upon such terms and conditions as shall be deemed advisable and in the best interest of the entity. Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter are declared to be investment securities under the laws of the state of Iowa.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28F.4]

28F.5 Source of payment — rates and charges, pledge of revenues.

Such an entity shall have the power to pledge all or part of the net revenues of a project or projects to the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter and shall provide by resolution authorizing the issuance of said bonds that such net revenues of the project or projects shall be set apart in a sinking fund for that purpose and kept separate and distinct from all other revenues of the entity. The principal of and interest on the bonds so issued shall be secured by a pledge of such net revenues of the project or projects in the manner and to the extent provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of said bonds.

Such an entity shall have the power to fix, establish and maintain such rates, tolls, fees, rentals or other charges and collect the same from the public agencies participating in the agreement or from private agencies or persons for the payment of the services and facilities

provided by said project or projects. Such rates, tolls, fees, rentals or other charges shall be so fixed, established and maintained and revised from time to time whenever necessary as will always provide revenues sufficient to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the project or projects, to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds then outstanding which are payable therefrom as the same become due and payable, to provide adequate and sufficient reserves therefor, to provide for replacements, depreciations and necessary extensions and enlargements and to provide a margin of safety for the making of such payments and providing such reserves. Notwithstanding the foregoing such an entity shall have the further right to pledge to the payment of the bonds issued pursuant to this chapter, in addition to the net revenues of the project or projects pledged therefor, such other moneys that it may have and which are lawfully available therefor.

In order to pay the rates, tolls, fees, rentals or other charges levied against a public agency by an entity for the payment of the services and facilities provided by a project or projects authorized by this chapter, public agencies participating in such an agreement shall have the power by ordinance to fix, establish and maintain, rates or other charges for the use of and the services and facilities rendered by said project or projects. Such rates or charges may be so fixed, established and maintained and revised from time to time whenever necessary as will always provide such public agencies with sufficient revenue to pay the rates, tolls, fees, rentals or other charges levied against it by the entity for the payments of the services and facilities provided by said project or projects. All such rates or charges to be paid by the owners of real property, if not paid as by the ordinance provided, when due, shall constitute a lien upon such real property served by such project or projects, and shall be collected in the same manner as general taxes.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28F.5]

Referred to in §28F.6, 390.16

Collection of taxes, see chapter 445

28F.6 Bonds not debts of the public agencies.

The principal of and interest on the bonds issued by an entity under the provisions of this chapter shall be payable solely from and secured by the net revenues of the project or projects and from other funds of the entity lawfully available therefor as provided in section 28F.5 and said bonds shall not in any respect be a general obligation of any public agency participating in said entity nor shall the entity or any public agency participating in said entity be in any manner liable by reason of such net revenues or other funds being insufficient to pay said bonds. All bonds issued by the entity shall contain a recital on their face that neither the payment of the principal nor any part thereof nor any interest thereon constitutes a debt, liability or obligation of any of the public agencies participating in the agreement creating such entity or of the entity itself, except that the entity shall be liable for the payment of such bonds from the net revenues derived from the project or projects and from the other moneys lawfully available therefor and pledged thereto pursuant to the provisions of the resolution which authorized their issuance. Said bonds issued by the entity shall be authorized by resolution which may be adopted at the same meeting at which it was introduced by a majority of the members of the governing body of the entity. The terms, conditions and provisions for the authorization, issuance, sale, and security of said bonds and of the holders thereof shall be set forth in said resolution.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28F.6]

28F.7 Construction and operation of project.

An entity shall operate, maintain and preserve a project in good repair and working order, and shall construct and operate the project in an efficient and economical manner, provided that the entity may lease or rent a project or any part of a project, or otherwise provide for the construction and operation of a project or any part of a project in the manner and upon the terms as the governing body of the entity directs.

The electric light and power plant and system of any public agency participating in and receiving wholesale power from electric power facilities owned, operated, or financed

pursuant to this chapter shall meet the standards of the national electric safety code of 1968, as amended to and including January 1, 1981, of the national fire protection association.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.7; 81 Acts, ch 31, §2]

28F.8 Details of revenue bonds.

Revenue bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall bear interest at rates not exceeding those permitted by chapter 74A for revenue bonds issued by a city, may be in one or more series, may bear dates, may mature at times not exceeding forty years from their respective dates, may be payable in a medium of payment, at places within the state, may carry registration privileges, may be subject to terms of prior redemption, with or without premium, may be executed in the manner, may contain terms, covenants and conditions, may be sold at public or private sale in the manner and on terms provided by the entity or may be exchanged for outstanding interim notes, and may be in a form otherwise, as the resolution or subsequent resolutions provide.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.8; 81 Acts, ch 31, §3]

28F.9 Issuance of interim notes.

The entity may borrow money for the purposes for which bonds may be issued, in anticipation of the receipt of the proceeds of the sale of bonds. Notes shall be issued for moneys borrowed under this section, and the notes may be renewed. The notes shall be authorized by resolution of the governing body of the entity and may be issued in denominations, bear interest at rates not exceeding the maximum rate of interest permitted by chapter 74A for pledge orders issued by a city, shall be in a form and shall be executed in a manner, all as the entity prescribes. If the notes are renewal notes, they may be exchanged for notes then outstanding on terms the governing body of the entity determines. Notes may be sold at public or private sale or may be issued to persons furnishing materials and services constituting a part of the cost of the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, extension or improvement of a project. The governing body of the entity may retire any notes from the revenues derived from the project or from other moneys of the entity which are lawfully available for that purpose or from a combination of each, in lieu of retiring them by means of bond proceeds.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.9; 81 Acts, ch 31, §4]

28F.10 Refunding bonds.

Refunding bonds may be issued by an entity in a principal amount sufficient to provide funds for the payment (including premium, if any) of bonds issued by said entity pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to be refunded thereby and the interest thereon and in addition for the payment of all expenses incident to the calling, retiring, or paying of such outstanding bonds to be refunded, such refunding bonds may also finance the construction of a project or projects authorized by this chapter or the improvement, addition, betterment or extension of an existing project or projects so authorized. Said refunding bonds shall not be issued to refund the principal of and interest on any bonds to be refunded unless such bonds mature or are redeemable under their terms within ten years from the date of delivery of the refunding bonds. The proceeds of said refunding bonds to be used for the payment of the principal of, interest on and redemption premiums, if any, on said bonds to be refunded which will not be due and payable immediately shall be deposited in trust for the sole purpose of making such payments in a bank or trust company within the state. Any moneys in such trust fund, prior to the date such funds will be needed for the payment of such principal of, interest on and redemption premiums, if any, of such outstanding bonds to be refunded, may be invested or reinvested as provided in the resolution authorizing said refunding bonds. Refunding bonds shall be issued in the same manner and detail as revenue bonds herein authorized.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §28F.10]

28F.11 Eminent domain.

Any public agency participating in an agreement authorizing the joint exercise of governmental powers pursuant to this chapter may exercise its power of eminent domain

to acquire interests in property, under provisions of law then in effect and applicable to the public agency, for the use of the entity created to carry out the agreement, provided that the power of eminent domain is not used to acquire interests in property which is part of a system of facilities in existence, under construction, or planned, for the generation, transmission or sale of electric power. In the exercise of the power of eminent domain, the public agency shall proceed in the manner provided by chapter 6B. Any interests in property acquired are acquired for a public purpose, as defined in chapter 6A, of the condemning public agency, and the payment of the costs of the acquisition may be made pursuant to the agreement or to any separate agreement between the public agency and the entity or the other public agencies participating in the entity or any of them. Upon payment of costs, any property acquired is the property of the entity.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.11; 81 Acts, ch 31, §5]

2006 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §28, 49

Referred to in §28F.14

28F.12 Additional powers of the entity.

If the entity is comprised solely of cities, counties, and sanitary districts established under chapter 358 or any combination thereof, the entity shall have in addition to all the powers enumerated in this chapter, the powers which a county has with respect to solid waste disposal projects.

[C77, 79, 81, S81, §28F.12; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1003]

See §331.381, 331.441, 331.461

28F.13 Laws applicable.

An entity created to carry out an agreement authorizing the joint exercise of the powers enumerated in section 28F.1 with regard to electric power facilities shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 21, relating to open meetings, chapter 22, relating to the examination of public records, chapter 97B, relating to the Iowa public employees' retirement system and chapter 476A, relating to electric power generators.

[S81, §28F.13; 81 Acts, ch 31, §6]

28F.14 Hydroelectric utilities — eminent domain — contracts.

As used in this section, "*hydroelectric utility*" means an entity comprised of any number of public agencies or entities created to carry out an agreement authorizing the joint exercise of any of the governmental powers enumerated in section 28F.1, which owns or operates or proposes to own or operate all or part of a hydroelectric power facility or the capacity or use of a hydroelectric power facility.

In addition to other powers, a hydroelectric utility having complied with chapter 469A shall have the power of eminent domain for the purposes of constructing a hydroelectric utility but before exercising the power it shall first exhaust all efforts to secure the necessary voluntary easements. The hydroelectric utility shall comply with provisions of law then in effect, including section 28F.11, and applicable to those public agencies comprising the hydroelectric utility in connection with the construction of hydroelectric power facilities.

In addition to other powers, the governing body of a hydroelectric utility may purchase all or part of any power plant and may purchase all or part of the capacity, power or energy associated with any power plant owned by, or contract to sell all or part of the hydroelectric utility's power and energy including any surplus to, a public agency or private agency or an entity created to carry out an agreement authorizing the joint exercise of any of the governmental powers enumerated in section 28F.1. Any such entity, public agency, or hydroelectric utility may enter into contracts for the purchase or supply, from any source, of all or a portion of the capacity, power and energy requirements of the entity, public agency or hydroelectric utility on terms and conditions as the governing body of the entity, public agency or hydroelectric utility deems fit, subject to section 476.43. The terms may include provisions for the payment for capacity or output of a facility whether the facility is completed or operating, and for establishing the rights and obligations of all parties to the contract in the event of default. Payments made by an entity, public agency or hydroelectric utility under contracts constitute operating expenses of the entity, public

agency or hydroelectric utility payable from the revenues derived from the electric power plant and systems of the entity, public agency or hydroelectric utility.

85 Acts, ch 78, §1

CHAPTER 28G

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SOLID WASTE SERVICES

Referred to in §28A.4

28G.1	Purpose.	28G.5	Revenue bonds.
28G.2	Definitions.	28G.6	Annual report.
28G.3	Creation of public service monopoly.	28G.7	Obligations not excused.
		28G.8	Limitation on powers.
28G.4	Powers of entity.	28G.9	Nonapplicability.

28G.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to allow two or more local governments to form a public service monopoly when they find that a public service monopoly is an effective means to protect the public health and welfare, and the environment through any of the following:

1. Adequate solid waste collection, transportation, storage and disposal practices which are the only effective means of allowing the construction and utilization of a resource recovery facility for the recycling of solid waste for use as an energy source.

2. The implementation of other solid waste management projects, such as source reduction and recycling, which are part of an approved comprehensive plan required under section 455B.306, and if the formation of a public service monopoly is the only effective means of accomplishing solid waste reduction and recycling. The public service monopoly shall utilize private recycling industries in the service area when possible.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1215, §1

28G.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Private agency*” means a private agency as defined in section 28E.2.

2. “*Recyclable materials*” means those materials separated by a person from solid waste incidental to the collection of the solid waste for utilization as raw materials to be manufactured into a new product.

3. “*Solid waste management project*” means a project which is part of the comprehensive plan, approved by the director of the department of natural resources pursuant to section 455B.306, to establish and implement the comprehensive solid waste reduction program of a city or county.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1215, §2

Referred to in §28G.3, 28G.4

28G.3 Creation of public service monopoly.

If two or more local governments find that the only effective means of allowing the construction and utilization of a resource recovery facility for the recycling of solid waste for use as an energy source or to implement solid waste management projects as defined in section 28G.2 is to create a public service monopoly, a legal entity shall be created pursuant to chapter 28E by agreement of two or more local governments to displace competition with regulation and monopoly of a public service for the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal, or diversion of solid waste to the extent reasonably necessary to carry out these functions. The agreement is subject to approval of the environmental protection commission before it becomes effective.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §3; 89 Acts, ch 83, §14; 92 Acts, ch 1215, §3

28G.4 Powers of entity.

A legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E and operating under this chapter has all the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities of local governments relating to the purpose for which it is created. A legal entity operating under this chapter may:

1. Engage in, manage, own, operate, and regulate the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal or diversion of solid waste including, but not limited to, the designation of a specific facility which must be used for the collection, transportation, storage, and disposal or diversion of solid waste within its jurisdiction or geographic area.

2. Grant permits, licenses, or franchises, exclusive or nonexclusive, or a combination of exclusive or nonexclusive franchises, to solid waste management services.

3. Enter into contracts for construction and may contract, license, or permit the construction of resource recovery facilities for recycling of solid waste for an energy source or of facilities necessary to implement solid waste management projects as defined in section 28G.2.

4. Require the use of the resource recovery facilities or of facilities necessary to implement solid waste management projects as defined in section 28G.2, by any person who can be effectively served by the facilities. However, this subsection does not prohibit a private agency from dumping or depositing solid waste resulting from its own residential, farming, manufacturing, mining, or commercial activities on land owned or leased by it if the action does not violate any statute of this state or rules adopted by the environmental protection commission or local boards of health or local ordinances.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1215, §4

28G.5 Revenue bonds.

A legal entity operating under this chapter may issue bonds as provided under chapter 28F for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, equipping, and furnishing of a solid waste management project as authorized under this chapter.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §5

28G.6 Annual report.

A legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E and operating under this chapter shall report annually to the department of natural resources. The report shall include information on permits, licenses or franchises granted by the legal entity, contracts entered into, and other information requested by the environmental protection commission.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §6; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §17

28G.7 Obligations not excused.

This chapter does not exempt a legal entity from obtaining any approval, permit or license otherwise required by ordinance or state law.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §7

28G.8 Limitation on powers.

A legal entity operating under this chapter shall not require the incineration of recyclable materials.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §8

28G.9 Nonapplicability.

Chapter 553 does not apply to a legal entity operating under this chapter.

84 Acts, ch 1039, §9

CHAPTER 28H

COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENTS

28H.1	Councils of governments established.	28H.4	Membership — liability of members.
28H.2	Work program — coordination.	28H.5	Agreements with other agencies.
28H.3	Duties.		

28H.1 Councils of governments established.

For purposes of this chapter, a council of governments includes the following areas established by executive order number 11, 1968 or a chapter 28E agreement:

1. Upper explorerland regional planning commission serving Allamakee, Clayton, Fayette, Howard, and Winneshiek counties.
2. North Iowa area council of governments serving Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Franklin, Hancock, Kossuth, Mitchell, Winnebago, and Worth counties.
3. Northwest Iowa planning and development commission serving Buena Vista, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Lyon, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, and Sioux counties.
4. Siouxland interstate metropolitan planning council serving Ida, Monona, Plymouth, Woodbury, and Cherokee counties.
5. MIDAS council of governments serving Calhoun, Hamilton, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Webster, and Wright counties.
6. Region six planning commission serving Hardin, Poweshiek, Tama, and Marshall counties.
7. Iowa northland regional council of governments serving Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Chickasaw, and Grundy counties.
8. East central intergovernmental association serving Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, and Jackson counties.
9. Bi-state metropolitan planning commission serving Scott and Muscatine counties.
10. East central Iowa council of governments serving Benton, Iowa, Johnson, Jones, Linn, and Washington counties.
11. Region twelve council of governments serving Audubon, Carroll, Crawford, Greene, Guthrie, and Sac counties.
12. Southwest Iowa planning council serving Cass, Fremont, Harrison, Montgomery, Page, and Shelby counties.
13. Southern Iowa council of governments serving Adair, Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Madison, Ringgold, Taylor, and Union counties.
14. Area fifteen regional planning commission serving Davis, Jefferson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Van Buren, and Wapello counties.
15. Southeast Iowa regional planning commission serving Des Moines, Henry, Lee, and Louisa counties.
16. Metropolitan area planning agency serving Mills and Pottawattamie counties.
17. Chariton valley council of governments serving Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne counties.

90 Acts, ch 1157, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1262, §40; 2007 Acts, ch 76, §1, 2; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §13

Referred to in §28H.3

Boone, Dallas, Jasper, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren counties, or combinations of these, may form councils of governments or associate with any existing councils of governments; 90 Acts, ch 1157, §6; 90 Acts, ch 1262, §41

28H.2 Work program — coordination.

1. Each council of governments shall adopt each year a work program to establish guidelines for delivery of services and activities to communities in the area. The work program shall include but is not limited to the following:

- a. Cooperation in delivery of community development programs and services to units of local government.
- b. Cooperation with the regional coordinating council in the development of plans and programs for community development.

2. The councils of governments shall receive information and recommendations on issues

of regional economic importance from the regional coordinating council for possible use in the regional community development plan.

90 Acts, ch 1157, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 82, §15

28H.3 Duties.

A council of governments shall perform, but is not limited to, the following duties:

1. Provide planning services or technical assistance to the region defined in section 28H.1.
2. Coordinate regional community development planning to assist community development and planning.
3. Coordinate delivery of community development programs and services with local, state, and federal programs and activities.
4. Prepare a regional community development plan which shall be updated annually. The plan shall include but is not limited to the following:
 - a. Inventory and needs assessment of regional infrastructure.
 - b. Labor supply.
 - c. Cultural and fine arts resources.
 - d. Housing.
 - e. Primary health care services.
 - f. Natural resources, conservation, and recreational facilities.
 - g. Region-wide development opportunities.

90 Acts, ch 1157, §3

28H.4 Membership — liability of members.

1. Membership, appointments, and terms of office shall be governed by bylaws adopted by each council of governments.

2. A director, officer, employee, member, trustee, or volunteer of a council of governments is not liable for the debts or obligations of the council of governments. A director, officer, employee, member, trustee, or volunteer is not personally liable for a claim based upon an act or omission of the person performed in the discharge of the person’s duties, except for acts or omissions which involve intentional misconduct or knowing violation of the law, or for a transaction for which the person derives an improper personal benefit.

90 Acts, ch 1157, §4

28H.5 Agreements with other agencies.

A council of governments shall be considered a public agency for the purpose of chapter 28E. A council of governments may enter into an agreement under chapter 28E with another council of governments, community college, or other public agency for the purpose of community development and planning.

90 Acts, ch 1157, §5

CHAPTER 28I

METROPOLITAN OR REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Referred to in §97B.1A, 331.304

28I.1	Authority of governing bodies — joint commission.	28I.5	Plans distributed.
28I.2	Membership.	28I.6	Filing documents with commission.
28I.3	Organization.	28I.7	Construction of provisions.
28I.4	Powers and duties.	28I.8	Contracts for planning.

28I.1 Authority of governing bodies — joint commission.

The governing bodies of two or more adjoining cities, independently or together with the governing body or bodies of the county or counties within which such cities are located, or the

governing bodies of two or more adjoining counties, or a county and its major city or cities, or the governing bodies of one or more counties together with the governing bodies of one or more cities adjoining such county or counties, or any of the above together with a school district, benefited water district, benefited fire district, sanitary district or any other similar district which may be formed under an Act of the legislature may cooperate in the creation of a joint planning commission which may be designated to be a regional or metropolitan planning commission, as agreed among the governing bodies. The governing bodies of cities, counties, school districts or other governmental units may cooperate with the governing bodies of the cities and counties or other authorized governing bodies of any adjoining state or states in the creation of such a joint planning commission where such cooperation has been authorized by law by the adjoining state or states.

The joint planning commission shall be separate and apart from the governmental units creating it, may sue and be sued, contract for the purchase and sale of real and personal property necessary for its purposes, and shall be a juristic entity as the term is used in section 97C.2, subsection 6.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.1]

C91, §281.1

281.2 Membership.

The commission shall have not less than five members, appointed by the governing bodies of the area served by the commission. A majority of the members of the commission may be citizens who hold no other public office or position except appointive membership on a city plan commission or other planning commission, board or agency. Citizen members shall be appointed for overlapping terms of not less than three nor more than five years or thereafter until their successors are appointed. The appointing governing bodies shall determine the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid to the members of a commission. Any vacancy in the membership of a commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the initial appointment. The governing bodies shall have authority to remove any member for cause stated in writing and after a public hearing.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.2]

C91, §281.2

281.3 Organization.

The joint planning commission shall elect one of its members as chairperson who shall serve for one year or until the chairperson is reelected or the chairperson's successor is elected. The commission shall appoint a secretary who may be an officer or an employee of a governing body or of the commission. The members of the commission shall meet not less than four times a year at the call of the chairperson and at such other times as the chairperson or the members of the commission shall determine, shall adopt rules for the transaction of business, and shall keep a record of their resolutions, transactions, findings and determinations, which record shall be a public record. The commission may employ such employees and staff as it may deem necessary for its work, including a director of planning and consultants. In the performance of its duties, the commission may cooperate with, contract with, and accept and expend funds from federal, state, or local agencies, public or semipublic agencies, or private individuals or corporations, and may carry out such cooperative undertakings and contract. It may enter into other contracts and make expenditures for the purchase of required equipment and supplies, and exercise all other powers necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The expenditures of the commission, exclusive of gifts or grants to the commission or its contract receipts, shall be within the amounts appropriated or provided to the commission by the governing bodies of the area served by the commission, who are empowered to determine, agree upon, and appropriate funds for the payment of the expenses of the commission of their respective shares thereof. The governing bodies of the area served by the commission shall cooperate with the commission and may aid the commission by furnishing staff, services and property.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.3]

C91, §281.3

28I.4 Powers and duties.

1. The commission shall have the power and duty to make comprehensive studies and plans for the development of the area it serves which will guide the unified development of the area and which will eliminate planning duplication and promote economy and efficiency in the coordinated development of the area and the general welfare, convenience, safety, and prosperity of its people. The plan or plans collectively shall be known as the regional or metropolitan development plan. The plans for the development of the area may include but shall not be limited to recommendations with respect to existing and proposed highways, bridges, airports, streets, parks and recreational areas, schools and public institutions and public utilities, public open spaces, and sites for public buildings and structures; districts for residence, business, industry, recreation, agriculture, and forestry; water supply, sanitation, drainage, protection against floods and other disasters; areas for housing developments, slum clearance and urban renewal and redevelopment; location of private and public utilities, including but not limited to sewerage and water supply systems; and such other recommendations concerning current and impending problems as may affect the area served by the commission. Time and priority schedules and cost estimates for the accomplishment of the recommendations may also be included in the plans. The plans shall be made with consideration of the smart planning principles under section 18B.1. The plans shall be based upon and include appropriate studies of the location and extent of present and anticipated populations; social, physical, and economic resources, problems and trends; and governmental conditions and trends. The commission is also authorized to make surveys, land-use studies, and urban renewal plans, provide technical services and other planning work for the area it serves and for cities, counties, and other political subdivisions in the area. A plan or plans of the commission may be adopted, added to, and changed from time to time by a majority vote of the planning commission. The plan or plans may in whole or in part be adopted by the governing bodies of the cooperating cities and counties as the general plans of such cities and counties. The commission may also assist the governing bodies and other public authorities or agencies within the area it serves in carrying out any regional plan or plans, and assist any planning commission, board or agency of the cities and counties and political subdivisions in the preparation or effectuation of local plans and planning consistent with the program of the commission. The commission may cooperate and confer, as far as possible, with planning agencies of other states or of regional groups of states adjoining its area.

2. A planning commission formed under the provisions of this chapter shall, upon designation as such by the governor, serve as a district, regional, or metropolitan agency for comprehensive planning for its area for the purpose of carrying out the functions as defined for such an agency by federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.4]

C91, §28I.4

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §19

28I.5 Plans distributed.

Copies of the plan or plans and amendments or revisions of a plan or plans prepared by a commission may be transmitted by the commission to the chief administrative officers, the legislative bodies, the planning commissions, boards or agencies of the counties and cities, within its area, and to regional or metropolitan planning commissions established for adjoining areas. A commission may make copies of its plan or plans or parts of plans available for general distribution or sale, and may advise and supply information, as far as available, to persons and organizations who may request such advice and information and who are concerned with the area's development problems. It may also provide information to state and local agencies and to the public at large, in order to foster public awareness and understanding of the objectives of regional or metropolitan planning, and in order to stimulate public interest and participation in the orderly, integrated development of the area served by the commission.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.5]

C91, §28I.5

28I.6 Filing documents with commission.

To facilitate effective and harmonious planning of the region or metropolitan area, all governing bodies in the area served by a commission, and all county and city planning commissions, boards or agencies in the area may file with the commission, for its information, all county or city plans, zoning ordinances, official maps, building codes, subdivision regulations, or amendments or revisions of them, as well as copies of their regular and special reports dealing in whole or in part with planning matters. County or city governing bodies, or county or city local planning commissions, boards or agencies may also submit proposals to a commission for such plans, ordinances, maps, codes, regulations, amendments or revisions prior to their adoption, in order to afford an opportunity to the commission to study such proposals and to render advice thereon.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.6]
C91, §28I.6

28I.7 Construction of provisions.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to remove or limit the powers of the cooperating cities, counties, school districts, benefited water districts, benefited fire districts, sanitary districts, or similar districts as provided by state law. All legislative power with respect to zoning and other planning legislation shall remain with the governing body of the cooperative cities and counties. Each participating city or county may continue to have its own planning commission or board but may under the joint agreement and in the interest of economy and efficiency and in the interest of uniform standards and procedures, request the metropolitan or regional planning commission to assume duties and functions of local planning agencies in whole or in part. The metropolitan or regional planning commission shall have the duty and function of promoting public interest and understanding of the economic and social necessity for long-term coordinated planning for the metropolitan or regional area, but its official recommendations shall be made to the governing bodies of the cooperating cities, counties, school districts, benefited water districts, benefited fire districts, sanitary districts, or similar districts.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.7]
C91, §28I.7

28I.8 Contracts for planning.

A metropolitan planning commission may contract with professional consultants, the economic development authority or the federal government, for local planning assistance.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, §373.21; C75, 77, 79, 81, §473A.8]
C91, §28I.8
2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

CHAPTER 28J**PORT AUTHORITIES**

Referred to in §12.30

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28J.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Authorized purposes*” means an activity that enhances, fosters, aids, provides, or promotes transportation, economic development, housing, recreation, education, governmental operations, culture, or research within the jurisdiction of a port authority.
2. “*Board*” means the board of directors of a port authority established pursuant to section 28J.2.
3. “*City*” means the same as defined in section 362.2.
4. “*Construction*” means alteration, creation, development, enlargement, erection, improvement, installation, reconstruction, remodeling, and renovation.
5. “*Contracting governmental agency*” means any governmental agency or taxing district of the state that, by action of its legislative authority, enters into an agreement with a port authority pursuant to section 28J.17.
6. “*Cost*” as applied to a port authority facility means any of the following:
 - a. The cost of construction contracts, land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements, franchise rights, and interests required for acquisition or construction.
 - b. The cost of demolishing or removing any buildings or structures on land, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which those buildings or structures may be moved.
 - c. The cost of diverting a highway, interchange of a highway, and access roads to private property, including the cost of land or easements, and relocation of a facility of a utility company or common carrier.
 - d. The cost of machinery, furnishings, equipment, financing charges, interest prior to and during construction and for no more than twelve months after completion of construction, engineering, and expenses of research and development with respect to a facility.
 - e. Legal and administrative expenses, plans, specifications, surveys, studies, estimates of cost and revenues, engineering services, and other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing a facility.
 - f. The interest upon the revenue bonds and pledge orders during the period or estimated period of construction and for twelve months thereafter, or for twelve months after the acquisition date, reserve funds as the port authority deems advisable in connection with a facility and the issuance of port authority revenue bonds and pledge orders.
 - g. The costs of issuance of port authority revenue bonds and pledge orders.
 - h. The cost of diverting a rail line, rail spur track, or rail spur track switch, including the cost of land or easements, and relocation of a facility of a utility company or common carrier.
 - i. The cost of relocating an airport’s runways, terminals, and related facilities including the cost of land or easements, and relocation of a facility of a utility company or common carrier.

7. “*Facility*” or “*port authority facility*” means real or personal property owned, leased, or otherwise controlled or financed by a port authority and related to or in furtherance of one or more authorized purposes.

8. “*Governmental agency*” means a department, division, or other unit of state government of this state or any other state, city, county, township, or other governmental subdivision, or any other public corporation or agency created under the laws of this state, any other state, the United States, or any department or agency thereof, or any agency, commission, or authority established pursuant to an interstate compact or agreement or combination thereof.

9. “*Person*” means the same as defined in section 4.1.

10. “*Pledge order*” means a promise to pay out of the net revenues of a port authority, which is delivered to a contractor or other person in payment of all or part of the cost of a facility.

11. “*Political subdivision*” means a city, county, city-county consolidation, or multicounty consolidation, or combination thereof.

12. “*Political subdivisions comprising the port authority*” means the political subdivisions which created or participated in the creation of the port authority under section 28J.2, or which joined an existing port authority under section 28J.4.

13. “*Port authority*” means an entity created pursuant to section 28J.2.

14. “*Port authority revenue bonds*” means revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds issued pursuant to section 28J.21.

15. “*Public roads*” means all public highways, roads, and streets in this state, whether maintained by the state or by a county or city.

16. “*Revenues*” means rental fees and other charges received by a port authority for the use or services of a facility, a gift or grant received with respect to a facility, moneys received with respect to the lease, sublease, sale, including installment sale or conditional sale, or other disposition of a facility, moneys received in repayment of and for interest on any loans made by the port authority to a person or governmental agency, proceeds of port authority revenue bonds for payment of principal, premium, or interest on the bonds authorized by the port authority, proceeds from any insurance, condemnation, or guarantee pertaining to the financing of the facility, and income and profit from the investment of the proceeds of port authority revenue bonds or of any revenues.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §89

28J.2 Creation and powers of port authority.

1. Two or more political subdivisions may create a port authority under this chapter by resolution. If a proposal to create a port authority receives a favorable majority of the members of the elected legislative body of each of the political subdivisions, the port authority is created at the time provided in the resolution. The jurisdiction of a port authority includes the territory described in section 28J.8.

2. A port authority created pursuant to this section may sue and be sued, complain, and defend in its name and has the powers and jurisdiction enumerated in this chapter.

3. At the time a port authority is created pursuant to this section, the political subdivisions comprising the port authority may restrict the powers granted the port authority pursuant to this chapter by specifically adopting such restrictions in the resolution creating the port authority.

4. The political subdivisions comprising the port authority whose powers have been restricted pursuant to subsection 3 may at any time adopt a resolution to grant additional powers to the port authority, so long as the additional powers do not exceed the powers permitted under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §90; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §16

Referred to in §28J.1, 28J.5, 28J.11, 28J.15, 427.1(34)

28J.3 Appropriation and expenditure of public funds — dissolution.

1. The political subdivisions comprising a port authority may appropriate and expend public funds to finance or subsidize the operation and authorized purposes of the port authority. A port authority shall control tax revenues allocated to the facilities the port

authority administers and all revenues derived from the operation of the port authority, the sale of its property, interest on investments, or from any other source related to the port authority.

2. All revenues received by the port authority shall be held in a separate fund in a manner agreed to by the political subdivisions comprising the port authority. Revenues may be paid out only at the direction of the board of directors of the port authority.

3. A port authority shall comply with section 331.341, subsections 1, 2, 4, and 5, and section 331.342, when contracting for public improvements.

4. Subject to making due provisions for payment and performance of any outstanding obligations, the political subdivisions comprising the port authority may dissolve the port authority, and transfer the property of the port authority to the political subdivisions comprising the port authority in a manner agreed upon between the political subdivisions comprising the port authority prior to the dissolution of the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §91

28J.4 Joining an existing port authority.

1. A political subdivision which is contiguous to either a political subdivision which participated in the creation of the port authority or a political subdivision which proposes to join the port authority at the same time which is contiguous to a political subdivision which participated in the creation of the port authority may join the port authority by resolution.

2. If more than one such political subdivision proposes to join the port authority at the same time, the resolution of each such political subdivision shall designate the political subdivisions which are to be so joined.

3. Any territory or city not included in a port authority which is annexed to a city included within the jurisdiction of a port authority shall, on such annexation and without further proceedings, be annexed to and be included in the jurisdiction of the port authority.

4. Before a political subdivision is joined to a port authority, other than by annexation to a city, the political subdivisions comprising the port authority shall agree upon the terms and conditions pursuant to which such political subdivision is to be joined.

5. For the purpose of this chapter, such political subdivision shall be considered to have participated in the creation of the port authority, except that the initial term of any director of the port authority appointed by a joining political subdivision shall be four years.

6. After each resolution proposing a political subdivision to join a port authority has become effective and the terms and conditions of joining the port authority have been agreed to, the board of directors of the port authority shall by resolution either accept or reject the proposal. Such proposal to join a port authority shall be effective upon adoption of the resolution by the board of directors of the port authority and thereupon the jurisdiction of the port authority includes the joining political subdivision.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §92

Referred to in §28J.1

28J.5 Membership of board of directors.

1. A port authority created pursuant to section 28J.2 shall be governed by a board of directors. Members of a board of directors of a port authority shall be divided among the political subdivisions comprising the port authority in such proportions as the political subdivisions may agree and shall be appointed by the respective political subdivision's elected legislative body.

2. The number of directors comprising the board shall be determined by agreement between the political subdivisions comprising the port authority, and which number may be changed by resolution of the political subdivisions comprising the port authority.

3. A majority of the directors shall have been qualified electors of, or owned a business or been employed in, one or more political subdivisions within the area of the jurisdiction of the port authority for a period of at least three years preceding appointment.

4. The directors of a port authority first appointed shall serve staggered terms. Thereafter each successor director shall serve for a term of four years, except that any person appointed

to fill a vacancy shall be appointed to only the unexpired term. A director is eligible for reappointment.

5. The board may provide procedures for the removal of a director who fails to attend three consecutive regular meetings of the board. If a director is so removed, a successor shall be appointed for the remaining term of the removed director in the same manner provided for the original appointment. The appointing body may at any time remove a director appointed by it for misfeasance, nonfeasance, or malfeasance in office.

6. The board may adopt bylaws and shall elect one director as chairperson and one director as vice chairperson, designate terms of office, and appoint a secretary who need not be a director.

7. A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of holding a meeting of the board. The affirmative vote of a majority of a quorum shall be necessary for any action taken by the port authority unless the board determines that a greater number of affirmative votes is necessary for particular actions to be taken by the port authority. A vacancy in the membership of the board shall not impair the rights of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the port authority.

8. Each director shall be entitled to receive from the port authority such sum of money as the board may determine as compensation for services as a director and reimbursement for reasonable expenses in the performance of official duties.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §93

28J.6 Civil immunity of directors.

A director of a port authority shall not be personally liable for any monetary damages that arise from actions taken in the performance of the director's official duties, except for acts or omissions that are not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct, a knowing violation of law, or any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §94

28J.7 Employees, advisory board, peace officers.

1. A port authority shall employ and fix the qualifications, duties, and compensation of any employees and enter into contracts for any services that may be required to conduct the business of the port authority, and may appoint an advisory board, which shall serve without compensation.

2. An employee of a port authority is a public employee for the purposes of collective bargaining under chapter 20.

3. *a.* A port authority may provide for the administration and enforcement of the laws of the state by employing peace officers who shall have all the powers conferred by law on peace officers of this state with regard to the apprehension of violators upon all property under its control within and without the port authority. The peace officers may seek the assistance of other appropriate law enforcement officers to enforce port authority rules and maintain order.

b. Peace officers employed by a port authority shall meet all requirements established for police officers under chapter 400 and shall be considered police officers for the purposes of chapter 411.

c. Peace officers employed by a port authority shall serve as a peace officer force with respect to the property, grounds, buildings, equipment, and facilities under the control of the port authority, to prevent hijacking of aircraft or watercraft, protect the property of the authority and the property of others located thereon, suppress nuisances and disturbances and breaches of the peace, and enforce laws and the rules of the port authority for the preservation of good order. Peace officers are vested with the same powers of arrest as peace officers under section 804.7.

4. If an employee of a political subdivision comprising the port authority is transferred to a comparable position with the port authority, the employee is entitled to suffer no loss in pay, pension, fringe benefits, or other benefits and shall be entitled to a comparable rank and grade as the employee's prior position. Sick leave, longevity, and vacation time accrued to

such employees shall be credited to them as employees of the port authority. All rights and accruals of such employees as members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system pursuant to chapter 97B and the retirement system for police officers pursuant to chapter 411 shall remain in force and shall be automatically transferred to the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §95; 2006 Acts, ch 1030, §8

28J.8 Area of jurisdiction.

1. The area of jurisdiction of a port authority shall include all of the territory of the political subdivisions comprising the port authority and, if the port authority owns or leases a railroad line or airport, the territory on which the railroad's line, terminals, and related facilities or the airport's runways, terminals, and related facilities are located, regardless of whether the territory is located in the political subdivisions comprising the port authority.

2. A political subdivision that has created a port authority or joined an existing port authority shall not be included in any other port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §96

Referred to in §28J.2

28J.9 Powers of port authority.

A port authority may exercise all of the following powers:

1. Adopt bylaws for the regulation of the port authority's affairs and the conduct of the port authority's business.

2. Adopt an official seal.

3. Maintain a principal office and branch offices within the port authority's jurisdiction.

4. Acquire, construct, furnish, equip, maintain, repair, sell, exchange, lease, lease with an option to purchase, convey interests in real or personal property, and operate any property of the port authority in connection with transportation, recreational, governmental operations, or cultural activities in furtherance of an authorized purpose.

5. Straighten, deepen, and improve any channel, river, stream, or other watercourse or way which may be necessary or proper in the development of the facilities of the port authority.

6. Make available the use or services of any facility of the port authority to any person or governmental agency.

7. Issue bonds or pledge orders pursuant to the requirements and limitations in section 28J.21.

8. Issue port authority revenue bonds beyond the limit of bonded indebtedness provided by law, payable solely from revenues as provided in section 28J.21, for the purpose of providing funds to pay the costs of any facility or facilities of the port authority or parts thereof.

9. Apply to the proper authorities of the United States for the right to establish, operate, and maintain foreign trade zones and establish, operate, and maintain foreign trade zones and to acquire, exchange, sell, lease to or from, lease with an option to purchase, or operate facilities, land, or property in accordance with the federal Foreign Trade Zones Act, 19 U.S.C. § 81a – 81u.

10. Enjoy and possess the same legislative and executive rights, privileges, and powers granted cities under chapter 364 and counties under chapter 331, including the exercise of police power but excluding the power to levy taxes.

11. Maintain such funds as it considers necessary and adhere to the public funds investment standards of chapter 12B, as applicable.

12. Direct port authority agents or employees, after at least five days' written notice, to enter upon lands within the port authority's jurisdiction to make surveys and examinations preliminary to location and construction of works for the port authority, without liability of the port authority or its agents or employees except for actual damages.

13. Promote, advertise, and publicize the port authority and its facilities, and provide information to shippers and other commercial interests.

14. Adopt bylaws, not in conflict with state or federal law, necessary or incidental to the

performance of the duties of and the execution of the powers of the port authority under this chapter.

15. Do any of the following in regard to interests in real or personal property, including machinery, equipment, plants, factories, offices, and other structures and facilities related to or in furtherance of any authorized purpose as the board in its sole discretion may determine:

a. Loan money to any person or governmental agency for the acquisition, construction, furnishing, or equipping of the property.

b. Acquire, construct, maintain, repair, furnish, or equip the property.

c. Sell to, exchange with, lease, convey other interests in, or lease with an option to purchase the same or any lesser interest in the property to the same or any other person or governmental agency.

d. Guarantee the obligations of any person or governmental agency.

e. Accept and hold as consideration for the conveyance of property or any interest therein such property or interests therein as the board may determine, notwithstanding any restrictions that apply to the investment of funds by a port authority.

16. Sell, lease, or convey other interests in real and personal property, and grant easements or rights-of-way over property of the port authority. The board shall specify the consideration and terms for the sale, lease, or conveyance of other interests in real and personal property. A determination made by the board under this subsection shall be conclusive. The sale, lease, or conveyance may be made without advertising and the receipt of bids.

17. Enter into an agreement with a political subdivision comprising the port authority for the political subdivision to exercise its right of eminent domain pursuant to chapters 6A and 6B on behalf of the port authority. However, a condemnation exercised on behalf of a port authority pursuant to this subsection shall not take or disturb property or a facility belonging to a governmental agency, utility company, or common carrier, which property or facility is necessary and convenient in the operation of the governmental agency, utility company, or common carrier, unless provision is made for the restoration, relocation, or duplication of such property or facility, or upon the election of the governmental agency, utility company, or common carrier, for the payment of compensation, if any, at the sole cost of the port authority, provided that both of the following apply:

a. If a restoration or duplication proposed to be made under this subsection involves a relocation of the property or facility, the new facility and location shall be of at least comparable utilitarian value and effectiveness and shall not impair the ability of the utility company or common carrier to compete in its original area of operation.

b. If a restoration or duplication made under this subsection involves a relocation of the property or facility, the port authority shall acquire no interest or right in or to the appropriated property or facility, until the relocated property or facility is available for use and until marketable title thereto has been transferred to the utility company or common carrier.

18. a. Make and enter into all contracts and agreements and execute all instruments necessary or incidental to the performance of the duties of and the execution of powers of the port authority under this chapter.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "c", when the cost of a contract for the construction of a building, structure, or other improvement undertaken by a port authority involves an expenditure exceeding the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B, and the port authority is the contracting entity, the port authority shall make a written contract after notice calling for bids for the award of the contract has been given by publication twice, with at least seven days between publications, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the port authority. Each such contract shall be let to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Every contract shall be accompanied by or shall refer to plans and specifications for the work to be done, prepared for and approved by the port authority, and signed by an authorized officer of the port authority and by the contractor.

c. The board of directors may provide criteria for the negotiation and award without competitive bidding of any contract as to which the port authority is the contracting entity

for the construction of any building or structure or other improvement under any of the following circumstances:

(1) A real and present emergency exists that threatens damage or injury to persons or property of the port authority or other persons, provided that a statement specifying the nature of the emergency that is the basis for the negotiation and award of a contract without competitive bidding shall be signed by the officer of the port authority that executes that contract at the time of the contract's execution and shall be attached to the contract.

(2) A commonly recognized industry or other standard or specification does not exist and cannot objectively be articulated for the improvement.

(3) The contract is for any energy conservation measure as defined in section 7D.34.

(4) With respect to material to be incorporated into the improvement, only a single source or supplier exists for the material.

(5) A single bid is received by the port authority after complying with the provisions of paragraph "b".

d. (1) If a contract is to be negotiated and awarded without competitive bidding for the reason set forth in paragraph "c", subparagraph (2), the port authority shall publish a notice calling for technical proposals at least twice, with at least seven days between publications, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the port authority. After receipt of the technical proposals, the port authority may negotiate with and award a contract for the improvement to the person making the proposal considered to be the most advantageous to the port authority.

(2) If a contract is to be negotiated and awarded without competitive bidding for the reason set forth in paragraph "c", subparagraph (4), construction activities related to the incorporation of the material into the improvement also may be provided without competitive bidding by the source or supplier of that material.

e. A purchase, exchange, sale, lease, lease with an option to purchase, conveyance of other interests in, or other contract with a person or governmental agency that pertains to the acquisition, construction, maintenance, repair, furnishing, equipping, or operation of any real or personal property, related to or in furtherance of economic development and the provision of adequate housing, shall be made in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as may be determined in the board's discretion. This paragraph applies to all contracts that are subject to this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law that might otherwise apply, including a requirement of notice, competitive bidding or selection, or for the provision of security. However, this paragraph shall not apply to a contract secured exclusively by or to be paid exclusively from the general revenues of the port authority. For the purposes of this paragraph, any revenues derived by the port authority under a lease or other agreement that, by its terms, contemplates the use of amounts payable under the agreement either to pay the costs of the improvement that is the subject of the contract or to secure obligations of the port authority issued to finance costs of such improvement, are excluded from general revenues.

19. Employ managers, superintendents, and other employees and retain or contract with consulting engineers, financial consultants, accounting experts, architects, attorneys, and any other consultants and independent contractors as are necessary in the port authority's judgment to carry out this chapter, and fix the compensation thereof. All expenses thereof shall be payable from any available funds of the port authority or from funds appropriated for that purpose by the political subdivisions comprising the port authority.

20. Receive and accept from a governmental agency grants and loans for the construction of a port authority facility, for research and development with respect to a port authority facility, or any other authorized purpose, and receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of moneys, property, labor, or other things of value, to be held, used, and applied only for the purposes for which the grants, loans, aid, or contributions are made.

21. Engage in research and development with respect to a port authority facility.

22. Purchase fire and extended coverage and liability insurance for a port authority facility and for the principal office and branch offices of the port authority, insurance protecting the port authority and its officers and employees against liability for damage to property or injury to or death of persons arising from its operations, and any other insurance the port authority

may agree to provide under a resolution authorizing port authority revenue bonds, pledge orders, or in any trust agreement securing the same.

23. Charge, alter, and collect rental fees and other charges for the use or services of a port authority facility as provided in section 28J.16.

24. Perform all acts necessary or proper to carry out the powers expressly granted in this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §97; 2006 Acts, ch 1017, §17, 42, 43

28J.10 Participation of private enterprise.

The port authority shall foster and encourage the participation of private enterprise in the development of the port authority facilities to the fullest extent practicable in the interest of limiting the necessity of construction and operation of the facilities by the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §98

28J.11 Provisions do not affect other laws or powers.

This chapter shall not do any of the following:

1. Impair a provision of law directing the payment of revenues derived from public property into sinking funds or dedicating those revenues to specific purposes.

2. Impair the powers of a political subdivision to develop or improve a port and terminal facility except as restricted by section 28J.15.

3. Enlarge, alter, diminish, or affect in any way, a lease or conveyance made, or action taken prior to the creation of a port authority under section 28J.2 by a city or a county.

4. Impair or interfere with the exercise of a permit for the removal of sand or gravel, or other similar permits issued by a governmental agency.

5. Impair or contravene applicable federal regulations.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §99

28J.12 Conveyance, lease, or exchange of public property.

A port authority may convey or lease, lease with an option to purchase, or exchange with any governmental agency or other port authority without competitive bidding and on mutually agreeable terms, any personal or real property, or any interest therein.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §100

28J.13 Annual budget — use of rents and charges.

The board shall annually prepare a budget for the port authority. Revenues received by the port authority shall be used for the general expenses of the port authority and to pay interest, amortization, and retirement charges on money borrowed. Except as provided in section 28J.26, if there remains, at the end of any fiscal year, a surplus of such funds after providing for the above uses, the board shall pay such surplus into the general funds of the political subdivisions comprising the port authority as agreed to by the subdivisions.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §101

28J.14 Secretary to furnish bond — deposit and disbursement of funds.

Before receiving any revenues, the secretary of a port authority shall furnish a bond in such amount as shall be determined by the port authority with sureties satisfactory to the port authority, and all funds coming into the hands of the secretary shall be deposited by the secretary to the account of the port authority in one or more such depositories as shall be qualified to receive deposits of county funds, which deposits shall be secured in the same manner as county funds are required to be secured. A disbursement shall not be made from such funds except in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §102

28J.15 Limitation on certain powers of political subdivisions.

A political subdivision creating or participating in the creation of a port authority in accordance with section 28J.2 shall not, during the time the port authority is in existence, exercise the rights and powers provided in chapters 28A, 28K, and 384 relating to the political

subdivision's authority over a port, wharf, dock, harbor or other facility substantially similar to that political subdivision's authority under a port authority granted under this chapter.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §103

Referred to in §28J.11

28J.16 Rentals or charges for use or services of facilities — agreements with governmental agencies.

1. *a.* A port authority may charge, alter, and collect rental fees or other charges for the use or services of any port authority facility and contract for the use or services of a facility, and fix the terms, conditions, rental fees, or other charges for the use or services.

b. If the services are furnished in the jurisdiction of the port authority by a utility company or a common carrier, the port authority's charges for the services shall not be less than the charges established for the same services furnished by a utility company or common carrier in the port authority jurisdiction.

c. The rental fees or other charges shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any other authority, commission, board, bureau, or governmental agency of the state and the contract may provide for acquisition of all or any part of the port authority facility for such consideration payable over the period of the contract or otherwise as the port authority determines to be appropriate, but subject to the provisions of any resolution authorizing the issuance of port authority revenue bonds or any trust agreement securing the bonds.

d. A governmental agency that has power to construct, operate, and maintain a port authority facility may enter into a contract or lease with a port authority for the use or services of a port authority facility as may be agreed to by the port authority and the governmental agency.

2. *a.* A governmental agency may cooperate with the port authority in the acquisition or construction of a port authority facility and shall enter into such agreements with the port authority as may be appropriate, which shall provide for contributions by the parties in a proportion as may be agreed upon and other terms as may be mutually satisfactory to the parties including the authorization of the construction of the facility by one of the parties acting as agent for all of the parties and the ownership and control of the facility by the port authority to the extent necessary or appropriate.

b. A governmental agency may provide funds for the payment of any contribution required under such agreements by the levy of taxes or assessments if otherwise authorized by the laws governing the governmental agency in the construction of the type of port authority facility provided for in the agreements, and may pay the proceeds from the collection of the taxes or assessments; or the governmental agency may issue bonds or notes, if authorized by law, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes or assessments, and may pay the proceeds of the bonds or notes to the port authority pursuant to such agreements.

c. A governmental agency may provide the funds for the payment of a contribution by the appropriation of moneys or, if otherwise authorized by law, by the issuance of bonds or notes and may pay the appropriated moneys or the proceeds of the bonds or notes to the port authority pursuant to such agreements.

3. When the contribution of any governmental agency is to be made over a period of time from the proceeds of the collection of special assessments, the interest accrued and to accrue before the first installment of the assessments is collected, which is payable by the governmental agency on the contribution under the terms and provisions of the agreements, shall be treated as part of the cost of the improvement for which the assessments are levied, and that portion of the assessments that is collected in installments shall bear interest at the same rate as the governmental agency is obligated to pay on the contribution under the terms and provisions of the agreements and for the same period of time as the contribution is to be made under the agreements. If the assessment or any installment thereof is not paid when due, it shall bear interest until the payment thereof at the same rate as the contribution and the county auditor shall annually place on the tax list and duplicate the interest applicable to the assessment and the penalty thereon as otherwise authorized by law.

4. A governmental agency, pursuant to a favorable vote in an election regarding issuing bonds to provide funds to acquire, construct, or equip, or provide real estate and interests

in real estate for a port authority facility, whether or not the governmental agency at the time of the election had the authority to pay the proceeds from the bonds or notes issued in anticipation of the bonds to the port authority as provided in this section, may issue such bonds or notes in anticipation of the issuance of the bonds and pay the proceeds of the bonds or notes to the port authority in accordance with an agreement with the port authority; provided, that the legislative authority of the governmental agency finds and determines that the port authority facility to be acquired or constructed in cooperation with the governmental agency will serve the same public purpose and meet substantially the same public need as the facility otherwise proposed to be acquired or constructed by the governmental agency with the proceeds of the bonds and notes.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §104

Referred to in §28J.9

28J.17 Contracts, arrangements, and agreements.

1. *a.* A port authority may enter into a contract or other arrangement with a person, railroad, utility company, corporation, governmental agency including sewerage, drainage, conservation, conservancy, or other improvement districts in this or other states, or the governments or agencies of foreign countries as may be necessary or convenient for the exercise of the powers granted by this chapter. The port authority may purchase, lease, or acquire land or other property in any county of this state and in adjoining states for the accomplishment of authorized purposes of the port authority, or for the improvement of the harbor and port facilities over which the port authority may have jurisdiction including development of port facilities in adjoining states. The authority granted in this section to enter into contracts or other arrangements with the federal government includes the power to enter into any contracts, arrangements, or agreements that may be necessary to hold and save harmless the United States from damages due to the construction and maintenance by the United States of work the United States undertakes.

b. A political subdivision that has participated in the creation of a port authority, or is within, or adjacent to a political subdivision that is within the jurisdiction of a port authority, may enter into an agreement with the port authority to accomplish any of the authorized purposes of the port authority. The agreement may set forth the extent to which the port authority shall act as the agent of the political subdivision.

2. A port authority may enter into an agreement with a contracting governmental agency, whereby the port authority or the contracting governmental agency undertakes, and is authorized by the port authority or a contracting governmental agency, to exercise any power, perform any function, or render any service, on behalf of the port authority or a contracting governmental agency, which the port authority or the contracting governmental agency is authorized to exercise, perform, or render.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §105

Referred to in §28J.1

28J.18 Revenue bonds are lawful investments.

Port authority revenue bonds issued pursuant to this chapter are lawful investments of banks, credit unions, trust companies, savings associations, deposit guaranty associations, insurance companies, trustees, fiduciaries, trustees or other officers having charge of the bond retirement funds or sinking funds of port authorities and governmental agencies, taxing districts of this state, the pension and annuity retirement system, the Iowa public employees' retirement system, the police and fire retirement systems under chapters 410 and 411, or a revolving fund of a governmental agency of this state, and are acceptable as security for the deposit of public funds under chapter 12C.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §106; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §43; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §19

Section amended

28J.19 Property tax exemption.

A port authority shall be exempt from and shall not be required to pay taxes on real property belonging to a port authority that is used exclusively for an authorized purpose as provided in section 427.1, subsection 34.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §107

28J.20 Loans for acquisition or construction of facility — sale of facility — power to encumber property.

1. With respect to the financing of a facility for an authorized purpose, under an agreement whereby the person to whom the facility is to be leased, subleased, or sold, or to whom a loan is to be made for the facility, is to make payments sufficient to pay all of the principal of, premium, and interest on the port authority revenue bonds issued for the facility, the port authority, in addition to other powers under this chapter, may do any of the following:

a. Make loans for the acquisition or construction of the facility to such person upon such terms as the port authority may determine or authorize including secured or unsecured loans; and enter into loan agreements and other agreements, accept notes and other forms of obligation to evidence such indebtedness and mortgages, liens, pledges, assignments, or other security interests to secure such indebtedness, which may be prior or subordinate to or on a parity with other indebtedness, obligations, mortgages, pledges, assignments, other security interests, or liens or encumbrances, and take actions considered appropriate to protect such security and safeguard against losses, including, without limitation, foreclosure and the bidding upon and purchase of property upon foreclosure or other sale.

b. Sell the facility under terms as the port authority may determine, including sale by conditional sale or installment sale, under which title may pass prior to or after completion of the facility or payment or provisions for payment of all principal of, premium, and interest on the revenue bonds, or at any other time provided in the agreement pertaining to the sale, and including sale under an option to purchase at a price which may be a nominal amount or less than true value at the time of purchase.

c. Grant a mortgage, lien, or other encumbrance on, or pledge or assignment of, or other security interest with respect to, all or any part of the facility, revenues, reserve funds, or other funds established in connection with the bonds or with respect to a lease, sublease, sale, conditional sale or installment sale agreement, loan agreement, or other agreement pertaining to the lease, sublease, sale, or other disposition of a facility or pertaining to a loan made for a facility, or a guaranty or insurance agreement made with respect thereto, or an interest of the port authority therein, or any other interest granted, assigned, or released to secure payments of the principal of, premium, or interest on the bonds or to secure any other payments to be made by the port authority, which mortgage, lien, encumbrance, pledge, assignment, or other security interest may be prior or subordinate to or on a parity with any other mortgage, assignment, or other security interest, or lien or encumbrance.

d. Contract for the acquisition or construction of the facility or any part thereof and for the leasing, subleasing, sale, or other disposition of the facility in a manner determined by the port authority in its sole discretion, without necessity for competitive bidding or performance bonds.

e. Make appropriate provision for adequate maintenance of the facility.

2. With respect to a facility referred to in this section, the authority granted by this section is cumulative and supplementary to all other authority granted in this chapter. The authority granted by this section does not alter or impair a similar authority granted elsewhere in this chapter for or with respect to other facilities.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §108; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §17

Referred to in §28J.21

28J.21 Issuance of revenue and refunding bonds and pledge orders.

1. A port authority may issue revenue bonds and pledge orders payable solely from the net revenues of the port authority including the revenues generated from a facility pursuant to section 28J.20. The revenue bonds may be issued in such principal amounts as, in the

opinion of the port authority, are necessary for the purpose of paying the cost of one or more port authority facilities or parts thereof.

2. *a.* The resolution to issue the bonds must be adopted at a regular or special meeting of the board called for that purpose by a majority of the total number of members of the board. The board shall fix a date, time, and place of meeting at which it proposes to take action, and give notice by publication in the manner directed in section 331.305. The notice must include a statement of the date, time, and place of the meeting, the maximum amount of the proposed revenue bonds, the purpose for which the revenue bonds will be issued, and the net revenues to be used to pay the principal and interest on the revenue bonds.

b. At the meeting, the board shall receive oral or written objections from any resident or property owner within the jurisdiction of the port authority. After all objections have been received and considered, the board, at the meeting or a date to which it is adjourned, may take additional action for the issuance of the bonds or abandon the proposal to issue bonds. Any resident or property owner within the jurisdiction of the port authority may appeal a decision of the board to take additional action in district court within fifteen days after the additional action is taken, but the additional action of the board is final and conclusive unless the court finds that the board exceeded its authority.

3. The board may sell revenue bonds or pledge orders at public or private sale and may deliver revenue bonds and pledge orders to the contractors, sellers, and other persons furnishing materials and services constituting a part of the cost of the port authority facility in payment therefor. The pledge of any net revenues of a port authority is valid and effective as to all persons including but not limited to other governmental bodies when it becomes valid and effective between the port authority and the holders of the revenue bonds or pledge orders.

4. A revenue bond is valid and binding for all purposes if it bears the signatures or a facsimile of the signature of the officer designated by the port authority. Port authority revenue bonds may bear dates, bear interest at rates not exceeding those permitted by chapter 74A, bear interest at a variable rate or rates changing from time to time in accordance with a base or formula, mature in one or more installments, be in registered form, carry registration and conversion privileges, be payable as to principal and interest at times and places, be subject to terms of redemption prior to maturity with or without premium, and be in one or more denominations, all as provided by the resolution of the board authorizing their issuance. The resolution may also prescribe additional provisions, terms, conditions, and covenants which the port authority deems advisable, consistent with this chapter, including provisions for creating and maintaining reserve funds, the issuance of additional revenue bonds ranking on a parity with such revenue bonds and additional revenue bonds junior and subordinate to such revenue bonds, and that such revenue bonds shall rank on a parity with or be junior and subordinate to any revenue bonds which may be then outstanding. Port authority revenue bonds are a contract between the port authority and holders and the resolution is a part of the contract.

5. The port authority may issue revenue bonds to refund revenue bonds, pledge orders, and other obligations which are by their terms payable from the net revenues of the same port authority, at lower, the same, or higher rates of interest. A port authority may sell refunding revenue bonds at public or private sale and apply the proceeds to the payment of the obligations being refunded, and may exchange refunding revenue bonds in payment and discharge of the obligations being refunded. The principal amount of refunding revenue bonds may exceed the principal amount of the obligations being refunded to the extent necessary to pay any premium due on the call of the obligations being refunded and to fund interest accrued and to accrue on the obligations being refunded.

6. The final maturity of any original issue of port authority revenue bonds shall not exceed forty years from the date of issue, and the final maturity of port authority revenue bonds that refund outstanding port authority revenue bonds shall not be later than the later of forty years from the date of issue of the original issue of bonds or the date by which it is expected, at the time of issuance of the refunding bonds, that the useful life of all of the property refinanced with the proceeds of the bonds, other than interests in land, will have expired. Such bonds or notes shall be executed in a manner as the resolution may provide.

7. The port authority may contract to pay an amount not to exceed ninety-five percent of the engineer's estimated value of the acceptable work completed during the month to the contractor at the end of each month for work, material, or services. Payment may be made in warrants drawn on any fund from which payment for the work may be made. If such funds are depleted, anticipatory warrants may be issued bearing a rate of interest not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A even if income from the sale of bonds which have been authorized and are applicable to the public improvement takes place after the fiscal year in which the warrants are issued. If the port authority arranges for the private sale of anticipatory warrants, the warrants may be sold and the proceeds used to pay the contractor. The warrants may also be used to pay other persons furnishing services constituting a part of the cost of the public improvement.

8. Port authority revenue bonds, pledge orders, and warrants issued under this section are negotiable instruments.

9. The board may issue pledge orders pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the total number of supervisors, at a regular or special meeting, ordering their issuance and delivery in payment for all or part of the cost of a project. Pledge orders may bear interest at rates not exceeding those permitted by chapter 74A.

10. Except as provided in section 28J.20, the physical properties of the port authority shall not be pledged or mortgaged to secure the payment of revenue bonds, pledge orders, or refunding bonds, or the interest thereon.

11. The members of the board of the port authority and any person executing the bonds or pledge orders shall not be personally liable on the bonds or pledge orders or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §109

Referred to in §28J.1, 28J.9

28J.22 Bonds may be secured by trust agreement.

1. In the discretion of the port authority, a port authority revenue bond issued under this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement between the port authority and a corporate trustee that may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within this or any other state.

2. The trust agreement may pledge or assign revenues of the port authority to be received for payment of the revenue bonds. The trust agreement or any resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds may contain provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as are reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the port authority in relation to the acquisition of property, the construction, improvement, maintenance, repair, operation, and insurance of the port authority facility in connection with which the bonds are authorized, the rentals or other charges to be imposed for the use or services of any port authority facility, the custody, safeguarding, and application of all moneys, and provisions for the employment of consulting engineers in connection with the construction or operation of any port authority facility.

3. A bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state, that may act as the depository of the proceeds of bonds or of revenues, shall furnish any indemnifying bonds or may pledge any securities that are required by the port authority. The trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee, and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders as is customary in trust agreements or trust indentures securing similar bonds. The trust agreement may contain any other provisions that the port authority determines reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of the trust agreement may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of the port authority facility.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §110

28J.23 Remedy of holder of bond or coupon — statute of limitations.

1. The sole remedy for a breach or default of a term of a port authority revenue bond or pledge order is a proceeding in law or in equity by suit, action, or mandamus to enforce and compel performance of the duties required by this chapter and of the terms of the resolution

authorizing the issuance of the revenue bonds or pledge orders, or to obtain the appointment of a receiver to take possession of and operate the port authority, and to perform the duties required by this chapter and the terms of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the port authority revenue bonds or pledge orders.

2. An action shall not be brought which questions the legality of port authority revenue bonds or pledge orders, the power of a port authority to issue revenue bonds or pledge orders, or the effectiveness of any proceedings relating to the authorization and issuance of revenue bonds or pledge orders, from and after fifteen days from the time the bonds or pledge orders are ordered issued by the port authority.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §111

28J.24 Bonds are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for payment.

Port authority revenue bonds and pledge orders issued under this chapter do not constitute a debt, or a pledge of the faith and credit, of the state or a political subdivision of the state, and the holders or owners of the bonds or pledge orders shall not have taxes levied by the state or by a taxing authority of a governmental agency of the state for the payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds or pledge orders, but the bonds and pledge orders are payable solely from the revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by this chapter, unless the notes are issued in anticipation of the issuance of bonds or pledge orders or the bonds and pledge orders are refunded by refunding bonds issued under this chapter, which bonds, pledge orders, or refunding bonds shall be payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment as authorized by those sections. All of the bonds or pledge orders shall contain a statement to the effect that the bonds or pledge orders, as to both principal and interest, are not debts of the state or a political subdivision of the state, but are payable solely from revenues and funds pledged for their payment.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §112

28J.25 Funds and property held in trust — use and deposit of funds.

All revenues, funds, properties, and assets acquired by the port authority under this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of port authority revenue bonds, pledge orders, or as revenues, shall be held in trust for the purposes of carrying out the port authority's powers and duties, shall be used and reused as provided in this chapter, and shall at no time be part of other public funds. Such funds, except as otherwise provided in a resolution authorizing port authority revenue bonds or in a trust agreement securing the same, or except when invested pursuant to section 28J.26, shall be kept in depositories selected by the port authority in the manner provided in chapter 12C, and the deposits shall be secured as provided in that chapter. The resolution authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds or pledge orders, or the trust agreement securing such bonds or pledge orders, shall provide that any officer to whom, or any bank or trust company to which, such moneys are paid shall act as trustee of such moneys and hold and apply them for the purposes hereof, subject to such conditions as this chapter and such resolution or trust agreement provide.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §113

28J.26 Investment of excess funds.

1. If a port authority has surplus funds after making all deposits into all funds required by the terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions of outstanding revenue bonds, pledge orders, and refunding bonds which are payable from the revenues of the port authority and after complying with all of the requirements, terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions of the proceedings and resolutions pursuant to which revenue bonds, pledge orders, and refunding bonds are issued, the board may transfer the surplus funds to any other fund of the port authority in accordance with this chapter and chapter 12C, provided that a transfer shall not be made if it conflicts with any of the requirements, terms, covenants, conditions, or provisions of a resolution authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds, pledge orders, or other obligations which are payable from the revenues of the port authority which are then outstanding.

2. This section does not prohibit or prevent the board from using funds derived from any

other source which may be properly used for such purpose, to pay a part of the cost of a facility.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §114
Referred to in §28J.13, 28J.25

28J.27 Change in location of public way, railroad, or utility facility — vacation of highway.

1. When a port authority changes the location of any portion of any public road, railroad, or utility facility in connection with the construction of a port authority facility, the port authority shall reconstruct at such location as the governmental agency having jurisdiction over such road, railroad, or utility facility finds most favorable. The construction of such road, railroad, or utility facility shall be of substantially the same type and in as good condition as the original road, railroad, or utility facility. The cost of such reconstruction, relocation, or removal and any damage incurred in changing the location of any such road, railroad, or utility facility shall be paid by the port authority as a part of the cost of the port authority facility.

2. When the port authority finds it necessary that a public highway or portion of a public highway be vacated by reason of the acquisition or construction of a port authority facility, the port authority may request the director of the state department of transportation to vacate such highway or portion in accordance with chapter 306 if the highway or portion to be vacated is on the state highway system, or if the highway or portion to be vacated is under the jurisdiction of a county, the port authority shall petition the board of supervisors of that county, in the manner provided in chapter 306, to vacate such highway or portion. The port authority shall pay to the county, as a part of the cost of such port authority facility, any amounts required to be deposited with a court in connection with proceedings for the determination of compensation and damages and all amounts of compensation and damages finally determined to be payable as a result of such vacation.

3. The port authority may adopt bylaws for the installation, construction, maintenance, repair, renewal, relocation, and removal of railroad or utility facilities in, on, over, or under any port authority facility. Whenever the port authority determines that it is necessary that any such facility installed or constructed in, on, over, or under property of the port authority pursuant to such bylaws be relocated, the utility company owning or operating such facility shall relocate or remove them in accordance with the order of the port authority. The cost and expenses of such relocation or removal, including the cost of installing such facility in a new location, the cost of any lands, or any rights or interests in lands, and any other rights, acquired to accomplish such relocation or removal, shall be paid by the port authority as a part of the cost of the port authority facility. In case of any such relocation or removal of such facilities, the railroad or utility company owning or operating them, its successors, or assigns may maintain and operate such facilities, with the necessary appurtenances, in the new location in, on, over, or under the property of the port authority for as long a period and upon the same terms as the railroad or utility company had the right to maintain and operate such facilities in their former location.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §115

28J.28 Final actions to be recorded — annual report — confidentiality of information.

1. All final actions of the port authority shall be recorded and the records of the port authority shall be open to public examination and copying pursuant to chapter 22. Not later than the first day of April every year, a port authority shall submit a report to the director of the economic development authority detailing the projects and activities of the port authority during the previous calendar year. The report shall include, but not be limited to, all aspects of those projects and activities, including the progress and status of the projects and their costs, and any other information the director determines should be included in the report.

2. Financial and proprietary information, including trade secrets, submitted to a port authority or the agents of a port authority in connection with the relocation, location, expansion, improvement, or preservation of a business or nonprofit corporation is not a public record subject to chapter 22. Any other information submitted under those

circumstances is not a public record subject to chapter 22 until there is a commitment in writing to proceed with the relocation, location, expansion, improvement, or preservation.

3. Notwithstanding chapter 21, the board of directors of a port authority, when considering information that is not a public record under this section, may close a meeting during the consideration of that information pursuant to a vote of the majority of the directors present on a motion stating that such information is to be considered. Other matters shall not be considered during the closed session.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §116; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

28J.29 Provisions to be liberally construed.

This chapter shall be liberally construed to effect the chapter’s purposes.

2005 Acts, ch 150, §117

CHAPTER 28K

MID-AMERICA PORT COMMISSION

Referred to in §28J.15

SUBCHAPTER I

MID-AMERICA PORT COMMISSION AGREEMENT

28K.1 Mid-America port commission agreement.

SUBCHAPTER II

MID-AMERICA PORT COMMISSION ACT

28K.2 Citation.
28K.3 Jurisdiction.
28K.4 Authority.
28K.5 County election of port commission members.

SUBCHAPTER I

MID-AMERICA PORT COMMISSION AGREEMENT

28K.1 Mid-America port commission agreement.

The mid-America port commission agreement is entered into and enacted into law with the state of Illinois and the state of Missouri if those states legally join the agreement, in the form substantially as follows:

1. *Agreement.* This agreement shall be known as and may be cited as the “Mid-America Port Commission Agreement”. This agreement allows for the states of Missouri and Illinois to join the effort of the state of Iowa for developing the mid-America port commission.

2. *Port commission.* There is created a mid-America port commission to be governed by a nine-member port commission. The governors of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri shall appoint one member to the port commission in accordance with the laws of the respective state. Each state shall also be represented by two members elected through the county governance in the geographical jurisdiction of the port commission. The port commission members shall hold office for a period of six years. The port commission members shall elect a chairperson of the port commission after all the members are selected. The position of chairperson shall rotate among the Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri members for two-year periods. A member of the port commission shall not serve more than two terms.

3. *Powers of commission.* The port commission shall have the power to acquire, purchase, install, lease, construct, own, hold, maintain, equip, use, control, or operate ports, harbors, waterways, channels, wharves, piers, docks, quays, elevators, tipples, compresses, bulk loading and unloading facilities, warehouses, dry docks, marine support railways, tugboats, ships, vessels, shipyards, shipbuilding facilities, machinery and equipment, dredges, or any other facilities required or incidental to the construction, outfitting, dry docking, or repair of ships or vessels, or water, air, or rail terminals, or roadways or

approaches thereto, or other structures or facilities necessary for the convenient use of the same in the aid of commerce, including the dredging, deepening, extending, widening, or enlarging of any ports, harbors, rivers, channels, or waterways, the damming of inland waterways, the establishment of a water basin, the acquisition and development of industrial sites, or the reclaiming of submerged lands.

98 Acts, ch 1092, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

SUBCHAPTER II

MID-AMERICA PORT COMMISSION ACT

28K.2 Citation.

This subchapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Mid-America Port Commission Act*”.

98 Acts, ch 1092, §2

28K.3 Jurisdiction.

The Iowa counties which shall be included in the jurisdiction of the mid-America port commission agreement are Jefferson, Van Buren, Wapello, Lee, Henry, and Des Moines counties.

98 Acts, ch 1092, §3; 99 Acts, ch 27, §1

28K.4 Authority.

Any power or powers, privileges, or authority exercised or capable of exercise by a public agency of this state may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with the mid-America port commission according to the powers delegated to the commission under this chapter.

A public agency of this state may enter into a chapter 28E agreement with the commission to advance the purposes of the commission.

98 Acts, ch 1092, §4

28K.5 County election of port commission members.

The chairpersons of the Jefferson, Van Buren, Wapello, Lee, Henry, and Des Moines county boards of supervisors shall jointly elect two members to serve on the port commission.

98 Acts, ch 1092, §5; 99 Acts, ch 27, §2

CHAPTER 28L

STATE INTERAGENCY MISSOURI RIVER AUTHORITY

28L.1 State interagency Missouri river authority created — duties.

28L.1 State interagency Missouri river authority created — duties.

1. A state interagency Missouri river authority is created. The members of the authority shall include the governor or the governor’s designee, the secretary of agriculture or the secretary’s designee, the chairperson of the utilities board or the chairperson’s designee, and the directors of the department of natural resources, the state department of transportation, and the economic development authority or the directors’ designees. The governor shall serve as chairperson. The director of the department of natural resources or the director’s designee shall serve as the coordinator of the authority’s activities and shall serve as chairperson in the absence of the governor.

2. The authority shall be responsible for representing the interests of this state with regard to its membership in the Missouri river association of states and tribes and to promote the

management of the Missouri river in a manner that does not negatively impact landowners along the river or negatively impact the state's economy, and in a manner that positively impacts this state's many interests along, in, and on the river. The Missouri river association of states and tribes is an interstate association of government representatives formed to seek consensus solutions to issues impacting the Missouri river basin.

3. The director of the department of natural resources or the director's designee shall coordinate regular meetings of the state interagency Missouri river authority to determine the state's position before any meeting of the Missouri river association of states and tribes or before a substantive proposal or action is voted upon at such meeting. The members of the state interagency Missouri river authority shall attempt to achieve consensus on the state's position regarding any substantive proposal or action being considered by the Missouri river association of states and tribes. Regardless of whether a consensus can be achieved, a vote of the members shall be taken. The state interagency Missouri river authority shall not vote to approve or disapprove a substantive proposal or action being considered by the Missouri river association of states and tribes without the approval of a majority of the members of the authority. The director of the department of natural resources or the director's designee shall cast the votes for the state interagency Missouri river authority that are reflective of the position of the authority.

4. The state interagency Missouri river authority shall seek input from stakeholder groups in this state with regard to issues impacting the Missouri river basin.

2002 Acts, ch 1009, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1150, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

CHAPTER 28M

REGIONAL TRANSIT DISTRICTS

28M.1	Regional transit district defined.	28M.4	Regional transit district commission — membership — powers.
28M.2	Regional transit district created.	28M.5	Regional transit district levy.
28M.3	Regional transit district authority — county enterprise — bonding authority.	28M.6	Effect of agreement on county duty to provide transit services.

28M.1 Regional transit district defined.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Commission*" means a regional transit district commission appointed pursuant to section 28M.4.

2. "*Regional transit district*" means a public transit district created by agreement pursuant to chapter 28E by one or more counties and participating cities to provide support for transportation of passengers by one or more public transit systems which may be designated as a public transit system under chapter 324A.

3. "*Transportation*" means the movement of individuals in a four or more wheeled motorized vehicle designed to carry passengers, including a car, van, or bus, or the carrying of individuals upon cars operated upon stationary rails, between one geographic point and another geographic point. "*Transportation*" does not include emergency or incidental transportation or transportation conducted by the department of human services at its institutions.

2004 Acts, ch 1072, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §325

28M.2 Regional transit district created.

1. A county with a population in excess of one hundred seventy-five thousand and participating cities may create, by chapter 28E agreement, a regional transit district in the county pursuant to this chapter. Two or more contiguous counties and participating cities may create, by chapter 28E agreement, a regional transit district pursuant to this chapter if one of the counties has a population in excess of one hundred seventy-five thousand.

A district shall consist of the unincorporated area of any participating county and the incorporated area of any city in the county that does not have an urban transit system. However, a city without an urban transit system may decline, by resolution forwarded to the board of supervisors, to participate in a regional transit district.

2. A city with an urban transit system may participate in a regional transit district if the city council, by resolution forwarded to the board of supervisors, notifies the county that the city wishes to participate.

3. A city that is located in a nonparticipating county that is contiguous to a county with a population in excess of one hundred seventy-five thousand that is creating a regional transit district may notify that county, by resolution forwarded to the board of supervisors of that county, that the city wishes to participate.

4. The chapter 28E agreement shall include a map showing the area and boundaries of the regional transit district.

2004 Acts, ch 1072, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §326

28M.3 Regional transit district authority — county enterprise — bonding authority.

A regional transit district shall have all the rights, powers, and duties of a county enterprise pursuant to sections 331.462 through 331.469 as they relate to the purpose for which the regional transit district is created, including the authority to issue revenue bonds for the establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, extension, maintenance, and operation of works, vehicles, and facilities of a regional transit district. In addition, a regional transit district, with the approval of the board of supervisors, may issue general obligation bonds as an essential county purpose pursuant to chapter 331, division IV, part 3, for the establishment, construction, reconstruction, repair, equipping, remodeling, extension, maintenance, and operation of works, vehicles, and facilities of a regional transit district. Such general obligation bonds are payable from the property tax levy authorized in section 28M.5.

The commission appointed pursuant to section 28M.4 shall have and may exercise all powers of the board of supervisors in management and administration of the regional transit district as if it were a board of supervisors and as if the regional transit district were a county enterprise under sections 331.462 through 331.469.

2004 Acts, ch 1072, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §17; 2005 Acts, ch 37, §1

28M.4 Regional transit district commission — membership — powers.

1. The governing bodies of counties and cities participating in a regional transit district shall appoint a commission to manage and administer the regional transit district. Unless otherwise provided in the chapter 28E agreement, commission members shall serve for staggered six-year terms. The agreement creating the regional transit district shall set the compensation of commission members.

2. The title to all property of a regional transit district shall be held in the name of the district, and the commission has all the powers and authorities of a board of supervisors with respect to the acquisition by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, lease, sale, or other disposition of the property, and the management, control, and operation of the property, subject to the requirements, terms, covenants, conditions, and provisions of any resolutions authorizing the issuance of revenue bonds, pledge orders, or other obligations which are payable from the revenues of the regional transit district, and which are then outstanding.

3. A commission shall adopt and certify an annual budget for the regional transit district. A commission in its budget shall allocate the revenue responsibilities of each county and city participating in the regional transit district. A commission shall be considered a municipality for purposes of adopting and certifying a budget pursuant to chapter 24.

4. A commission may establish a schedule of fares and collect fares for the transportation of passengers.

5. A commission shall levy for and control any tax revenues paid to the regional transit district the commission administers and all moneys derived from the operation of the regional transit district, the sale of its property, interest on investments, or from any other source related to the regional transit district.

6. Tax revenues collected from a regional transit district levy shall be held by the county treasurer. Before the fifteenth day of each month, the county treasurer shall send the amount collected for each fund through the last day of the preceding month for direct deposit into the depository and account designated by the commission. The county treasurer shall send a notice to the secretary of the commission or the secretary's designee stating the amount deposited, the date, the amount to be credited to each fund according to the budget, and the source of the revenue.

7. A commission is subject to section 331.341, subsections 1, 2, 4, and 5, and section 331.342, in contracting for public improvements.

8. Immediately following a regular or special meeting of a commission, the secretary of the commission shall prepare a condensed statement of the proceedings of the commission and cause the statement to be published not more than twenty days following the meeting in one or more newspapers which meet the requirements of section 618.14. The statement shall include a list of all claims allowed, showing the name of the person or firm making the claim, the reason for the claim, and the amount of the claim. If the reason for the claims is the same, two or more claims made by the same vendor, supplier, or claimant may be consolidated if the number of claims consolidated and the total consolidated claim amount are listed in the statement. However, the commission shall provide at its office upon request an unconsolidated list of all claims allowed. Salary claims must show the gross amount of the claim except that salaries paid to persons regularly employed by the commission, for services regularly performed by the persons, shall be published once annually showing the gross amount of the salary.

9. A commission shall submit to the governing body of each participating county and city a detailed annual report, including a complete financial statement.

2004 Acts, ch 1072, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 37, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1018, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 143, §36
Referred to in §28M.1, 28M.3

28M.5 Regional transit district levy.

1. The commission, with the approval of the board of supervisors of participating counties and the city council of participating cities in the chapter 28E agreement, may levy annually a tax not to exceed ninety-five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of all taxable property in a regional transit district to the extent provided in this section. The chapter 28E agreement may authorize the commission to levy the tax at different rates within the participating cities and counties in amounts sufficient to meet the revenue responsibilities of such cities and counties as allocated in the budget adopted by the commission. However, for a city participating in a regional transit district, the total of all the tax levies imposed in the city pursuant to section 384.12, subsection 10, and this section shall not exceed the aggregate of ninety-five cents per thousand dollars of the assessed value of all taxable property in the participating city.

2. If a regional transit district budget allocates revenue responsibilities to the board of supervisors of a participating county, the amount of the regional transit district levy that is the responsibility of the participating county shall be deducted from the maximum rates of taxes authorized to be levied by the county pursuant to section 331.423, subsections 1 and 2, as applicable, unless the county meets its revenue responsibilities as allocated in the budget from other available revenue sources. However, for a regional transit district that includes a county with a population of less than three hundred thousand, the amount of the regional transit district levy that is the responsibility of such participating county shall be deducted from the maximum rate of taxes authorized to be levied by the county pursuant to section 331.423, subsection 1.

3. The regional transit district tax levy imposed in a participating city located in a nonparticipating contiguous county shall, when collected, be paid to the county treasurer of the participating county.

4. The proceeds of the tax levy shall be used for the operation and maintenance of a regional transit district, for payment of debt obligations of the district, and for the creation of a reserve fund. The commission may divide the territory of a regional transit district outside

the boundaries of a city into separate service areas and impose a regional transit district levy not to exceed the maximum rate authorized by this section in each service area.

2004 Acts, ch 1072, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §327; 2005 Acts, ch 37, §3
 Referred to in §28M.3

28M.6 Effect of agreement on county duty to provide transit services.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a county that enters into a chapter 28E agreement to create a regional transit district under this chapter does not, by virtue of such agreement, create a duty on the part of the county to provide transit services to any area of the county.

2005 Acts, ch 37, §4

CHAPTER 28N

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding
 or in-kind services for start-up and
 first-year administration expenses;
 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

28N.1	Mississippi river partnership council — findings.	28N.3	Mississippi river partnership council — powers and duties.
28N.2	Mississippi river partnership council — establishment and procedures.		

28N.1 Mississippi river partnership council — findings.

The state of Iowa finds and declares all of the following:

1. The preservation, enhancement, and intelligent use of the Mississippi river is in the ecological and economic interests of the citizens of the state of Iowa.
2. The public interest is advanced by the stimulation of sustainable economic development initiatives and watershed management projects by local, state, and federal agencies, local communities, not-for-profit conservation organizations, and private landowners and other stakeholders along the Mississippi river.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §1, 14

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

28N.2 Mississippi river partnership council — establishment and procedures.

1. A Mississippi river partnership council is established. The purpose of the council is to be a forum for city, county, state, agriculture, business, conservation, and environmental representatives and other stakeholders to discuss matters relevant to the health, management, and use of the Mississippi river. In furthering its purpose, the council may work with local communities to develop local and regional strategies, and make recommendations to appropriate state and federal agencies.

2. The Mississippi river partnership council may consist of all of the following:

- a. One nonvoting person appointed by the governor who shall serve as the chairperson of the council.
- b. Six voting members appointed by the governor, each of whom shall reside in one of the ten Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river, including all of the following:
 - (1) One member representing soil and water conservation districts.
 - (2) One person representing business.
 - (3) One person representing recreational interests.
 - (4) One person representing conservation interests.
 - (5) One person representing environmental interests.
 - (6) One person representing agricultural interests who is actively engaged in farming.

c. Ten voting members appointed by county boards of supervisors, one by each of the ten Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river.

d. Ten voting members appointed by city councils, one each by the council of the largest Iowa city adjacent to the Mississippi river in each county bordering the river.

e. Four voting members, each appointed by the heads of the following agencies:

- (1) The department of agriculture and land stewardship.
- (2) The department of natural resources.
- (3) The economic development authority.
- (4) The department of transportation.

f. Two members of the senate and two members of the house of representatives, serving as ex officio, nonvoting members. The members may be appointed, one each by the majority leader of the senate, after consultation with the president of the senate, and by the minority leader of the senate, and by the speaker of the house of representatives, after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and by the minority leader of the house of representatives. Members shall receive compensation pursuant to section 2.12.

g. The council may, at its discretion, appoint individuals representing federal agencies or other state agencies or commissions to serve as ex officio, nonvoting members.

3. Members of the Mississippi river partnership council, other than members of the general assembly, shall be appointed to serve for three-year terms. However, among the initial appointments, the persons making the appointments of voting members shall coordinate appointments of members to serve terms for less than three years to ensure staggered terms. The persons making the appointments of voting members shall also coordinate appointments to meet the requirements of sections 69.16 and 69.16A.

4. The Mississippi river partnership council shall meet at least quarterly in one or more Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river during its first three years of existence and shall meet at least twice a year in one or more Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river after that time. The council shall meet at any time on the call of the chairperson.

5. A majority of the voting members of the Mississippi river partnership council constitutes a quorum. Any action taken by the council must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting membership.

6. Until the Mississippi river partnership council provides for its permanent staffing and support, the east central intergovernmental association, in cooperation with councils of governments and county boards of supervisors in counties adjacent to the Mississippi river, shall be responsible for providing the council with administrative support.

7. The Mississippi river partnership council may adopt bylaws and rules of operation consistent with this section.

8. The Mississippi river partnership council, including any of its committees, is a governmental body for purposes of chapter 21 and a government body for purposes of chapter 22.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §2, 14; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §34

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

28N.3 Mississippi river partnership council — powers and duties.

1. The Mississippi river partnership council may collaborate with the water resources coordinating council established pursuant to section 466B.3.

2. a. The Mississippi river partnership council's duties shall include all of the following:

(1) Reviewing activities and programs administered by state and federal agencies that directly impact the Mississippi river.

(2) Working with local communities, organizations, and other states to encourage partnerships that promote sustainable economic development opportunities in counties along the Mississippi river; enhance awareness about the river and its uses; encourage the protection, restoration, and expansion of critical habitats; and promote the adoption of soil conservation and water quality best management practices.

(3) Working with federal agencies to optimize the implementation of programs and the expenditure of moneys affecting the Mississippi river and counties in Iowa along the

Mississippi river, including the upper Mississippi river basin association and the Mississippi parkway planning commission.

(4) Advising and making recommendations to the water resources coordinating council established in section 466B.3, the governor, the general assembly, and state agencies, regarding strategic plans and priorities impacting the Mississippi river, methods to optimize the implementation of associated programs, and the expenditure of moneys affecting the river and counties bordering the Mississippi river.

(5) Encouraging communities in counties bordering the Mississippi river to develop watershed management plans for their communities to address storm water, erosion, flooding, sedimentation, and pollution problems and encouraging projects for the natural conveyance and storage of floodwaters; the enhancement of wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation opportunities; the recovery, management, and conservation of the Mississippi river; and the preservation of farmland, prairies, and forests.

(6) Identifying and promoting opportunities to enhance economic development and job creation in communities along the Mississippi river, as well as other measurable development efforts, which are compatible with the ecological health of the Mississippi river and the state.

(7) Helping identify possible sources of funding for watershed management projects and sustainable economic development opportunities.

(8) Functioning as a forum for discussion and providing advice or recommendations on matters of public interest that are reasonably related to the purpose of the council.

b. The Mississippi river partnership council shall only administer its duties as provided in paragraph "a" within the ten Iowa counties bordering the Mississippi river.

3. The department of agriculture and land stewardship, the department of natural resources, the economic development authority, and the department of transportation may apply for grant moneys or may solicit moneys from sources to support the work of the Mississippi river partnership council.

2009 Acts, ch 146, §3, 14; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Implementation of chapter subject to availability of funding or in-kind services for start-up and first-year administration expenses; 2009 Acts, ch 146, §14

SUBTITLE 11

DEFENSE

CHAPTER 29

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC DEFENSE

29.1	Department of public defense.	29.3	Homeland security and emergency management division. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 29, §59.
29.2	Military division. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 29, §59.	29.4	Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1140, §38.
29.2A	Airport fire fighters — maximum age.		

29.1 Department of public defense.

The department of public defense is composed of the office of the adjutant general and the military forces of the state of Iowa. The adjutant general is the director of the department of public defense and shall perform all functions, responsibilities, powers, and duties concerning the military forces of the state of Iowa as provided in the laws of the state.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1701; 89 Acts, ch 204, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §20; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §9; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §53

Referred to in §7E.5
Appointment, §29A.11
Section amended

29.2 Military division. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 29, § 59.

29.2A Airport fire fighters — maximum age.

The maximum age for a person to be employed as an airport fire fighter by the department of public defense is sixty-five years of age.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §106; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §10
Section amended

29.3 Homeland security and emergency management division. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 29, § 59. See chapter 29C.

29.4 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1140, § 38.

CHAPTER 29A

MILITARY CODE

Referred to in §321.34, 654.17C

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SUBCHAPTER II

IOWA STATE GUARD

SUBCHAPTER III

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SUBCHAPTER VI

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD CIVIL RELIEF

SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

29A.1 Definitions.

The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the respective meanings herein set forth:

1. “*Civil air patrol*” means the civilian auxiliary of the United States air force established by the United States Congress in 36 U.S.C. § 40301 et seq., and 10 U.S.C. § 9441 et seq.

2. “*Facility*” means the land, and the buildings and other improvements on the land which are the responsibility and property of the Iowa national guard.

3. “*Federal active duty*” means full-time duty in the active military service of the United States authorized and performed under the provisions of Tit. 10 of the United States Code.

4. “*Homeland defense*” means the protection of state territory, population, and critical infrastructure and assets against attacks from within or without the state.

5. “*Law and regulations*” means and includes state and federal law and regulations.

6. “*Militia*” shall mean the forces provided for in the Constitution of Iowa.

7. “*National guard*” means the Iowa units, detachments and organizations of the army national guard of the United States, the air national guard of the United States, the army national guard, and the air national guard as those forces are defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101.

8. “*National guard duty*” means training or other duty authorized and performed under the provisions of 32 U.S.C. including but not limited to 32 U.S.C. § 316, 32 U.S.C. § 502 – 505, and 32 U.S.C. § 709 as part of the national guard and paid for with federal funds. “*National guard duty*” includes but is not limited to full-time national guard duty and inactive duty training and annual training.

9. “*Officer*” shall mean and include commissioned officers and warrant officers.

10. “*On duty*” means training, including unit training assemblies, and other training, operational duty, and other service which may be required under state or federal law, regulations, or orders, and the necessary travel of an officer or enlisted person to the place of performance and return home after performance of that duty, but does not include federal active duty. A member of the national guard shall be considered to be on duty when called to testify about an incident which the member observed or was involved in while that member was on duty.

11. “*Organization*” means a command composed of two or more subordinate units and includes the state headquarters for both the army and the air national guard, one or more divisions, wings, brigades, groups, battalions, squadrons or flights as defined by an appropriate table of organization, a table of distribution or unit personnel document.

12. “*State active duty*” means duty authorized and performed under section 29A.8 and paid for with state funds. “*State active duty*” also includes serving as the adjutant general, a deputy adjutant general, or the state quartermaster.

13. “*Unit*” means a military element of an organization whose structure is prescribed by competent authority such as a table of organization, table of distribution, or unit personnel document. For the purposes of this chapter, a unit shall include one or more companies, flights, troops, batteries or detachments and the state officer candidate school.

14. Except when otherwise expressly defined herein military words, terms and phrases shall have the meaning commonly ascribed to them in the military profession.

[C97, §2168; S13, §2215-f2; C24, 27, 31, §433; C35, §467-f2; C39, **§467.02**; C46, 50, §29.2; C54, 58, 62, §29.1; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.1; 81 Acts, ch 14, §18]

2000 Acts, ch 1020, §1, 6; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §1 – 6, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §2, 3, 23; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §12; 2005 Acts, ch 119, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §6 – 9

Referred to in §29A.43, 29A.90, 35A.13, 69.20, 96.7(2a), 97B.52A, 142D.3, 144.13B, 144C.6, 272.8, 476.20, 483A.24A, 654.1A, 669.1A, 724.7

29A.2 Army national guard and air national guard created.

There is hereby created the Iowa national guard to consist of the Iowa army national guard and the Iowa air national guard. The Iowa army national guard shall be composed

of such organized land forces, individual officers, state headquarters, and detachments, as may be prescribed from time to time by proper authority. The Iowa air national guard shall be composed of such organized air forces, individual officers, state headquarters, and detachments, as may be prescribed from time to time by proper authority.

[C51, §621; R60, §1002; C73, §1039; C97, §2167; S13, §2215-f1; C24, 27, 31, §432; C35, §467-f1; C39, §467.01; C46, 50, §29.1; C54, 58, 62, §29.2; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.2]

29A.3 Units of guard.

The Iowa units, detachments, and organizations of the army national guard of the United States and the air national guard of the United States shall consist of such units, detachments, and organizations, as may be specified by the secretary of defense with the approval of the governor, in accordance with law and regulations.

[C73, §1045; C97, §2168; SS15, §2215-f4; C24, 27, 31, §435; C35, §467-f7; C39, §467.07; C46, 50, §29.7; C54, 58, 62, §29.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.3]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §18

29A.3A Civil air patrol.

1. The civil air patrol may be used to support national guard missions in support of civil authorities as described in section 29C.5 or in support of noncombat national guard missions under section 29A.8 or 29A.8A.

2. Requests for activation of the civil air patrol shall be made to the commander of the Iowa wing of the civil air patrol. Missions shall be in accordance with laws and regulations applicable to the United States air force and the civil air patrol. Prior to activation of the civil air patrol, the adjutant general or the Iowa civil air patrol wing commander shall apply to the air force rescue coordination center, the air force national security emergency preparedness agency, or the civil air patrol national operations center for federal mission status and funding.

3. If an operation or mission of the civil air patrol is granted federal mission status and assigned an accompanying federal mission number, the following shall apply:

a. The operation or mission shall be funded by the federal government.

b. When training or operating pursuant to a federal mission number, members of the civil air patrol shall be considered federal employees for the purposes of tort claims arising from the performance of the mission or any actions incident to the performance of the mission.

4. If an operation or mission of the civil air patrol is not granted federal mission status and is not assigned an accompanying federal mission number, the following shall apply:

a. Operations and administration of the civil air patrol relating to missions not qualifying for federal mission status shall be funded by the state from moneys appropriated to the department of homeland security and emergency management for that purpose.

b. When performing a mission that does not qualify for federal mission status, members of the civil air patrol shall be considered state employees for purposes of the Iowa tort claims Act, as provided in chapter 669, and for purposes of workers' compensation, as provided in chapter 85.

2005 Acts, ch 119, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §11

Referred to in §29A.12, 29A.28, 29A.43, 29C.5, 96.7(2a)

Subsection 4, paragraph a amended

29A.4 Organization — armament — equipment and discipline.

The organization, armament, equipment and discipline of the national guard, and the militia when called into state active duty, except as hereinafter specifically provided, shall be the same as that which is now or may be hereafter prescribed under the provisions of federal law and regulations as to those requirements which are mandatory therein, but as to those things which are optional therein they shall become effective when an order or regulation to that effect shall have been promulgated by the governor.

[C51, §623 – 631; R60, §1004 – 1015; C73, §1038 – 1057; C97, §2182, 2186; S13, §2215-f3, -f8, -f9; C24, 27, 31, §434, 439, 440; C35, §467-f6, -f9, -f10; C39, §467.06, 467.09, 467.10; C46, 50, §29.6, 29.9, 29.10; C54, 58, 62, §29.4; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.4]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §7, 28

29A.5 Government, discipline and uniforming.

The national guard shall be subject to the provisions of federal law and regulations relating to the government, discipline and uniforming thereof; and to the provisions of this chapter and to regulations published pursuant hereto.

[C51, §631; R60, §1012; C73, §1044; C97, §2205; S13, §2215-f6, -f7; C24, 27, 31, §437, 438; C35, §467-f8; C39, §467.08; C46, 50, §29.8; C54, 58, 62, §29.5; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.5]

29A.6 Military forces of state.

The military forces of the state of Iowa shall consist of the army national guard, the air national guard, and the militia.

[C51, §621; R60, §1002; C73, §1039; C97, §2167; S13, §2215-f1; C24, 27, 31, §432; C35, §467-f1; C39, §467.01; C46, 50, §29.1; C54, 58, 62, §29.6; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.6]
2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §8, 28

Referred to in §29B.1

29A.7 Commander in chief.

1. The governor is the commander in chief of the military forces, except when they are on federal active duty. The governor may employ the military forces of the state for the defense of the state, to provide assistance to civil authorities in emergencies resulting from disasters or public disorders as defined in section 29C.2, including homeland security and defense duties, and for parades and ceremonies of a civic nature.

2. The governor shall provide for the participation of the national guard in training at the times and places as necessary to ensure readiness for public defense or federal active duty.

3. If circumstances necessitate the establishment of a military district under martial law and the general assembly is not convened, the district shall be established only after the governor has issued a proclamation convening an extraordinary session of the general assembly.

[C51, §623; R60, §1004; C73, §1051; C97, §2169, 2170; S13, §2215-f19; C24, 27, 31, §449; C35, §467-f26, -f28; C39, §467.26, 467.28; C46, 50, §29.26, 29.28; C54, 58, 62, §29.7; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.7]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §9, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §4, 23; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §10

See Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §7

29A.8 State active duty.

1. The governor may order into state active duty the military forces of the state, including retired members of the national guard, as the governor deems proper, under one or more of the following circumstances:

a. In case of insurrection or invasion, or imminent danger of insurrection or invasion.

b. For the purpose of assisting the civil authorities of any political subdivision of the state in maintaining law and order in the subdivision in cases of breaches of the peace or imminent danger of breaches of the peace, if the law enforcement officers of the subdivision are unable to maintain law and order, and the civil authorities of the subdivision request the assistance.

c. For the purposes of providing support to civil authorities during emergencies resulting from disasters or public disorders and for performing homeland defense or homeland security duties.

d. For training, recruiting, escort duty, and duty at schools of instruction, as a student or instructor, including at the Iowa military academy.

e. To participate in parades and ceremonies of a civic nature.

f. For other purposes as the governor may deem necessary.

2. The governor may prescribe regulations and requirements for duties performed under this section.

[C51, §623; R60, §1004; C73, §1051; C97, §2169, 2170; S13, §2215-f19; C24, 27, 31, §449; C35, §467-f28, -f29; C39, §467.28, 467.29; C46, 50, §29.28, 29.29; C54, 58, 62, §29.7, 29.8; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29A.7, 29A.8; C77, 79, 81, §29A.8]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §10, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §5 – 8, 23

Referred to in §29A.1, 29A.3A

29A.8A National guard duty.

1. If federal funding and authorization exist for the purpose identified by the governor, the governor may order to national guard duty the military forces of the national guard as the governor may deem appropriate.

2. A state employee shall take either a full day's leave in accordance with section 29A.28 or eight hours of compensatory time on a day in which the state employee receives a full day's pay from federal funds for national guard duty.

3. When performing national guard duty, the adjutant general, a deputy adjutant general, or the state quartermaster shall not be considered a state employee, except for purposes of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, state health and dental plans, and other state employee benefits plans.

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §11, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §9, 23; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1003, §1, 5; 2010 Acts, ch 1087, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §11

Referred to in §29A.3A

29A.9 Training. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1117, § 22, 23.

29A.10 Inspections.

The governor may order such inspections of the different organizations, units, and personnel of the national guard as the governor may deem proper and necessary.

The form and mode of inspection shall be prescribed by the adjutant general.

The governor may appoint an officer of the national guard to serve as special investigator for a period determined by the governor. Service as special investigator shall be state active duty. The special investigator shall report to and serve at the pleasure of the governor. The duty of special investigator shall be assigned as additional duty. The special investigator shall not be the person designated as inspector general pursuant to federal national guard bureau regulation.

[C73, §1049; C97, §2191; S13, §2215-f22; C24, 27, 31, §451; C35, §467-f52; C39, §467.54; C46, 50, §29.54; C54, 58, 62, §29.10; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.10]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §13, 28

29A.11 Adjutant general — appointment and term.

There shall be an adjutant general of the state who shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The rank of the adjutant general shall be at least that of brigadier general and the adjutant general shall hold office for a term of four years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. At the time of appointment the adjutant general shall be a federally recognized commissioned officer in the United States army or air force, the army or air national guard, the army or air national guard of the United States, or the United States army or air force reserve who has reached at least the grade of colonel and who is or is eligible to be federally recognized at the next higher rank.

[C73, §1054; C97, §2174; SS15, §2215-f14; C24, 27, 31, §445; C35, §467-f40; C39, §467.42; C46, 50, §29.42; C54, 58, 62, §29.11; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.11]

2000 Acts, ch 1020, §2, 6; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §14, 28

Confirmation, see §2.32

29A.12 Powers and duties.

1. The adjutant general shall have command and control of the department of public defense, and perform such duties as pertain to the office of the adjutant general under law and regulations, pursuant to the authority vested in the adjutant general by the governor. The adjutant general shall superintend the preparation of all letters and reports required by the United States from the state, and perform all the duties prescribed by law. The adjutant general shall have charge of the state military reservations, and all other property of the state kept or used for military purposes. The adjutant general may accept and expend nonappropriated funds in accordance with law and regulations. The adjutant general shall cause an inventory to be taken at least once each year of all military stores, property, and funds under the adjutant general's jurisdiction. In each year preceding a regular session of

the general assembly, the adjutant general shall prepare a detailed report of the transactions of that office, its expenses, and other matters required by the governor for the period since the last preceding report, and the governor may at any time require a similar report.

2. The adjutant general may enter into an agreement with the secretary of defense to operate the water plant at Camp Dodge for the use and benefit of the United States, and the state of Iowa upon terms and conditions as approved by the governor. The adjutant general may also enter into an agreement with the national guard of another state for the use of Iowa national guard personnel and equipment.

3. The adjutant general may request activation of the civil air patrol to provide assistance to the national guard in accordance with section 29A.3A. The adjutant general is authorized to provide suitable space in national guard facilities to support the civil air patrol.

[C73, §1054, 1055; C97, §2175; SS15, §2215-f15; C24, 27, 31, §446, 446-c1, 447; C35, §467-f42; C39, **§467.44**; C46, 50, §29.44; C54, 58, 62, §29.12; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.12]

2005 Acts, ch 119, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 74, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §12

Subsection 1 amended

29A.13 Appropriated funds.

Operating expenses for the national guard including the purchase of land, maintenance of facilities, improvement of state military reservations, installations, and weapons firing ranges owned or leased by the state of Iowa or the United States shall be paid from funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard. Claims for payment of such expenses shall be subject to the approval of the adjutant general. Upon approval of the adjutant general the claim shall be submitted to the director of the department of administrative services.

Payment for personnel compensation and authorized benefits shall be approved by the adjutant general prior to submission to the director of the department of administrative services for payment.

[S13, §2215-f41; C24, 27, 31, §466; C35, §467-f43; C39, **§467.45**; C46, 50, §29.45; C54, 58, 62, §29.13; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.13]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §147

29A.14 Support and facilities improvement fund.

1. The adjutant general may operate or lease any of the national guard facilities at Camp Dodge. Any income or revenue derived from the operation or leasing shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and credited to the national guard support and facilities improvement fund. The balance in the national guard support and facilities improvement fund is limited to a maximum of two million dollars. Any amount exceeding the limit shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

2. A national guard support and facilities improvement fund is created in the state treasury. The proceeds of the fund are appropriated, and shall be used to support national guard operations and for the construction, improvement, modification, maintenance or repair of national guard facilities. However, proceeds of the fund shall not be used for the construction of a new facility without the approval of the general assembly.

[C35, §467-f44; C39, **§467.46**; C46, 50, §29.46; C54, 58, 62, §29.14; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.14; 81 Acts, ch 14, §19]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §12; 2011 Acts, ch 47, §1, 13

Referred to in §29A.57

29A.14A Use of government facilities.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the state or any political subdivision of the state, shall permit the rental of facilities under its control, for a fee not in excess of any expenses incurred by the state or political subdivision, for designated military events. For purposes of this section, “*designated military event*” means an event for military family readiness groups, departing units, or returning veterans of the national guard, reserves, or

regular components of the armed forces of the United States for a period of up to one year from the date of return from active duty.

2010 Acts, ch 1170, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 47, §2

29A.15 State awards and decorations.

The adjutant general, from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard, shall procure and issue to the members of the national guard merit or service badges or other appropriate awards for service under regulations and according to the design and pattern determined by the adjutant general. Members of the national guard who, by order of the president, serve in federal forces during a national emergency, may count the period of that federal active duty toward the procurement of a service badge.

[S13, §2215-f34; C24, 27, 31, §462; C35, §467-f53; C39, §467.55; C46, 50, §29.55; C54, 58, 62, §29.15; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.15]

2012 Acts, ch 1072, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §10

Section amended

29A.16 Deputy adjutants general.

1. The governor shall appoint a deputy adjutant general for the army national guard and a deputy adjutant general for the air national guard upon recommendation of the adjutant general. At the time of appointment, the deputy adjutants general shall be federally recognized officers in the national guard who have attained at least the rank of colonel and who are eligible for federal recognition at the next higher rank.

2. The deputy adjutants general shall have the rank as is consistent with federal law and regulations to and including the rank of brigadier general. The deputy adjutants general shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

3. The deputy adjutants general shall serve in the office of the adjutant general and aid by performing such duties as the adjutant general may assign. In the absence or disability of the adjutant general, the senior deputy present for duty, based upon date of appointment under this section, shall perform the duties of that office as acting adjutant general.

4. The adjutant general may appoint a full-time staff within prescribed personnel authorization. Members of the staff who are not in state active duty status are authorized salaries with allowances as provided by law.

[C73, §1054; C97, §2174; SS15, §2215-f14; C24, 27, 31, §445; C35, §467-f41; C39, §467.43; C46, 50, §29.43; C54, 58, 62, §29.16; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.16]

2000 Acts, ch 1020, §3, 6

29A.17 Governor's staff.

The military staff of the governor shall consist of the adjutant general, who shall be the chief of staff; the deputy adjutants general, who shall be the assistant chiefs of staff; and any aides, who shall be residents of the state, as the governor may appoint or detail from the armed forces of the state.

The aides appointed shall be commissioned at a rank not higher than the military rank of colonel, except that if a person holds or has held a higher rank in the armed forces of the state or nation the commission may issue for such higher rank.

[C73, §1054; C97, §2174; SS15, §2215-f14; C24, 27, 31, §445; C35, §467-f27; C39, §467.27; C46, 50, §29.27; C54, 58, 62, §29.17; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.17]

2000 Acts, ch 1020, §4, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §121

29A.18 United States property and fiscal officer.

Subject to the approval of the secretary of the army and secretary of the air force, the governor shall detail through the national guard bureau a qualified commissioned officer of the national guard who is also a commissioned officer of the army or the air force of the United States to be the United States property and fiscal officer for Iowa. Subject to the approval of the governor, the adjutant general shall nominate a qualified commissioned officer for the detail to this position.

The United States property and fiscal officer for Iowa shall perform the duties provided by 32 U.S.C. § 708.

The governor may request the removal for cause of the United States property and fiscal officer for Iowa through the chief of the national guard bureau to the secretary of the army or air force.

[R60, §1013; C73, §1050; C97, §2190; S13, §2215-f12; C24, 27, 31, §443; C35, §467-f45; C39, §467.47; C46, 50, §29.47; C54, 58, 62, §29.18; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.18]

29A.19 Quartermaster.

A present or retired member of the national guard who has ten years' service in the national guard shall be detailed to be the quartermaster, who shall be responsible for, under the adjutant general, all state military property and facilities.

[S13, §2215-f28; C24, 27, 31, §456; C35, §467-f18, -f46; C39, §467.18, 467.48; C46, 50, §29.18, 29.48; C54, 58, 62, §29.19; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.19]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §10, 23; 2011 Acts, ch 47, §3; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §13

29A.20 Officers.

Officers of the national guard shall be selected from the classes of persons having the qualifications prescribed by federal law and regulations. They shall be appointed by the governor upon the recommendation of their superiors in the chain of command, provided that they shall have successfully passed such tests as to physical, moral, and professional fitness, as shall be prescribed by law and regulations. Each officer shall take an oath of office and shall hold office until the officer shall have attained the maximum age of retirement that is prescribed by federal law or regulations pertaining to officers of the armed forces of the United States, unless the officer's commission or warrant is sooner vacated by resignation, death or as hereinafter provided. In case the officer has no immediate superiors, within the state, in the chain of command, the officer shall be appointed, as above provided, upon the recommendation of the adjutant general. A commission shall designate the arm or branch of service in which the officer is commissioned. Provided, however, that no person shall be appointed a commissioned or warrant officer who has not reached the person's eighteenth birthday at or prior to the time of such appointment.

[C51, §624, 626 – 628; R60, §1005, 1007 – 1009; C73, §1047, 1048; C97, §2176 – 2180; S13, §2215-f10; C24, 27, 31, §441; C35, §467-f11; C39, §467.11; C46, 50, §29.11; C54, 58, 62, §29.20; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.20]

29A.21 Powers and duties.

In addition to the powers and duties prescribed in this chapter all officers of the national guard shall have the same powers and perform like military duties as officers of similar rank and position in the armed forces of the United States insofar as may be authorized by law. Officers are authorized to administer oaths in all matters connected with the service.

[C35, §467-f16; C39, §467.16; C46, 50, §29.16; C54, 58, 62, §29.21; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.21]

29A.22 Fitness determined — vacation of commissions.

The moral character, capacity and general fitness for the service of any national guard officer may be determined at any time by an efficiency board as provided by federal law and regulations. Commissions or warrants of officers of the national guard may be vacated upon resignation, absence without leave for three months, upon the recommendation of an efficiency board, or pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. Any officer permanently removing from the state shall resign the officer's commission or warrant upon request of the adjutant general or make application to be placed upon the inactive list, and upon failure to do so, the officer's commission or warrant shall be revoked by the governor. Officers rendered surplus by the disbandment of their organization shall be disposed of as provided by law and regulations. Subject to the approval of their superior commanders and the

adjutant general, officers may, upon their own application, be placed on the inactive list, as such list may be authorized by law and regulations.

[C97, §2183, 2199; S13, §2215-f11; C24, 27, 31, §442; C35, §467-f12; C39, §467.12; C46, 50, §29.12; C54, 58, 62, §29.22; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.22]

29A.23 Roll of retired officers and enlisted personnel.

An officer or enlisted person who is a member of the Iowa national guard who has completed twenty years of military service under 10 U.S.C. § 1331(d), as evidenced by a letter of notification of retired pay at age sixty, shall upon retirement from the Iowa national guard and written request to the adjutant general be placed by order of the commander in chief on a roll in the office of the adjutant general to be known as the “roll of retired national guard military personnel”. A member registered on the roll is entitled to wear the uniform of the rank last held on state or other occasions of ceremony, when the wearing of such uniform is not in conflict with federal law.

[C35, §467-f15; C39, §467.15; C46, 50, §29.15; C54, 58, 62, §29.23; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.23]

2011 Acts, ch 47, §4

Referred to in §29A.78

29A.24 Unassigned list.

There shall be maintained in the office of the adjutant general a list to be known as the unassigned list, to which officers may be transferred, pending their resignation or removal from the service. Any officer may be transferred by the adjutant general to such unassigned list upon the recommendation of the officer’s commanding officer, either immediate or remote. Before such transfer is made the adjutant general shall notify the officer, either in person or by certified mail mailed to the officer’s last known address of the intended transfer. The officer shall have ten days from the date of mailing of said notice in which to apply to the adjutant general for an efficiency board. Should the officer fail to apply for an efficiency board, the transfer shall be made upon the expiration of the ten-day period. If the officer requests an efficiency board, the adjutant general will be governed by the finding of such board. All officers transferred to such unassigned list shall remain subject to military discipline and to courts-martial for military offenses to the same extent and in like manner as if upon the active list.

[C35, §467-f13; C39, §467.13; C46, 50, §29.13; C54, 58, 62, §29.24; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.24]

29A.25 Enlistments and discharges.

All enlistments and discharges in the national guard shall be as prescribed by federal law and regulations.

[C97, §2173; S13, §2215-f13; C24, 27, 31, §444; C39, §467.22; C46, 50, §29.22; C54, 58, 62, §29.25; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.25]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §11, 23

29A.26 State headquarters and detachment.

The number and grade of officers and enlisted personnel in the state headquarters and headquarters detachment shall be as prescribed by federal law and regulations. However, in case of war, invasion, insurrection, emergency, or imminent danger thereof, the governor may temporarily increase the force to meet the circumstance.

[C51, §624, 626 – 628; R60, §1005, 1007 – 1009; C73, §1047, 1048; C97, §2176 – 2180; S13, §2215-f10; C24, 27, 31, §441; C35, §467-f23; C39, §467.23; C46, 50, §29.23; C54, 58, 62, §29.26; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.26]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §12, 13, 23

29A.27 Pay and allowances — injury or death benefit boards — judicial review — damages.

1. Officers and enlisted persons while in state active duty shall receive the same pay, per

diem, and allowances as are paid for the same rank or grade for federal active duty. However, a person shall not be paid at a base rate of pay of less than one hundred dollars per calendar day of state active duty.

2. *a.* In the event any officer or enlisted person shall be killed while on duty or in state active duty, in line of duty, or shall die as the result of injuries received or as a result of illness or disease contracted while on duty or in state active duty, in line of duty, dependents, as defined by the workers' compensation law of the state, shall receive the maximum compensation provided by such law.

b. Any officer or enlisted person who suffers injuries or contracts a disease causing disability, in line of duty, while on duty or in state active duty, shall receive hospitalization and medical treatment, and during the period that the officer or enlisted person is totally disabled from returning to military duty the officer or enlisted person shall also receive the pay and allowances of the officer's or enlisted person's grade. In the event of partial disability, the officer or enlisted person shall be allowed partial pay and allowances as determined by an evaluation board of three officers to be appointed by the adjutant general. At least one member of the board shall be a medical officer.

c. Any claim for death, illness, or disease contracted in line of duty while on duty or in state active duty, shall be filed with the adjutant general within six months from the date of death or contraction of the illness or disease.

3. Where the provisions of this section may be applicable or at other times as considered necessary, the adjutant general shall appoint a state review board consisting of three officers, one of whom shall be a medical officer, for the purpose of determining the continuation of benefits for individuals who have established their eligibility under this section. Once established, benefits shall be paid until terminated by the review board and shall continue for the duration of the disability even though the individual may no longer be medically qualified for military service and may have been discharged from the national guard.

4. Judicial review of any decision of the evaluation or state review board may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review must be filed within a period of thirty days from date of mailing by the adjutant general by certified mail of notice of the board's decision. Within thirty days after the filing of a petition for judicial review, the adjutant general shall make, certify, and file in the office of the clerk of the district court in which the judicial review is sought a full and complete transcript of all documents in the proceeding. The transcript shall include any depositions and a transcript or certification of the evidence, if reported. The attorney general of Iowa, upon the request of the adjutant general, shall represent the board appointed by the adjutant general against whom any such appeal has been instituted.

5. The provisions herein provided shall apply to all individuals receiving benefits under this section or who subsequently may become entitled to such benefits.

6. *a.* All payments provided for under this section shall be paid on the approval of the adjutant general from the contingent fund of the executive council created in section 29C.20.

b. In the event benefits for death, injuries or illness are paid in part by the federal government, the state shall pay only the balance necessary to constitute the above designated amounts.

7. No payment received by any officer or enlisted person under the provisions of this section shall bar the right of such officer or enlisted person, or their heirs or representatives, to recover damages from any partnership, corporation, firm or persons whomsoever who otherwise would be liable, nor shall any such sums received under the provisions of this section reduce the amount of damages recoverable by such officer, enlisted person, or their

heirs or representatives, against any partnership, corporation, firm or persons whomsoever who otherwise would be liable.

[C51, §625; R60, §1006; C73, §1051; C97, §2189, 2212, 2213; S13, §2215-f23; C24, 27, 31, §452; C35, §467-f21, -f31; C39, §467.21, 467.31; C46, 50, §29.21, 29.31; C54, 58, 62, §29.27; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.27]

84 Acts, ch 1170, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1238, §15; 99 Acts, ch 99, §1; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §15, 28; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §21, 158; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §14

Workers' compensation, see chapter 85

29A.28 Leave of absence of civil employees.

1. *a.* All officers and employees of the state, a subdivision thereof, or a municipality, other than employees employed temporarily for six months or less, who are members of the national guard, organized reserves or any component part of the military, naval, or air forces or nurse corps of this state or nation, or who are or may be otherwise inducted into the military service of this state or of the United States, or who are members of the civil air patrol, shall, when ordered by proper authority to state active duty, national guard duty, or federal active duty, or when performing a civil air patrol mission pursuant to section 29A.3A, be entitled to a leave of absence from such civil employment for the period of state active duty, national guard duty, federal active duty, or civil air patrol duty without loss of status or efficiency rating, and without loss of pay during the first thirty days of such leave of absence.

b. Where state active duty, national guard duty, federal active duty, or civil air patrol duty is for a period of less than thirty days, a leave of absence under this section shall only be required for those days that the civil employee would normally perform services for the state, subdivision of the state, or a municipality. The provisions of this section shall also apply to a leave of absence by a member of the national disaster medical system of the United States when activated for federal service with the system. If the workday for a civil employee encompasses more than one calendar day, the civil employee shall only be required to take a leave of absence for one day for that workday if a leave of absence is required under this paragraph.

2. A state agency, subdivision of the state, or municipality may hire a temporary employee to fill any vacancy created by such leave of absence. Temporary employees hired to fill a vacancy created by a leave of absence under this section shall not count against the number of full-time equivalent positions authorized for the state agency, subdivision of the state, or municipality.

3. Upon returning from a leave of absence under this section, an employee shall be entitled to return to the same position and classification held by the employee at the time of entry into state active duty, national guard duty, federal active duty, or civil air patrol duty, or to the position and classification that the employee would have been entitled to if the continuous civil service of the employee had not been interrupted by state active duty, national guard duty, federal active duty, or civil air patrol duty. Under this subsection, “*position*” includes the geographical location of the position.

[C35, §467-f25; C39, §467.25; C46, 50, §29.25; C54, 58, 62, §29.28; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.28]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §16, 28; 2003 Acts, ch 142, §3, 11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §36, 47; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §14; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §59; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §12; 2007 Acts, ch 218, §133 – 135; 2008 Acts, ch 1003, §2, 5; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §15

Referred to in §29A.8A, 279.13, 279.23

See also §29A.43

29A.29 Payment from treasury — exception.

When in state active duty, the compensation of officers and enlisted persons and expenses of the national guard and claims for death, injury, and illness of the members thereof, incurred in line of duty, shall be paid out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. However, if funds for compensation and expenses have been appropriated for compensation

and expenses of persons on full-time state active duty pursuant to a specific Act of the general assembly, such persons shall be paid from funds appropriated pursuant to such Act.

[C51, §625; R60, §1006; C73, §1051; C97, §2189, 2212, 2213; S13, §2215-f23; C24, 27, 31, §452; C35, §467-f31; C39, §467.31; C46, 50, §2931; C54, 58, 62, §29.29; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.29]

2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §17, 28

29A.30 Inactive guard.

An inactive national guard may be organized and maintained in such manner as may be prescribed or authorized by law and regulations.

[C35, §467-f14; C39, §467.13; C46, 50, §29.14; C54, 58, 62, §29.30; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.30]

29A.31 Unlawful organizations.

It shall be unlawful for any person to form a military organization within the limits of this state without the written permission of the governor, which the governor may at any time revoke, but this provision shall not prevent civic, social, or benevolent organizations from wearing uniforms and equipment not in conflict with the other provisions of this chapter.

[C97, §2200; S13, §2215-f5; C24, 27, 31, §436; C35, §467-f3; C39, §467.03; C46, 50, §29.3; C54, 58, 62, §29.31; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.31]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §14, 23

29A.32 Repealed by 59 Acts, ch 85, § 6.

29A.33 Per capita allowance to unit.

Each unit of the national guard showing attendance and actual drill of those present for such drills as are prescribed in compliance with the National Defense Act or its amendments and such regulations as prescribed by the secretary of defense, shall receive an annual allowance for military purposes, in the sum of five dollars per capita, to be paid in semiannual installments on the basis of two dollars and fifty cents per capita. For the purpose of computing each semiannual installment the per capita strength shall be the average enlisted strength of the unit, for that semiannual period; however, if the average attendance of any unit during any semiannual period falls below fifty percent of the average enlisted strength of such unit in that period, the allowance shall not be paid for that period. The semiannual periods shall begin January 1 and July 1. The allowance shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard, and the adjutant general shall prescribe regulations requiring an itemized statement of the allowance and governing its expenditure. The allowance shall be used for morale purposes and for the welfare of the troops. The allowance shall not be used to purchase an alcoholic beverage or beer.

[SS15, §2215-f27; C24, 27, 31, §455; C35, §467-f50; C39, §467.52; C46, 50, §29.52; C54, 58, 62, §29.33; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.33]

90 Acts, ch 1267, §24; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §22

29A.34 Clothing and equipment.

The commanding officer of a unit or organization receiving clothing or equipment for the use of that command shall distribute it to the members of that command, taking receipts and requiring the return of each article at such time and place as that officer directs.

Upon the direction of any unit or organization commander the county attorney shall bring action in the name of the state of Iowa against any person for the recovery of any property issued by a unit or organization commander, or for its value as set forth in the price list promulgated by the federal government.

All sums so collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the United States and forwarded to the United States property and fiscal officer for Iowa.

[C51, §629; R60, §1010; C73, §1050; C97, §2190; SS15, §2215-f31; C24, 27, 31, §459; C35, §467-f55, -f56; C39, §467.57, 467.58; C46, 50, §29.57, 29.58; C54, 58, 62, §29.34; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.34]

29A.35 Use for military only.

All arms, clothing, equipment, and other military property furnished or issued by the federal government or the state or for which an allowance has been made, shall be used for military purposes only, and each officer and enlisted person upon being separated from the military forces of the state, or upon demand of the commanding officer, shall forthwith surrender such military property in the officer's or enlisted person's possession to said commanding officer. Any member of the national guard who shall neglect to return to the armory of the unit, or place in charge of the commanding officer of the organization to which the member belongs, any arms, clothing, equipment, or other military property or portion thereof, belonging to the federal government or the state, upon being notified by said commanding officer to do so, shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[S13, §2215-f35; C24, 27, 31, §463; C35, §467-f4; C39, §467.04; C46, 50, §29.4; C54, 58, 62, §29.35; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.35]

29A.36 Injury or destruction of property.

Every person who shall willfully or wantonly injure or destroy any articles of arms, clothing, equipment, or other military property furnished or issued by the federal government or the state, and refuses to make good such injury or loss; or who shall sell, dispose of, secrete or remove the same with intent to sell or dispose of it, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[R60, §1014; C73, §1050; C97, §2194; S13, §2215-f32; C24, 27, 31, §460; C35, §467-f57; C39, §467.59; C46, 50, §29.59; C54, 58, 62, §29.36; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.36]

29A.37 Bond of officers.

Each officer responsible or accountable for property for military use, or funds of the state or of the United States, shall execute and deliver to the adjutant general a bond, with sureties to be approved by the adjutant general, and payable to the state, in such amount as fixed by the adjutant general, conditioned for the proper care, use, and return in good order, wear, use and unavoidable loss and damage excepted, of all such state and United States property, and the proper care and faithful disbursement and accounting of all those funds coming into the hands of that officer. However, the adjutant general, with the approval of the governor, may obtain an adequate indemnity bond covering all or part of those officers accountable or responsible and the officers covered shall not be required to furnish individual bonds.

Upon the violation of any of the conditions of any bond executed and delivered under the provisions of this section, action thereon shall be brought by the adjutant general on behalf of the state. It shall be the duty of the attorney general of the state to prosecute all actions upon such bonds. No further payments shall be made under any provision of this chapter to the accountable officer of any organization or unit who does not fully and satisfactorily account to the adjutant general for all moneys theretofore paid to the officer under any provision of this chapter.

[R60, §1013; C73, §1050; C97, §2190; S13, §2215-f12; C24, 27, 31, §443; C35, §467-f17; C39, §467.17; C46, 50, §29.17; C54, 58, 62, §29.37; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.37]

29A.38 Serious misdemeanors.

Any officer or enlisted person of the national guard who knowingly makes any false certificate of muster or false return of federal or state property or funds in the officer's or enlisted person's possession shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[C97, §2192; S13, §2215-f30; C24, 27, 31, §458; C35, §467-f19; C39, §467.19; C46, 50, §29.19; C54, 58, 62, §29.38; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.38]

29A.39 Theft.

Any officer or enlisted person of the national guard who willfully neglects or refuses to apply all money, in the officer's or enlisted person's possession drawn from the state treasury, to the purpose for which such money was appropriated or who fails or refuses to account for or return any state or federal property or funds in the officer's or enlisted person's possession shall be guilty of the crime of theft.

[C97, §2192; S13, §2215-f30; C24, 27, 31, §458; C35, §467-f20; C39, §467.20; C46, 50, §29.20; C54, 58, 62, §29.39; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.39]

See §714.2

29A.40 False wearing of uniform.

A member of the national guard shall not wear the uniform of the national guard while not on duty, except in accordance with state or federal regulations. A person, firm, or corporation, other than a civic, social, or benevolent military organization or the members of such organizations organizing for the benefit of all its members, shall not incorporate under the name of, or adopt any trade name which embodies the name or designation, officially or generally recognized as the name of a military organization now or formerly in existence, or any distinctive part of such name.

Any person who, without authority under the laws of the United States or of one of the states, wears the uniform of or a distinctive part of the uniform of the armed forces of the United States, shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

[S13, §2215-f35; C24, 27, 31, §463; C35, §467-f4; C39, §467.04; C46, 50, §29.4; C54, 58, 62, §29.40; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.40]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §15, 23; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §60

29A.41 Exemptions.

A member of the national guard shall not be arrested, or served with a summons, order, warrant or other civil process after having been ordered to any duty, or while going to, attending, or returning from, any place to which the national guard member is required to go for military duty. This section does not prevent the national guard member's arrest by order of a military officer or for a felony or breach of the peace committed while not in the actual performance of the national guard member's duty. The articles of equipment personally owned by such members are exempt from seizure or sale for debt.

[C97, §2209; S13, §2215-f33; C24, 27, 31, §461; C35, §467-f24; C39, §467.24; C46, 50, §29.24; C54, 58, 62, §29.41; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.41]

84 Acts, ch 1181, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §16, 23

29A.42 Trespass or interference with official acts.

Any person who shall trespass upon any military reservation, camp, or armory, in violation of the orders of the commander thereof, or officer charged with the responsibility therefor shall be guilty of trespass and shall be punished as provided in section 716.8.

Any person who shall molest, or interfere with any member of the national guard, in the discharge of the member's duty shall be guilty of interference with official acts which is section 719.1, subsection 1. The commanding officer of such force may order the arrest of such person and cause the person to be delivered to a peace officer or magistrate.

[C97, §2188; S13, §2215-f29; C24, 27, 31, §457; C35, §467-f54; C39, §467.56; C46, 50, §29.56; C54, 58, 62, §29.42; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.42]

2013 Acts, ch 90, §20

Unnumbered paragraph 2 amended

29A.43 Discrimination prohibited — leave of absence — continuation of health coverage.

1. A person shall not discriminate against any officer or enlisted person of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States or any member of the civil air patrol because of that membership. An employer, or agent of an employer, shall not discharge a person from employment because of being an officer or enlisted person of the military forces of the state or member of the civil air patrol, or hinder or prevent the officer

or enlisted person or member of the civil air patrol from performing any military service or civil air patrol duty the person is called upon to perform by proper authority. A member of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States ordered to temporary duty or service, as defined in section 29A.1, subsection 3, 8, or 12, or a member of the civil air patrol performing duty pursuant to section 29A.3A, for any purpose is entitled to a leave of absence during the period of the duty or service, from the member's private employment unless the employment is of a temporary nature. Upon completion of the duty or service, the employer shall restore the person to the position held prior to the leave of absence or employ the person in a position of like seniority, status, and pay. However, the person shall give evidence to the employer of satisfactory completion of the duty or service, and that the person is still qualified to perform the duties of the position. The period of absence shall be construed as an absence with leave, and shall in no way affect the employee's rights to vacation, sick leave, bonus, or other employment benefits relating to the employee's particular employment.

2. An officer or enlisted person of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States who is insured as a dependent under a group policy for accident or health insurance as a full-time student less than twenty-five years of age, whose coverage under the group policy would otherwise terminate while the officer or enlisted person was on a leave of absence during a period of temporary duty or service, as defined for members of the national guard in section 29A.1, subsection 3, 8, or 12, or as a member of the organized reserves called to active duty from a reserve component status, shall be considered to have been continuously insured under the group policy for the purpose of returning to the insured dependent status as a full-time student who is less than twenty-five years of age. This subsection does not apply to coverage of an injury suffered or a disease contracted by a member of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States in the line of duty.

3. A person violating a provision of this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Violations of this section shall be prosecuted by the attorney general or the county attorney of the county in which the violation occurs.

[C35, §467-f5; C39, §467.05; C46, 50, §29.5; C54, 58, 62, §29.43; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.43]

87 Acts, ch 115, §8; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §18, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §17, 23; 2003 Acts, ch 91, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §61; 2008 Acts, ch 1003, §3 – 5; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §14; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §16

Referred to in §8A.311, 96.7(2a)
Leave for civil employees; §29A.28

29A.44 Assault prohibited.

Whenever the national guard is called into service under proclamation of the governor for the performance of any duties contemplated in this chapter any person who willfully assaults, or fires at, or throws any dangerous missiles at, against, or upon any member or body of the national guard so engaged, or civil officer or other persons lawfully aiding or assisting them in the discharge of their duties, shall be guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

[C35, §467-f30; C39, §467.30; C46, 50, §29.30; C54, 58, 62, §29.44; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.44]

29A.45 Martial law.

When a military district is established under martial law, the chief justice or an associate justice of the supreme court may, upon written agreement of the parties or their attorneys, on good cause being shown, order any civil or criminal case on file in the office of the clerk of any court of record within the military district transferred to any court of record outside of the military district. The said cause shall be docketed without fee and proceed in all respects with the same force and effect as though transferred on a change of venue. When the said military district is dissolved, the cause and all proceedings in connection therewith may be

retransferred by the supreme court to the original court, where it shall be redocketed without fee.

[C39, §467.32; C46, 50, §29.32; C54, 58, 62, §29.45; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.45]
Referred to in §602.8102(12)

29A.46 Military court or commission.

The governor may establish within such military district a military court or commission to take jurisdiction and cognizance of all public offenses against the peace and dignity of the state, and the violation of ordinances and military rules which are now, or may hereafter be, promulgated or enacted for the preservation of law and order and the public safety.

The military court or commission may make such orders, judgments, and decrees in civil cases as may be agreed upon by the litigants or their attorneys, or as may be necessary because of an emergency or to prevent waste, with the same force and effect as though made and entered by a judge of the district court. The said court or commission shall have full power and authority to issue all necessary process for the conduct of its proceedings, and like power to compel the attendance of witnesses therein as are exercised by civil courts of the state.

[C39, §467.33; C46, 50, §29.33; C54, 58, 62, §29.46; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.46]

29A.47 Arrests and subpoenas.

Troops occupying a military district established under martial law, may, if necessary, pursue, arrest and subpoena persons wanted in said military district, anywhere within the state of Iowa.

All peace officers of the state shall serve process and execute the orders of a military court in the same way and to the same extent as corresponding instruments of civil courts.

[C35, §467-f34; C39, §467.32, 467.36; C46, 50, §29.32, 29.36; C54, 58, 62, §29.47; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.47]

29A.48 Commitment and fines.

In default of payment of any fine imposed by any military court acting under martial law, the offender may be committed to any county jail designated by any court of this state for a period equal to one day for each three dollars of fine imposed and unpaid.

[C35, §467-f35; C39, §467.37; C46, 50, §29.37; C54, 58, 62, §29.48; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.48]

29A.49 Military jails.

The keepers and wardens of all county jails or state institutions are required to receive and confine all military offenders or other persons when delivered to them, under a certificate of commitment of a military court or commanding officer, for and during the term of sentence or confinement as set forth in said commitment.

[C35, §467-f36; C39, §467.38; C46, 50, §29.38; C54, 58, 62, §29.49; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.49]

29A.50 Immunity.

The commanding officer and members of any of the military forces engaged in the suppression of an insurrection, assistance to civil authorities in emergencies, homeland defense, or security duties, or the enforcement of the laws, shall have the same immunity as peace officers.

[C35, §467-f37; C39, §467.39; C46, 50, §29.39; C54, 58, 62, §29.50; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.50]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §18, 23

29A.51 Suit or proceeding — defense.

If a suit or proceeding is commenced in any court by any person against a member of the military forces of the state for an act done by the member in the member's official capacity in the discharge of a duty under this chapter or chapter 29B, the attorney general or staff

judge advocate, upon the request of the adjutant general, shall defend the member against whom the suit or proceeding has been instituted. The costs of the defense shall be paid out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. Before the suit or proceeding is filed or maintained against the member, the plaintiff must give security, to be approved by the court in a sum not less than one hundred dollars to secure the costs. If the plaintiff fails to recover judgment, the costs shall be taxed and judgment rendered against the plaintiff and the plaintiff's sureties. When members of the military forces of the state are called into state active duty by the governor under martial law or to assist civil authorities, in addition to the judge advocate's other duties, any judge advocate on duty with those troops may be appointed by the attorney general as an assistant attorney general, without pay for the judge advocate's services for acting in that capacity.

[C35, §467-f38; C39, §467.40; C46, 50, §29.40; C54, 58, 62, §29.51; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.51]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §19, 23

29A.52 Malice must be proved.

No action or proceeding shall be maintained against any officer appointing a military court or against any member of a military court or commission, officer or agent acting under its authority, or reviewing its proceedings, on account of the imposition of a fine or penalty or for the execution of a sentence of any person, unless it be shown that such officer, member or agent has acted from motives of malice.

[C35, §467-f39; C39, §467.41; C46, 50, §29.41; C54, 58, 62, §29.52; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.52]

29A.53 Call by president of U. S.

1. Whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president is unable, with the regular forces at the president's command, to execute the laws of the union, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth such number of the national guard as the president may deem necessary to assist in repelling such invasion, suppressing such rebellion, or to assist in enabling the president to execute such laws, and to issue orders for that purpose, through the governor to such officers of the national guard as the president may think proper; and the president may specify, in the call, the period for which such service is required, and the guard so called forth shall continue to serve during the term so specified, either within or without the territory of the United States, unless sooner relieved by order of the president.

2. Whenever the president shall require, in any of the designated instances, more troops than can be supplied by the national guard, the governor shall, in the governor's discretion, organize forthwith such other national guard forces as the governor may deem necessary, or order into the service of the United States so many of the unorganized militia of the state as is required, designating the same by draft if a sufficient number do not volunteer, and shall commission officers therefor.

3. Officers and enlisted personnel called into federal active duty through the national guard shall upon completion of such duty continue to serve the balance of their enlistment period the same as though it had not been interrupted by such duty.

[C97, §2169; S13, §2215-f18; C24, 27, 31, §448; C35, §467-f58; C39, §467.60; C46, 50, §29.60; C54, 58, 62, §29.53; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.53]

2012 Acts, ch 1072, §17

29A.54 Senior commander allowances.

A fund shall be established from an annual appropriation of funds to be used by senior commanders as an expense allowance to defer expenses incurred in conducting command functions or escorting military guests while acting in their official capacity as commander. Appropriations to the fund shall be made at the beginning of each fiscal year in the amount of seven hundred fifty dollars for each federally recognized general officer of the army national guard and the air national guard. The adjutant general of Iowa shall have custodial

and administrative responsibility for the fund and shall prescribe regulations requiring an itemized statement of expenditures from the fund. The fund shall not be used to purchase an alcoholic beverage or beer.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.54; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.54]
2002 Acts, ch 1117, §20, 23

29A.55 Insurance.

The adjutant general is hereby authorized to procure insurance against the liability of officers and enlisted personnel of the national guard, and employees of the adjutant general by reason of claims for bodily injuries, death, or property damage, made upon such officers, enlisted personnel and employees resulting from their operation of a motor vehicle while in the performance of their duties.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.55; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.55]

29A.56 Special police.

The adjutant general may by order entered of record commission one or more of the employees of the department of public defense as special police. Such special police shall on the premises of any state military reservation or other state military property have and exercise the powers of regular peace officers.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §29A.12; C81, §29A.56]
2013 Acts, ch 29, §13
Section amended

29A.57 Armory board.

1. The governor shall appoint an armory board which consists of the adjutant general serving as chairperson, at least two officers from the active commissioned personnel of the national guard, and at least one other person, who is a citizen of the state of Iowa. One member of the board shall have at least five years' experience in the building construction trade. The board shall meet at times and places as ordered by the governor. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. Members of the board shall receive actual expenses for each day in which they are actually employed under this chapter. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

2. The board may acquire land or real estate by purchase, contract for purchase, gift, or bequest and acquire, own, contract for the construction of, erect, purchase, maintain, alter, operate, and repair installations and facilities of the Iowa army national guard and the Iowa air national guard when funds for the installations and facilities are made available by the federal government, the state of Iowa, municipalities, corporations, or individuals. The title to the property so acquired shall be taken in the name of the state of Iowa and the real estate may be sold or exchanged by the executive council, upon recommendation of the board, when it is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was acquired. Income or revenue derived from the sale of the real estate shall be credited to the national guard support and facilities improvement fund and used for the purposes specified in section 29A.14, subsection 2.

3. In carrying out this section, the armory board may:

- a. Borrow money.
- b. Mortgage any real estate acquired and the improvements erected on the real estate when purchasing or improving the property, in order to secure necessary loans.
- c. Pledge the sales, rents, profits and income received from the property for the discharge of obligations executed.
- d. Grant a temporary or permanent easement with or without monetary consideration for utility, public highway, or other purposes if granting the easement will not adversely affect use of the real estate for military purposes.
- e. Enter into a design-build contract with a successful bidder identified as a result of a competitive bidding process for a facility to be funded entirely with federal funds and to be used solely by the national guard or jointly by the national guard and other armed forces of the United States. A design-build contract may provide that design and construction of the project may be in sequential or concurrent phases. As used in this paragraph, "*design-build*

contract” means a single contract providing for both design services and construction services that may include maintenance, operations, preconstruction, and other related services.

4. An obligation created under this section shall not be a charge against the state of Iowa, but all the obligations, including principal and interest, are payable solely from any of the following:

a. The sales, net rents, profits and income arising from the property so pledged or mortgaged.

b. The sales, net rents, profits and income which have not been pledged for other purposes arising from any other installation and facility or like improvement under the control and management of said board.

c. The income derived from gifts and bequests for installations and facilities under the control of the armory board.

5. All property, real or personal, acquired by, and all bonds, debentures or other written evidences of indebtedness, given as security by the board, are exempt from taxation.

6. When property acquired by the armory board, under this chapter, is free and clear of all indebtedness, the title of the property shall pass to the state of Iowa.

7. There is no liability to the state of Iowa under this section. Members of the armory board and of the state executive council shall not be held to any personal or individual liability for any action taken by them under this chapter.

8. The board shall fix the amount to be paid to commanding officers of each organization and unit of the national guard for headquarters expenses and shall provide by regulation how the amount shall be disbursed by the commanding officers. The governor may disapprove the actions of the armory board.

9. The allowances made by the armory board shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard.

[C24, 27, 31, §453; C35, §467-f47; C39, §467.49; C46, 50, §29.49; C54, 58, 62, §29.57; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.57; 81 Acts, ch 14, §20]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1703; 92 Acts, ch 1238, §16; 2006 Acts, ch 1143, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 74, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §13; 2011 Acts, ch 47, §5

29A.58 Armories leased.

The armory board as lessee, may lease property to be used for armory purposes and other training of the national guard. Leases may be made for any term not to exceed twenty years. Rents under such leases shall be paid from funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard.

The armory board as lessor or sublessor may, for a term not to exceed twenty years, lease property under the control of the board for purposes other than armory or military use when the leasing does not interfere with the use of the property for military purposes. A military operations fund is created in the state treasury. The rental proceeds of property leased by the board shall be paid to the adjutant general for deposit with the treasurer of state and credited to a separate account of the military operations fund. The finance officer of the office of adjutant general shall credit the appropriate account with the rental revenue which each armory produces. The revenue credited to each account is appropriated for maintaining, improving and repairing the armory facility and utility payments.

Where the armory board is lessee, leases made under the provisions of this section may provide for an option to purchase the leased property and may make provision for the application upon the purchase price of rental payments made under the lease. Payments of special tax assessments arising under such leases may be paid from funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the national guard.

[C24, 27, 31, §453; C35, §467-f47; C39, §467.49; C46, 50, §29.49; C54, 58, 62, §29.58; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.58; 81 Acts, ch 14, §21]

29A.59 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1238, § 57; 86 Acts, ch 1245, § 1992.

29A.60 Property exempt from taxation.

All personal and real property held and used for armory or military purposes shall be exempt from taxation; and it shall be lawful for any county or city which owns public utilities to grant to any organization or unit of the national guard, which is stationed in such place, the free use of such public utilities.

[S13, §2215-f40; C24, 27, 31, §465; C39, §467.50; C46, 50, §29.50; C54, 58, 62, §29.60; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.60]

29A.61 Fines.

Fines may be paid to a court or to an officer executing its process. The amount of any fine imposed may be noted upon any state roll or account for pay of the delinquent and deducted from any pay or allowance due or thereafter to become due to the delinquent, until said fine is liquidated. Any sum so deducted from any state pay or allowance shall be turned in to the court which imposed the fine and shall be paid over by the officer receiving the same in like manner as provided for other fines and moneys collected.

The proceeds of all fines imposed by a military court or a commander administering nonjudicial punishment shall be transmitted to the adjutant general. The adjutant general shall deposit all fines and penalties received with the state treasurer for credit to the general fund of the state.

[C35, §467-f60; C39, §467.62; C46, 50, §29.62; C54, 58, 62, §29.78; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.61]

29A.62 Immunity from prosecution.

No action or proceeding shall be prosecuted or maintained against a member of a military court or officer or person acting under its authority or reviewing its proceeding on account of the approval or imposition or execution of any sentence or the imposition or collection of a fine or penalty, or the execution of any warrant, writ, execution, or process, of a military court.

[C35, §467-f37; C39, §467.39; C46, 50, §29.39; C54, 58, 62, §29.80; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.62]

29A.63 Jurisdiction presumed.

The jurisdiction of the courts and boards established by this chapter shall be presumed.

[C39, §467.33; C46, 50, §29.33; C54, 58, 62, §29.81; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.63]

29A.64 Custom and usage.

All matters relating to the organization, discipline, and government of the military forces not otherwise provided for in this chapter, shall be decided by the custom, regulations, and usage of the armed forces of the United States.

[C35, §467-f61; C39, §467.63; C46, 50, §29.63; C54, 58, 62, §29.82; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.64]

SUBCHAPTER II

IOWA STATE GUARD

29A.65 Activation.

Whenever any part of the national guard is on federal active duty the governor may activate such part of the unorganized militia, to be designated the "Iowa State Guard", as the governor may deem necessary, subject to provisions of federal law and regulations relating to such military organizations.

[C46, 50, §29.64; C54, 58, 62, §29.83; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.65]
2012 Acts, ch 1072, §18

29A.66 Applicable powers and duties.

The powers and duties of the governor, the adjutant general, and the deputy adjutants general, with relation to the Iowa state guard, shall be the same as those powers and duties prescribed in this chapter for those officers with relation to the national guard.

[C46, 50, §29.65; C54, 58, 62, §29.84; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.66]
2000 Acts, ch 1020, §5, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §122

29A.67 Chief of staff.

In the event the state headquarters of the national guard is inducted into federal active duty, the governor shall appoint a chief of staff for the Iowa state guard.

[C46, 50, §29.64; C54, 58, 62, §29.85; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.67]
2012 Acts, ch 1072, §19

29A.68 Applicable provisions.

The provisions of this chapter pertaining to the administration and employment of the national guard shall be applicable to the Iowa state guard. The rules relating to, appointment of officers, enlistments, term and conditions of service in, and discharge from, the Iowa state guard shall be such as are directed by the governor.

[C46, 50, §29.65; C54, 58, 62, §29.86; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.68]

29A.69 Officers and duties.

The powers and duties of officers and enlisted personnel of the Iowa state guard shall be the same as those prescribed in this chapter for officers and enlisted personnel of the national guard and the punitive and disciplinary provisions of this chapter relating to the national guard shall be applicable to the Iowa state guard.

[C46, 50, §29.16, 29.33; C54, 58, 62, §29.87; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.69]

29A.70 Immunity and exemption.

The provisions of this chapter relating to immunity from suit and exemption from personal liability of members of the national guard shall apply to members of the Iowa state guard.

[C46, 50, §29.39; C54, 58, 62, §29.88; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.70]

29A.71 Pay and allowances.

Officers and enlisted personnel of the Iowa state guard while in state active duty shall receive the same pay, allowances, and compensation as provided by law for members of the Iowa national guard.

[C46, 50, §29.31, 29.67; C54, 58, 62, §29.89; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.71]
2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §19, 28

29A.72 Expense.

Any expense necessary for organizing, equipping, and maintaining the Iowa state guard shall be paid on approval of the governor by warrant drawn on any state funds not otherwise appropriated, or funds now or hereafter appropriated for the maintenance of the national guard.

[C46, 50, §29.68; C54, 58, 62, §29.90; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.72]

29A.73 Immunity from national service.

The Iowa state guard shall not be called, ordered or in any manner drafted as such into the military service of the United States. However, no person shall by reason of membership in the Iowa state guard be exempt from federal military service under federal law.

[C46, 50, §29.66; C54, 58, 62, §29.91; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.73]

SUBCHAPTER III
POWERS OF ATTORNEY EXECUTED
BY SERVICE PERSONNEL

29A.74 Death of principal — effect.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an agency created by a power of attorney in writing given by a principal who is at the time of execution, or who after executing such power of attorney becomes a member of the national guard or the armed forces of the United States, a person serving as a merchant seaman outside the limits of the United States included within the fifty states and the District of Columbia, or a person outside those limits by permission, assignment, or direction of any department, shall not be revoked or terminated by the death of the principal, as to the agent or other person who, without actual knowledge or actual notice of the death of the principal, shall have acted or shall act, in good faith, under or in reliance upon such power of attorney or agency, and any action so taken, unless otherwise invalid or unenforceable, shall be binding on the heirs, devisees, legatees, or personal representatives of the principal.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter no report or listing either official or otherwise, of “missing” or “missing in action” shall constitute or be interpreted as constituting actual knowledge or actual notice of the death of such principal or notice of any facts indicating the same, or shall operate to revoke the agency.

[C46, 50, §29.69, 29.71; C54, 58, 62, §29.92; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.74]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §21, 23

Referred to in §29A.76

29A.75 Affidavit.

An affidavit, executed by an attorney in fact or agent, setting forth that the attorney or agent has not or had not, at the time of doing any act pursuant to the power of attorney, received actual knowledge or actual notice of the revocation or termination of the power of attorney, by death or otherwise, or notice of any facts indicating the same, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of the nonrevocation or nontermination of the power at such time. If the exercise of the power requires execution and delivery of any instrument which is recordable under the laws of this state, such affidavit (when authenticated for record in the manner prescribed by law) shall likewise be recordable.

[C46, 50, §29.70; C54, 58, 62, §29.93; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.75]

Referred to in §29A.76

29A.76 Express revocation or termination.

Sections 29A.74 and 29A.75 of this chapter shall not operate to alter, invalidate, or in any manner affect any express provision for revocation or termination contained in any power of attorney.

[C46, 50, §29.72; C54, 58, 62, §29.94; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.76]

SUBCHAPTER IV
NATIONAL GUARD AWARDS

29A.77 Posthumous grants.

A member of the Iowa national guard, who was not retired, and was otherwise qualified for any state service award or for state appointment or promotion to a higher grade or rank as provided in this chapter, and who was unable to receive such award or appointment or promotion by reason of death, is eligible for posthumous grant of the award of state appointment or promotion to a higher grade or rank. The adjutant general shall present the

award or evidence of the state appointment or promotion to the next of kin of the deceased member.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.77]

29A.78 Brevet rank.

The commander in chief, on the recommendation of the adjutant general, may commission by brevet general and field grade officers in the national guard whose names appear on the roll of retired military personnel as defined in section 29A.23 in the next higher grade than that held at retirement or resignation. Brevet rank is only honorary and does not confer any privilege, precedence or command or pay any emoluments. Brevet officers may wear the uniform of their brevet rank on occasions of ceremonies related to state functions only.

[C81, §29A.78]

2011 Acts, ch 47, §6

SUBCHAPTER V
AMBULANCE SERVICE

29A.79 Emergency helicopter ambulance.

The adjutant general shall develop a plan within the Iowa national guard for an emergency helicopter ambulance service to transport persons who require emergency medical treatment or require emergency transfer between hospitals and to transport emergency medical supplies, equipment or personnel.

The Iowa national guard shall be requested to provide the emergency helicopter ambulance service from its available staffed helicopters when the plan is implemented on order of the governor at the request of the state patrol, or the administrative heads of the hospitals located in Iowa, unless the Iowa national guard does not have a staffed helicopter available or is in active service under the armed forces of the United States.

The adjutant general shall establish policies and procedures to carry out the provisions of this section. The policies and procedures shall provide that the emergency helicopter ambulance service shall be coordinated and supplemental to, and not competitive with conventional ambulance services. In determining whether an emergency exists the policies and procedures shall give reasonable consideration to the risk of death or permanent injury due to delayed treatment resulting from remoteness of an area from any hospital, the absence or unavailability of conventional ambulance services, and the distance to be traveled in a transfer between hospitals.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29A.79]

98 Acts, ch 1074, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

29A.80 through 29A.89 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER VI
IOWA NATIONAL GUARD CIVIL RELIEF

Referred to in §654.17C

29A.90 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Dependent*” means the spouse and children of a service member or any other person dependent upon the service member for support.
2. “*Interest*” includes service charges, renewal charges, fees, or any other charges in respect to any obligation or liability.
3. “*Military service*” means full-time national guard duty or state active duty, as defined in

section 29A.1, for a period of at least thirty consecutive days, commencing on or after April 12, 2012.

4. “*Service member*” means a member of the military forces of the state performing military service.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §24, 40; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §78, 102; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §20, 132; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §15; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §20, 43

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.91 Applicability.

1. This subchapter shall apply to all service members on military orders who are unable to perform, continue, or complete civil obligations due to military service.

2. This subchapter does not apply to military duty performed under orders issued pursuant to 10 U.S.C.

3. Proper application of this subchapter shall suspend or postpone actions upon those obligations until thirty days after discharge from military service.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §25, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.92 Reopening default judgments.

1. A default judgment rendered in any civil action against a service member during a period of military service or within thirty days after termination of military service may be set aside under the following circumstances:

a. It appears that the service member was prejudiced by reason of military service in making a defense to the action.

b. Application by the service member or the service member’s legal representative is made to the court rendering the judgment not later than thirty days after the termination of military service.

c. The application provides enough facts that it appears that the service member has a meritorious or legal defense to the action or some part of the action.

2. Vacating, setting aside, or reversing a judgment because of any of the provisions of this chapter shall not impair any right or title acquired by a bona fide purchaser for value under the judgment.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §26, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.93 Stay of proceedings.

1. If at any point during an action or proceeding it appears that a plaintiff or defendant is a service member and may be adversely affected by military service in the conduct of the proceedings, the court may, on its own motion, stay the proceedings.

2. The court shall stay the proceedings if the service member or another person on the service member’s behalf makes a request in writing to the court, unless the court determines on the record that the ability of the plaintiff to pursue the action or the defendant to conduct a defense, is not materially affected by reason of military service.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §27, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.94 Fines and penalties on contracts.

1. If compliance with the terms of a contract is stayed pursuant to this subchapter, a fine or penalty shall not accrue by reason of failure to comply with the terms of the contract during the period of the stay.

2. If a service member has not obtained a stay, and a fine or penalty is imposed for nonperformance of an obligation, a court may relieve enforcement if the service member was in military service when the penalty was incurred and the service member’s ability to pay or perform was materially impaired.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §28, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.95 Exercise of rights not to affect future financial transactions.

An application by a service member in military service for, or receipt of, a stay, postponement, or suspension under the provisions of this subchapter in the payment of any fine, penalty, insurance premium, or other civil obligation or liability shall not be used as the basis for any of the following:

1. A determination by any lender or other person that the service member is unable to pay any civil obligation or liability in accordance with its terms.
2. With respect to a credit transaction between a creditor and a service member:
 - a. A denial or revocation of credit by the creditor.
 - b. A change by the creditor in the terms of an existing credit arrangement.
 - c. A refusal by the creditor to grant credit to the service member in substantially the amount or on substantially the terms requested.
 - d. An adverse report relating to the creditworthiness of the service member by or to any person or entity engaged in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §29, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.96 Stay of execution of judgment.

Unless the court determines on the record that the ability of a service member to comply with a judgment or order entered or sought is not materially affected by reason of military service, the court shall, on its own motion, or upon application to it by the service member or another person on the service member's behalf, do the following:

1. Stay the execution of a judgment or order entered against the service member, as provided in this chapter.
2. Vacate or stay an attachment or garnishment of property, money, or debts in the hands of another, whether before or after judgment as provided in this chapter.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §30, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.97 Duration of stays.

1. A stay of an action, proceeding, attachment, or execution, ordered by a court under the provisions of this subchapter, may be ordered for the period of military service plus thirty days after its termination or any part of that time period.

2. Where the service member in military service is a codefendant with others, the plaintiff may, with the permission of the court, proceed against the others.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §31, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.98 Statutes of limitations affected by military service.

The period of military service shall not be included in computing any period limited by law, rule, or order for the bringing of any action or proceeding in any court, board, bureau, commission, department, or other agency of government by or against any service member or by or against the service member's heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, whether the cause of action or the right or privilege to institute the action or proceeding has accrued prior to or during the period of military service.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §32, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

Limitations of civil actions, see chapter 614

Limitations of criminal actions, see chapter 802

29A.99 Maximum rate of interest.

1. An obligation or liability bearing interest at a rate in excess of six percent per year that is incurred by a service member either individually or jointly with the service member's spouse before the service member enters military service shall not bear interest at a rate in excess of six percent per year during the service member's period of military service. Interest that would otherwise be incurred but for the prohibition in this section is forgiven. The amount of any periodic payment due from a service member under the terms of the instrument that

created an obligation or liability covered by this section shall be reduced by the amount of the interest forgiven under this section that is allocable to the period for which such payment is made.

2. In order for an obligation or liability of a service member to be subject to the interest rate limitation in this section, the service member shall provide to the creditor written notice and a copy of the military orders calling the service member to military service and any orders further extending military service, not later than one hundred eighty days after the date of the service member's termination or release from military service. Upon receipt of written notice and a copy of orders calling a service member to military service, the creditor shall treat the debt in accordance with this section, effective as of the date on which the service member is called to military service.

3. A court may grant a creditor relief from the limitations of this section if, in the opinion of the court, the ability of the service member to pay interest upon the obligation or liability at a rate in excess of six percent per year is not materially affected by reason of the service member's military service.

4. As used in this section, the term "interest" includes service charges, renewal charges, fees, or any other charges, except for bona fide insurance, with respect to an obligation or liability.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §33, 40; 2006 Acts, ch 1143, §2

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.100 Dependent benefits.

Dependents of a service member are entitled to the benefits accorded to service members under the provisions of sections 29A.101 through 29A.105. Dependents may obtain the benefits upon application to a court, unless, in the opinion of the court, the ability of the dependents to comply with the terms of the obligation, contract, lease, or bailment has not been materially impaired by reason of the military service of the service member of the dependents.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §34, 40

Referred to in §29A.105

29A.101 Termination of lease or rental agreement — exceptions.

1. A landlord shall not terminate the lease or rental agreement of a service member or the service member's dependents for nonpayment of rent from any premises used as a dwelling by the service member or dependents during the period of military service if the rent on the premises occupied by the service member or dependents is less than one thousand two hundred dollars per month. However, a court may allow an eviction or the recovery of property pursuant to chapter 646 or 648.

2. In any action affecting the right of possession, the court may, on its own motion, stay the proceedings for not longer than three months, or make any order the court determines to be reasonable and just under the circumstances, unless the court finds that the ability of the service member to pay the agreed rent is not materially affected by reason of military service.

3. When a stay is granted or other order is made by the court, the owner of the premises shall be entitled, upon application, to relief with respect to the premises similar to that granted service members in military service in sections 29A.102 through 29A.104 to the extent and for any period as the court determines to be just and reasonable under the circumstances.

4. A person who knowingly takes part in any eviction or distress otherwise than as provided in subsection 1, or attempts to do so, commits a simple misdemeanor.

5. The governor may order an allotment of the pay of a service member in military service in reasonable proportion to discharge the rent of premises occupied for dwelling purposes by any dependents of the service member.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §35, 40

Referred to in §29A.100, 29A.105

Uniform residential landlord and tenant law, see chapter 562A

Mobile home parks residential landlord and tenant law, see chapter 562B

29A.101A Termination of lease by service member — penalty.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Premises lease*” means a lease of premises occupied, or intended to be occupied, by a service member or a service member’s dependents for a residential, professional, business, agricultural, or similar purpose if either of the following applies:

(1) The lease is executed by or on behalf of a person who thereafter and during the term of the lease enters military service.

(2) The service member, while in military service, executes the lease and thereafter receives military orders for a permanent change of station or to deploy with a military unit, or as an individual in support of a military operation, for a period of not less than ninety days.

b. “*Vehicle lease*” means a lease of a motor vehicle used, or intended to be used, by a service member or a service member’s dependents for personal or business transportation if either of the following applies:

(1) The lease is executed by or on behalf of a person who thereafter and during the term of the lease enters military service under a call or order specifying a period of service of not less than ninety days, or who enters military service under a call or order specifying a period of ninety days of service or less and who, without a break in service, receives orders extending the period of military service to a period of not less than ninety days.

(2) The service member, while in military service, executes the lease and thereafter receives military orders to deploy with a military unit, or as an individual in support of a military operation, for a period of not less than ninety days.

2. A service member may terminate a premises lease or vehicle lease pursuant to the requirements of this section. Termination of a premises lease or vehicle lease shall be made as follows:

a. By delivery by the lessee of written notice of such termination, and a copy of the service member’s military orders, to the lessor or the lessor’s grantee, or to the lessor’s agent or the agent’s grantee. A lessee’s termination of a lease pursuant to this subsection shall terminate any obligation a dependent of the lessee may have under the lease. For purposes of this paragraph, written notice may be accomplished by hand delivery, by private business carrier, or by placing the written notice in an envelope with sufficient postage and with return receipt requested, and addressed as designated by the lessor or the lessor’s grantee or to the lessor’s agent or the agent’s grantee, and depositing the written notice in the United States mail.

b. In the case of a vehicle lease, by return of the motor vehicle by the lessee to the lessor or the lessor’s grantee, or to the lessor’s agent or the agent’s grantee, not later than fifteen days after the date of the delivery of written notice under paragraph “a”. A lessee’s termination of a lease pursuant to this subsection shall terminate any obligation a dependent of the lessee may have under the lease.

3. In the case of a premises lease that provides for monthly payment of rent, termination of the lease is effective thirty days after the first date on which the next rental payment is due and payable after the date on which the notice is delivered. In the case of any other premises lease, termination of the lease is effective on the last day of the month following the month in which the notice is delivered.

4. In the case of a vehicle lease, termination of the lease is effective on the day on which the vehicle is delivered to the lessor or the lessor’s grantee.

5. Rents or lease amounts unpaid for the period preceding the effective date of the lease termination shall be paid on a prorated basis. In the case of a vehicle lease, the lessor shall not impose an early termination charge, but any summonses, title and registration fees, including the fee for new registration, and any other obligation and liability of the lessee in accordance with the terms of the lease, including reasonable charges to the lessee for excess wear, use, and mileage, that are due and unpaid at the time of termination of the lease shall be paid by the lessee.

6. Rents or lease amounts paid in advance for a period after the effective date of the termination of the lease shall be refunded to the lessee by the lessor or the lessor’s assignee or the assignee’s agent within thirty days of the effective date of the termination of the lease.

7. Upon application by the lessor to a court before the termination date provided in the written notice, relief granted by this section to a service member may be modified as justice and equity require.

8. a. Any person who knowingly seizes, holds, or detains the personal effects, security

deposit, or other property of a service member or a service member's dependent who lawfully terminates a lease covered by this section, or who knowingly interferes with the removal of such property from premises covered by such lease, for the purpose of subjecting or attempting to subject any of such property to a claim for rent accruing subsequent to the date of termination of such lease, or attempts to do so, commits a simple misdemeanor.

b. The remedy and rights provided under this section are in addition to and do not preclude any remedy for wrongful conversion otherwise available under law to the person claiming relief under this section.

2003 Acts, ch 154, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1143, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §12; 2008 Acts, ch 1113, §47
Referred to in §29A.100, 29A.105

29A.102 Installment contracts.

1. The creditor of a service member who, prior to entry into military service, has entered into an installment contract for the purchase or lease of real or personal property, including a motor vehicle, shall not terminate the contract or repossess the property for nonpayment or for any breach occurring during military service without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. The court, upon application to it under this section, shall, unless the court finds on the record that the ability of the service member to comply with the terms of the contract is not materially affected by reason of military service, do one or more of the following:

a. Order repayment of any prior installments or deposits as a condition of terminating the contract and resuming possession of the property.

b. Order a stay of the proceedings on its own motion, or on motion by the service member or another person on behalf of the service member.

c. Make any other disposition of the case it considers to be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

3. A person who knowingly repossesses property which is the subject of this section, other than as provided in subsection 1, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §36, 40; 2006 Acts, ch 1143, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 166, §1
Referred to in §29A.100, 29A.101, 29A.105, 654.17C

29A.103 Mortgage foreclosures.

1. The creditor of a service member who, prior to entry into military service, has entered into a mortgage contract with the service member for the purchase of real or personal property shall not foreclose on the mortgage or repossess the property for nonpayment or for any breach occurring during military service without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. The court, upon application to it under this section, shall, unless the court finds on the record that the ability of the service member to comply with the terms of the mortgage is not materially affected by reason of military service, do one or more of the following:

a. Order repayment of any prior installments or deposits as a condition of terminating the contract and resuming possession of the property.

b. Order a stay of the proceedings on its own motion, or on motion by the service member or another person on behalf of the service member.

c. Make any other disposition of the case as it considers to be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties.

3. In order to come within the provisions of this section, the service member must establish all of the following:

a. That relief is sought on an obligation secured by a mortgage, trust deed, or other security in the nature of a mortgage on either real or personal property.

b. That the obligation originated prior to the service member's entry into military service.

c. That the property was owned by the service member prior to the commencement of military service.

d. That the property is owned by the service member at the time relief is sought.

4. A person who knowingly forecloses on property that is the subject of this section, other than as provided in subsection 1, commits a serious misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §37, 40; 2009 Acts, ch 166, §2

Referred to in §29A.100, 29A.101, 29A.105, 654.17C

29A.103A Professional liability insurance.

An obligation or liability of a service member to pay a premium for professional liability insurance coverage shall be stayed for the service member during military service and the service member shall be allowed to continue coverage and resume payment upon completion of military service, without penalty.

2010 Acts, ch 1171, §3

Referred to in §29A.100, 29A.101, 29A.105

29A.104 Application for relief.

1. A service member may, at any time during military service or within thirty days after discharge or termination of military service, apply to a court for relief in respect of any obligation or liability incurred by the service member prior to military service.

2. The court, after appropriate notice and hearing, unless in its opinion the ability of the service member to comply with the terms of the obligation or liability has not been materially affected by reason of military service, shall grant the following relief:

a. In the case of an obligation payable under its terms in installments under a contract for the purchase of real estate, or secured by a mortgage or other instrument in the nature of a mortgage upon real estate, a stay of the enforcement of the obligation during the applicant's period of military service and, from the date of termination of the period of military service or from the date of application if made after termination of military service, for a period equal to the period of the remaining life of the installment contract or other instrument plus a period of time equal to the period of military service of the applicant, or any part of the combined period, subject to payment of the balance of principal and accumulated interest due and unpaid at the date of termination of the period of military service or from the date of application, in equal installments during the combined period at the rate of interest on the unpaid balance as is prescribed in the contract, or other instrument evidencing the obligation, for installments paid when due, and subject to any other terms as the court may consider just.

b. In the case of any other obligation or liability, a stay of the enforcement during the applicant's period of military service and, from the date of termination of the period of military service or from the date of application if made after termination of the period of military service, for a period of time equal to the period of military service of the applicant or any part of that period, subject to payment of the balance of principal and accumulated interest due and unpaid at the date of termination of the period of military service or from the date of application, in equal periodic installments during the extended period at the rate of interest prescribed for the obligation or liability, if paid when due, and subject to other terms the court considers to be reasonable and just.

3. When any court has granted a stay as provided in this section, a fine or penalty shall not accrue for failure to comply with the terms or conditions of the obligation or liability for which the stay was granted during the period the terms and conditions of the stay are complied with.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §38, 40

Referred to in §29A.100, 29A.101, 29A.105

29A.105 Applicability — contrary law.

Sections 29A.90 through 29A.104 apply notwithstanding any contrary provision of state law, which may include but is not limited to Titles XIII, XIV, and XV.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §39, 40

Referred to in §29A.100

CHAPTER 29B

MILITARY JUSTICE

Referred to in §29A.51

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GENERAL JURISDICTION

29B.1 Persons subject to code.

This chapter applies to all members of the state military forces, while not on federal active duty. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*state military forces*” has the same meaning as in section 29A.6, and “*code*” means this chapter, which may be cited as the “*Iowa Code of Military Justice*”.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.1; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §1]
2002 Acts, ch 1117, §41, 52; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §21

29B.2 Jurisdiction to try personnel.

Each person discharged from the state military forces who is later charged with having fraudulently obtained a discharge is, subject to section 29B.44, subject to trial by court-martial on that charge and is after apprehension subject to this code while in the custody of the military for that trial. Upon conviction of that charge the person is subject

to trial by court-martial for all offenses under this code committed before the fraudulent discharge.

No person who has deserted from the state military forces may be relieved from amenability to the jurisdiction of this code by virtue of a separation from any later period of service.

A member of the state military forces who is charged with having committed an offense against this code may be called or ordered to duty for the purpose of investigation under section 29B.33, trial by court-martial, and nonjudicial punishment under section 29B.14. A member shall be called or ordered to duty within one hundred eighty days of the discovery of the charged offense, and in no event shall a member be called or ordered to duty after the expiration of three years from the termination of a period of duty.

A member of the state military forces who is subject to this code at the time of commission of an offense made punishable by this code is not relieved from amenability to the jurisdiction of this code by virtue of the termination of a period of duty.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.2]

89 Acts, ch 82, §1

29B.3 Territorial applicability of code.

This code applies throughout the state. It also applies to all persons otherwise subject to this code while they are serving outside the state, and while they are going to and returning from such service outside the state, in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were serving inside the state.

Courts-martial and courts of inquiry may be convened and held in units of the state military forces while those units are serving outside the state with the same jurisdiction and powers as to persons subject to this code as if the proceedings were held inside the state and offenses committed outside the state may be tried and punished either inside or outside the state.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.3]

APPREHENSION AND RESTRAINT

29B.4 Apprehension.

Apprehension is the taking of a person into custody. Any person authorized by this code, or by regulations issued under it, to apprehend persons subject to this code, any marshal of a court-martial appointed pursuant to the provisions of this code, and any peace officer authorized to do so by law, may do so upon reasonable belief that an offense has been committed and that the person apprehended committed it.

Commissioned officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and military police may quell quarrels, frays, and disorders among persons subject to this code and may apprehend persons subject to this code who take part therein.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.65; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.4; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §2]

29B.5 Apprehension of deserters.

Any civil officer having authority to apprehend offenders under the laws of the United States or of a state, territory, commonwealth, or possession, or the District of Columbia may summarily apprehend a deserter from the state military forces and deliver the deserter into the custody of the state military forces. If an offender is apprehended outside the state the offender's return to the area must be in accordance with normal extradition procedures or reciprocal agreement.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.5]

29B.6 Imposition of restraint.

Arrest is the restraint of a person by an order, not imposed as a punishment for an offense, directing the person to remain within certain specified limits. Confinement is the physical restraint of a person.

An enlisted member may be ordered into arrest or confinement by any commissioned

officer by an order, oral or written, delivered in person or through other persons subject to this code or through any person authorized by this code to apprehend persons.

A commanding officer may authorize warrant officers or noncommissioned officers to order enlisted members of the officer's command or subject to the officer's authority into arrest or confinement.

A commissioned officer or a warrant officer may be ordered apprehended or into arrest or confinement only by a commanding officer to whose authority the commissioned or warrant officer is subject, by an order, oral or written, delivered in person or by another commissioned officer. The authority to order such persons apprehended or into arrest or confinement may not be delegated.

This section does not limit the authority of persons authorized to apprehend offenders to secure the custody of an alleged offender until the proper authority is notified.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.66; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.6, 29B.7; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §3]

29B.7 Probable cause.

A person shall not be ordered apprehended or into arrest or confinement except for probable cause.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.66; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.7; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §4]

29B.8 Restraint of persons charged with offenses.

Any person subject to this code charged with an offense under this code shall be ordered into arrest or confinement, as circumstances may require; but when charged only with an offense normally tried by a summary court-martial, such person shall not ordinarily be placed in confinement. When any person subject to this code is placed in arrest or confinement prior to trial, after charges are placed against the person, immediate steps shall be taken to inform the person of the specific wrong of which the person is accused and to try the person within sixty days of informing the accused or to dismiss the charges and release the person.

[C35, §467-f35; C39, §467.37; C46, 50, §29.37; C54, 58, 62, §29.67; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.8]

29B.9 Posting of bond.

The accused may post bond in the amount ordered by the convening authority but not to exceed twice the authorized fine for such offense, however, no bond is permitted for capital offenses.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.9]

29B.10 Confinement in jails.

Persons confined other than in a guardhouse, whether before, during or after trial by a military court, shall be confined in civil jails, penitentiaries, or prisons.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.10]

29B.11 Reports and receiving of prisoners.

Every commander of a guard, master-at-arms, warden, keeper, or officer of a city or county jail or of any other jail, penitentiary, or prison, to whose charge a prisoner is committed shall, within twenty-four hours after that commitment or as soon as relieved from guard, report to the commanding officer of the prisoner the name of the prisoner, the offense charged against the prisoner, and the name of the person who ordered or authorized the commitment.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.68; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.11]

29B.12 Punishment prohibited before trial.

Subject to section 29B.58, no person, while being held for trial or the result of a trial, may be subjected to punishment or penalty other than arrest or confinement upon the charges pending against the person, nor shall the arrest or confinement imposed upon the person be any more rigorous than the circumstances require to insure the person's presence, but the person may be subjected to minor punishment during that period for infractions of discipline.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.12]

29B.13 Delivery of offenders to civil authorities.

1. Under regulations as may be prescribed under this code a person subject to this code who is on national guard duty or state active duty who is accused of an offense against civil authority may be delivered, upon request, to the civil authority for trial.

2. When delivery under this section is made to any civil authority of a person undergoing sentence of a court-martial, the delivery, if followed by conviction in a civil tribunal, shall be held to interrupt the execution of the sentence of the court-martial, and the offender after having answered to the civil authorities for the offense shall, upon the request of competent military authority, be returned to military custody for the completion of the sentence.

[C35, §467-f61; C39, §467.63; C46, 50, §29.63; C54, 58, 62, §29.61; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.13]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §42, 52; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §16; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §22

NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENT**29B.14 Commanding officer's nonjudicial punishment.**

1. Under regulations as the adjutant general may prescribe limitations may be placed on the powers granted by this section with respect to the kind and amount of punishment authorized, the categories of commanding officers and warrant officers authorized to exercise those powers, the applicability of this section to an accused who demands trial by court-martial, and the kinds of courts-martial to which the case may be referred upon such a demand. However, punishment shall not be imposed upon any member of the state military forces under this section if the member demands trial by court-martial in lieu of punishment before imposition of the punishment. The adjutant general may adopt rules relating to the suspension and mitigation of punishments authorized under this code. The adjutant general, or an officer of a general rank in command may delegate powers under this section to a principal assistant who is a member of the state military forces according to rules adopted by the adjutant general.

2. Subject to rules of the adjutant general, any commanding officer may, in addition to or in lieu of admonition or reprimand, impose disciplinary punishments for minor offenses without the intervention of a court-martial as follows:

a. Upon officers under the officer's command any one or a combination of the following:

(1) Withholding of privileges for not more than two consecutive weeks.

(2) Restriction to certain specified limits with or without suspension from duty, for not more than two consecutive weeks.

(3) If imposed by a commanding officer of the state military forces of field grade or above, a fine of any amount up to a maximum of the equivalent of ten days' pay or the forfeiture of not more than ten days' pay.

b. Upon other military personnel under the officer's command any one or a combination of the following:

(1) Withholding of privileges for not more than two consecutive weeks.

(2) Restriction to certain specified limits, with or without suspension from duty, for not more than two consecutive weeks.

(3) Extra duties for not more than fourteen days, which need not be consecutive, and for not more than two hours per day, holidays included.

(4) Reduction to the next inferior pay grade if the current grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of the officer imposing the reduction or an officer subordinate to the one imposing the reduction.

(5) A fine of any amount up to a maximum of the equivalent of four days' pay or the forfeiture of not more than four days' pay.

c. If the commanding officer is of field grade or above, any one or a combination of the following:

(1) Any of the punishments stated in paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), (2), or (3).

(2) A fine of any amount up to the maximum of the equivalent of ten days' pay or the forfeiture of not more than ten days' pay.

(3) Reduction to the lowest or any intermediate pay grade, if the current grade from which demoted is within the promotion authority of the officer imposing the reduction or an officer subordinate to the one imposing the reduction, but enlisted members in pay grades above E-4 shall not be reduced more than two pay grades.

d. Maximum allowable punishments of withholding of privileges, restrictions, and extra duties shall not be combined to run consecutively.

3. A person punished under this section who considers the punishment unjust or disproportionate to the offense may appeal to the next superior authority through the proper channel. The authority considering the appeal may refer a case that has been appealed to a staff judge advocate or legal officer for consideration and advice and shall do so before deciding on the appeal when the punishment is restriction, withholding of privileges, extra duties, forfeiture of pay, or reduction from the fourth or higher pay grade. The appeal shall be promptly forwarded and decided, but the person punished may in the meantime be required to undergo the punishment adjudged. The officer who imposes the punishment, the officer's successor in command, or superior authority may suspend, set aside, or remit any part or amount of the punishment and restore all rights, privileges and property affected. In addition the officer or authority may at any time place the offender on probation and suspend a reduction in grade or forfeiture whether or not executed.

4. The imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under this section for any act or omission is not a bar to trial by court-martial for a serious crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission, and not properly punishable under this section, but the fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial, and when so shown shall be considered in determining the measure of punishment to be adjudged in the event of a finding of guilty.

5. When a punishment of forfeiture of pay and allowances is imposed under this section, the forfeiture may apply to pay or allowances accruing on or after that punishment is imposed and to pay and allowances accrued before that date.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.62; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.14; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §5]

89 Acts, ch 82, §2 - 4

Referred to in §29B.2, 29B.18, 29B.44

COURTS-MARTIAL

29B.15 Courts-martial classified.

1. In the state military forces there are general, special, and summary courts-martial constituted like similar courts of the armed forces of the United States. They have the jurisdiction and powers, except as to punishments, and shall follow the forms and procedures provided for those courts.

2. The three kinds of courts-martial are:

a. General courts-martial, consisting of either of the following:

(1) A military judge and not less than five members.

(2) Only a military judge, if before the court is assembled the accused, knowing the identity of the military judge, and after consultation with defense counsel, requests in writing a court composed only of a military judge and the military judge approves.

b. Special courts-martial, consisting of any of the following:

(1) Not less than three members.

(2) A military judge and not less than three members.

(3) Only a military judge, if one has been detailed to the court, and the accused requests only a military judge under the same conditions as prescribed in subsection 2, paragraph "a", subparagraph (2).

c. Summary courts-martial, consisting of one commissioned officer.

[C35, §467-f33, -f61; C39, §467.35, 467.63; C46, 50, §29.35, 29.63; C54, 58, 62, §29.69; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.15; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §6]
2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

29B.16 Jurisdiction of courts-martial in general.

Each force of the state military forces has court-martial jurisdiction over all persons subject to this code.

[C35, §467-f33, -f61; C39, §467.35, 467.63; C46, 50, §29.35, 29.63; C54, 58, 62, §29.69; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.16]

Referred to in §29B.17, 29B.18

29B.17 Jurisdiction of general courts-martial.

Subject to section 29B.16, general courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code for any offense made punishable by this code and may, under such limitations as the adjutant general may prescribe, adjudge any one or a combination of the following punishments:

1. A fine of not more than five thousand dollars.
2. Forfeiture of not more than twenty days' pay and allowances.
3. A reprimand.
4. Dismissal or dishonorable discharge.
5. Reduction of a noncommissioned officer to the ranks.

[C39, §467.33; C46, 50, §29.33; C54, 58, 62, §29.71; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.17]
2008 Acts, ch 1026, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §23

29B.18 Jurisdiction of special or summary courts-martial.

1. a. Subject to section 29B.16, special courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code for any offense for which they may have been punished under this code and may, under such limitations as the adjutant general may impose by rule, adjudge any one or a combination of the following punishments:

- (1) A fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars.
- (2) Forfeiture of not more than twenty days' pay and allowances.
- (3) A reprimand.
- (4) Dismissal or dishonorable discharge.
- (5) Reduction of a noncommissioned officer to the ranks.

b. A special courts-martial shall not try a commissioned officer.

2. a. Subject to section 29B.16, summary courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to this code, for any offense made punishable by this code.

b. A person with respect to whom summary courts-martial have jurisdiction shall not be brought to trial before a summary court-martial if the person objects, unless under section 29B.14 the person has been permitted and has elected to refuse punishment under that section. If objection to trial by summary court-martial is made by an accused who has not been permitted to refuse punishment under section 29B.14, trial shall be ordered by special or general court-martial, as appropriate.

c. A summary court-martial may, under limitations the adjutant general imposes by rule, adjudge any of the following punishments:

- (1) A fine of not more than one thousand dollars for a single offense.
- (2) Forfeiture of not more than twenty days' pay and allowances.
- (3) Reduction of a noncommissioned officer to the ranks.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.72, 29.73; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.18, 29B.24; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §7]
89 Acts, ch 82, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1026, §2, 3

29B.19 Sentences of dismissal or dishonorable discharge to be approved by the governor.

In the state military forces a sentence of dismissal or dishonorable discharge shall not be executed until it is approved by the governor.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.75; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.19; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §8]

Referred to in §29B.128

29B.20 Complete record.

A sentence imposing a dishonorable discharge, discharge under other than honorable conditions, dismissal, or confinement shall not be adjudged unless a complete record of the proceedings and testimony has been made, counsel having the qualifications prescribed under this code was detailed to represent the accused, and a military judge was detailed to the trial, except in any case in which a military judge could not be detailed to the trial because of physical conditions or military exigencies. If a military judge was not detailed to the trial, the convening authority shall make a detailed written statement, to be appended to the record, stating the reason a military judge could not be detailed.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.20; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §9]

2000 Acts, ch 1154, §5

Referred to in §29B.60

29B.21 Confinement instead of fine.

In the state military forces, not on federal active duty, a court-martial may, instead of imposing a fine, sentence to confinement for not more than one day for each three dollars of the authorized fine.

[C35, §467-f35; C39, §467.37; C46, 50, §29.37; C54, 58, 62, §29.74; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.21]

2012 Acts, ch 1072, §23

29B.22 Judge advocates and legal officers.

1. A judge advocate in the state military forces shall be a commissioned officer who is a member of the bar of the state. However, a judge advocate serving in the military forces of the state on April 22, 2002, who is not a member of the bar of the state shall not be required to become a member of the bar of the state to maintain military membership as a judge advocate. A judge advocate shall be either a federally recognized judge advocate or appointed as a judge advocate in the state military forces by the adjutant general.

2. The adjutant general shall designate a staff judge advocate for the army national guard and the air national guard. The adjutant general may appoint the number of judge advocates of the state military forces as the adjutant general considers necessary to perform state active duty to supplement or replace national guard judge advocates in emergencies or when the national guard judge advocates are on federal active duty.

3. Convening authorities shall at all times communicate directly with their staff judge advocates in matters relating to the administration of military justice; and the staff judge advocate of any command may communicate directly with the staff judge advocate of any command.

4. No person who has acted as member, law officer, trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, defense counsel, assistant defense counsel, or investigating officer, or who has been a witness for either the prosecution or defense, in any case may later act as staff judge advocate or legal officer to any reviewing authority upon the same case.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.22]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §43, 52; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §20; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §24

APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION
OF COURTS-MARTIAL

29B.23 Who may convene general courts-martial.

In the state military forces general courts-martial may be convened by the governor, or by the adjutant general of the state of Iowa.

[C39, §467.33; C46, 50, §29.33; C54, 58, 62, §29.71; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.23; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §10]

Referred to in §29B.128

29B.24 Who may convene special courts-martial.

In the state military forces, the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post, camp, air base, auxiliary air base, or other place where members of the state military forces are on duty, or of a division, brigade, regiment, wing, group, detached battalion, separate squadron, or other detached command, may convene special courts-martial. When any such officer is an accuser, the court shall be convened by superior competent authority.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.72; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.24; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §11]

29B.25 Summary courts-martial — who may convene.

In the state military forces, the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post, camp, air base, auxiliary air base, or other place where members of the state military forces are on duty, or of a division, brigade, regiment, wing, group, detached battalion, detached squadron, detached company, or other detachment, may convene a summary court-martial consisting of one commissioned officer. The proceedings shall be informal.

When only one commissioned officer is present with a command or detachment the officer shall be the summary court officer of that command or detachment and shall hear and determine all summary court-martial cases.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.73; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.25; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §12]

29B.26 Who may serve on courts-martial.

Any commissioned officer of or on duty with the state military forces is eligible to serve on all courts-martial for the trial of any person who may lawfully be brought before the courts for trial.

Any warrant officer of or on duty with the state military forces is eligible to serve on general and special courts-martial for the trial of any person, other than a commissioned officer, who may lawfully be brought before the courts for trial.

Any enlisted member of the state military forces who is not a member of the same unit as the accused is eligible to serve on general and special courts-martial for the trial of any enlisted member who may lawfully be brought before the courts for trial, but the enlisted member shall serve as a member of a court only if, before the end of any pretrial session that is held or if none is held before the convening of the court, the accused personally has requested in writing, that enlisted members serve on it. After such a request, the accused shall not be tried by a general or special court-martial the membership of which does not include enlisted members in a number comprising at least one-third of the total membership of the court, unless eligible members cannot be obtained on account of physical conditions or military exigencies. If such members cannot be obtained, the court may be convened and the trial held without them, but the convening authority shall make a detailed written statement, to be appended to the record, stating why they could not be obtained.

In this section, the word “unit” means any regularly organized body of the state military forces.

When it can be avoided, a person subject to this code shall not be tried by a court-martial any member of which is junior to the person in rank or grade.

When convening a court-martial, the convening authority shall detail as members of the courts-martial persons who in the convening authority’s opinion, are best qualified for the duty by reason of age, education, training, experience, length of service, and judicial temperament. A person is not eligible to serve as a member of a general or special

court-martial when the person is the accuser or a witness for the prosecution or has acted as investigating officer, staff judge advocate, or as counsel in the same case. If a military judge is not appointed for a special court-martial and if a commissioned officer who is a member of the bar of the highest court of the state and of appropriate rank and grade is present and not otherwise disqualified and within the command of the convening authority, the convening authority shall appoint the commissioned officer as president of a special court-martial. Failure to meet this requirement does not divest a military court of jurisdiction.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.26; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §13]

29B.27 Military judge of a general court-martial.

The authority convening a general court-martial shall detail a military judge to the court-martial. Subject to rules of the adjutant general, the authority convening a special court-martial may detail a military judge to the court-martial. A military judge shall preside over each open session of the court-martial to which the military judge has been detailed.

A military judge must be a commissioned officer of the state armed forces or a retired officer of the reserve components of the armed forces of the United States, a member of the bar of a federal court or a member of the bar of the highest court of the state, and certified to be qualified for the duty by the appropriate staff judge advocate of the state force concerned. The judge advocate responsible for certifying the military judge may recommend to the adjutant general that the adjutant general order to active duty retired personnel of the national guard or the United States armed forces who are qualified to act as military judges.

Unless the court-martial was convened by the governor neither the convening authority nor any member of the convening authority's staff shall prepare or review any report concerning the effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency of the military judge so detailed to perform the duties of a military judge. A person is not eligible to act as a military judge in a case if the person is the accuser or a witness for the prosecution or has acted as investigating officer or as a counsel in the same case. The military judge of a court-martial shall not consult with the members of the court except in the presence of the accused, trial counsel, and defense counsel, nor shall the military judge vote with members of the court.

[C35, §467-f38; C39, §467.40; C46, 50, §29.40; C54, 58, 62, §29.79; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.27; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §14]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §44, 52

29B.28 Detail of trial counsel and defense counsel.

1. For each general and special court-martial the authority convening the court shall detail trial counsel and defense counsel and assistants the authority considers appropriate. A person who has acted as investigating officer, military judge, or court member in a case shall not act later as trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, or, unless expressly requested by the accused, as defense counsel, or assistant defense counsel in the same case. A person who has acted for the prosecution shall not act later in the same case for the defense, nor shall a person who has acted for the defense act later in the same case for the prosecution.

2. Trial counsel or defense counsel detailed for a general court-martial must be a person who is a member of the bar of the highest court of the state and certified as competent for the duty by the staff judge advocate.

3. In the case of a special court-martial:

a. The accused has the right to be represented at the trial by counsel having the qualifications stated in this section unless counsel having such qualifications cannot be provided because of physical conditions or military exigencies. If such counsel cannot be provided, the court may be convened and the trial held, but the convening authority shall append a detailed written statement to the record stating why such counsel was not provided.

b. If the trial counsel is qualified to act as counsel before a general court-martial, the defense counsel detailed by the convening authority must be a person similarly qualified.

c. If the trial counsel is a member of the bar of the highest court of the state, the defense

counsel detailed by the convening authority must also be a member of the bar of the highest court of the state.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.28; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §15]
2002 Acts, ch 1117, §45, 52; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201
Referred to in §29B.39, 29B.67

29B.29 Detail or employment of reporters and interpreters.

Under such regulations as the adjutant general may prescribe, the convening authority of a general or special court-martial or court of inquiry shall detail or employ certified court reporters, who shall record the proceedings of and testimony taken before that court. Under like regulations, the convening authority of a military court may detail or employ interpreters who shall interpret for the court.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.29]

29B.30 Absent and additional members.

1. A member of a general or special court-martial shall not be absent or excused after the court has been assembled for the trial of the accused except for physical disability or as the result of a challenge or by order of the convening authority for good cause.

2. If a general court-martial, except a general court-martial composed of a military judge only, is reduced below five members, the trial shall not proceed until the convening authority details new members sufficient in number to provide not less than five members. The trial may proceed with the new members present after the recorded evidence previously introduced before the members of the court has been read to the new members of the court in the presence of the military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides.

3. If a special court-martial, except a special court-martial composed of a military judge only, is reduced below three members, the trial shall not proceed until the convening authority details new members sufficient in number to provide not less than three members. The trial shall proceed with the new members present as if no evidence had previously been introduced at the trial, unless a verbatim record of the evidence previously introduced before the members of the court is read to the new members of the court in the presence of the military judge, if any, the accused, and counsel for both sides.

4. If the military judge of a court-martial composed of a military judge only is unable to proceed with the trial because of physical disability, as a result of a challenge, or for other good cause, the trial shall proceed after the detail of a new military judge as if no evidence had previously been introduced unless a verbatim record of the evidence previously introduced or a stipulation thereof is read in court in the presence of the new military judge, the accused, and counsel for both sides.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.30; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §16]

PRETRIAL PROCEDURES

29B.31 Charges and specifications.

1. Charges and specifications shall be signed by a person subject to this code under oath before a person authorized by this code to administer oaths and shall state:

a. That the signer has personal knowledge of, or has investigated, the matters set forth therein; and

b. That they are true in fact to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.

2. Upon the preferring of charges, the proper authority shall take immediate steps to determine what disposition should be made thereof in the interest of justice and discipline, and the person accused shall be informed of the charges against the person as soon as practicable.

[C54, 58, 62, §29.64; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.31]
2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201
Referred to in §29B.50

29B.32 Compulsory self-incrimination prohibited.

No person subject to this code may compel any person to make a self-incriminating statement or to answer any question the answer to which may tend to incriminate the person.

No person subject to this code may interrogate, or request any statement from, an accused or a person suspected of an offense without first informing the accused or suspect of the nature of the accusation and advising the accused or suspect that the accused or suspect does not have to make any statement regarding the offense of which the person is accused or suspected and that any statement made by the accused or suspect may be used as evidence against the accused or suspect in a trial by court-martial.

No person subject to this code may compel any person to make a statement or produce evidence before any military tribunal if the statement or evidence is not material to the issue and may tend to degrade the person.

No statement obtained from any person in violation of this section, or through the use of coercion, unlawful influence, or unlawful inducement may be received in evidence against the person in a trial by court-martial.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.32]

29B.33 Investigation.

A charge or specification shall not be referred to a general court-martial for trial until a thorough and impartial investigation of all the matters set forth in the charge or specification is made. This investigation shall include inquiry as to the truth of the matter set forth in the charges, consideration of the form of charges, and a recommendation as to the disposition which should be made of the case in the interest of justice and discipline.

The accused shall be advised of the charges and of the right to be represented at the investigation by counsel. Upon the accused's own request the accused shall be represented by civilian counsel at the expense of the accused, or military counsel of the accused's own selection if such counsel is reasonably available, or by counsel detailed by the convening authority. At that investigation full opportunity shall be given to the accused to cross-examine prosecution witnesses if they are available and to present anything the accused may desire in the accused's own behalf, either in defense or mitigation, and the investigating officer shall examine witnesses requested by the accused. If the charges are forwarded after the investigation, they shall be accompanied by a statement of the substance of the testimony taken on both sides and a copy thereof shall be given to the accused.

If an investigation of the subject matter of an offense has been conducted before the accused is charged with the offense, and if the accused was present at the investigation and afforded the opportunities for representation, cross-examination, and presentation prescribed above, no further investigation of that charge is necessary under this section unless it is demanded by the accused after the accused is informed of the charge. A demand for further investigation entitles the accused to recall witnesses for further cross-examination and to offer any new evidence in the accused's own behalf.

The requirements of this section are binding on all persons administering this code but failure to follow them does not divest a military court of jurisdiction.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.33; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §17]

Referred to in §29B.2

29B.34 Forwarding of charges.

When a person is held for trial by general court-martial the commanding officer shall, within eight days after the accused is ordered into arrest or confinement, if practicable, forward the charges directly to the person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction, together with the investigation and allied papers. If that is not practicable, the commanding officer shall report in writing to the adjutant general the reasons for delay.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.34; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §18]

29B.35 Advice of staff judge advocate and reference for trial.

Before directing the trial of any charge by general court-martial, the convening authority shall refer the charge to the appropriate staff judge advocate of the state force concerned

for consideration and advice. The convening authority may not refer a charge to a general court-martial for trial unless the authority has found that the charge alleges an offense under this code and is warranted by evidence indicated in the report of the investigation.

If the charges or specifications are not formally correct or do not conform to the substance of the evidence contained in the report of the investigating officer, formal corrections, and such changes in the charges and specifications as are needed to make them conform to the evidence may be made.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.35]
2002 Acts, ch 1117, §46, 52

29B.36 Service of charges.

The trial counsel to whom court-martial charges are referred for trial shall cause to be served upon the accused a copy of the charges upon which trial is to be had. The accused shall not be brought to trial before a general court-martial or be required to participate in a session before a military judge under section 29B.40 within a period of five days after the service of the charges upon the accused, or before a special court-martial within a period of three days after the service of the charges upon the accused, unless the accused consents otherwise.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.36; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §19]

TRIAL PROCEDURE

29B.37 Adjutant general may prescribe rules.

The procedures, including modes of proof, in cases before military courts and other military tribunals shall be prescribed by the adjutant general by rule, but shall not be contrary to or inconsistent with this code. All courts and other proceedings shall be conducted under the procedural rules established under 10 U.S.C. ch. 47 unless otherwise provided in this code.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.37; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §20]
2010 Acts, ch 1087, §2

29B.38 Unlawfully influencing action of court.

1. The authority convening a general, special, or summary court-martial or any other commanding officer, or officer serving on the staff of the authority, shall not censure, reprimand, or admonish the court or any member, military judge, or counsel of the court, with respect to the findings or sentence adjudged by the court, or with respect to any other exercise of its or the court or military judge or counsel's functions in the conduct of the proceeding. A person subject to this code shall not attempt to coerce or, by any unauthorized means, influence the action of the court-martial or any other military tribunal or any member thereof, in reaching the findings or sentence in any case, or the action of any convening, approving, or reviewing authority with respect to the authority's judicial acts. Any violation of this section shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

2. In the preparation of an effectiveness, fitness, or efficiency report or any other report or document used to determine whether a member of the state military force is qualified to be advanced in grade, reassigned, transferred, or retained on active duty, a person shall not do either of the following:

a. Consider or evaluate the performance of duty of the member as a member of a court-martial or military judge.

b. Give a less favorable rating or evaluation of a member of the state military forces because of the zeal with which the member, as counsel, represented an accused before a court-martial.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.38; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §21]

29B.39 Duties of trial counsel and defense counsel.

The trial counsel of a general or special court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the state, and shall, under the direction of the court, prepare the record of the proceedings.

The accused has the right to be represented in the accused's defense before a general or special court-martial by civilian counsel if provided at the expense of the accused, or by military counsel selected by the accused if reasonably available, or by the defense counsel detailed under section 29B.28. If the accused selects defense counsel, the defense counsel, and assistant defense counsel, if any, who were detailed, shall, if the accused so desires, act as associate counsel for the accused; otherwise they shall be excused by the military judge or by the president of the court-martial if there is no military judge.

In every court-martial proceeding, the defense counsel may, in the event of conviction, forward for attachment to the record of proceedings a brief of such matters the defense counsel feels should be considered in behalf of the accused on review, including any objection to the contents of the record which the defense counsel considers appropriate.

An assistant trial counsel of a general court-martial may, under the direction of the trial counsel or when the assistant is qualified to be a trial counsel as required by section 29B.28, perform any duty imposed by law, regulation, or the custom of the service upon the trial counsel of the court. An assistant trial counsel of a special court-martial may perform any duty of the trial counsel.

An assistant defense counsel of a general or special court-martial may, under the direction of the defense counsel or when the assistant is qualified to be the defense counsel as required by section 29B.28, perform any duty imposed by law, regulation, or the custom of the service upon counsel for the accused.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.39; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §22]

29B.40 Sessions.

1. At any time after the service of charges referred for trial to a court-martial composed of a military judge and members, the military judge may, subject to this chapter, call the court into session without the presence of the members for the purpose of any of the following:

a. Hearing and determining motions raising defenses or objections which are capable of determination without trial of the issues raised by a plea of not guilty.

b. Hearing and ruling upon any matter which may be ruled upon by the military judge under this code, whether or not the matter is appropriate for later consideration or decision by the members of the court.

c. If permitted by rules of the adjutant general holding the arraignment and receiving the pleas of the accused.

d. Performing any other procedural function which may be performed by the military judge under this code or under rules adopted pursuant to this code and which does not require the presence of the members of the court.

2. a. These proceedings shall be conducted in the presence of the accused, the defense counsel, and the trial counsel and shall be made a part of the record.

b. When the members of a court-martial deliberate or vote, only the members may be present. All other proceedings, including any other consultation of the members of the court with counsel or the military judge, shall be made a part of the record and shall be in the presence of the accused, the defense counsel, the trial counsel, and in cases in which a military judge has been detailed to the court, the military judge.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.40; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §23]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §29B.36

29B.41 Continuances.

A military judge or court-martial without a military judge may, for reasonable cause, grant a continuance to any party for such time, and as often, as may appear to be just.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.41; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §24]

29B.42 Challenges.

The military judge and members of a general or special court-martial may be challenged by the accused or the trial counsel for cause stated to the court. The military judge or the court in the absence of a military judge shall determine the relevancy and validity of challenges for

cause, and shall not receive a challenge to more than one person at a time. Challenges by the trial counsel shall ordinarily be presented and decided before those by the accused are offered.

Each accused and the trial counsel is entitled to one peremptory challenge, but the military judge shall not be challenged except for cause.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.42; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §25]

29B.43 Oaths.

Before performing their official duties, military judges, members of a general and special courts-martial, trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, defense counsel, assistant defense counsel, reporters and interpreters shall take an oath to perform their duties faithfully. The adjutant general shall adopt rules prescribing the form of the oath, the time and place of the taking of the oath, the manner of recording, and whether the oath must be taken for all cases in which official duties must be performed or for a particular case. The rules may provide that an oath to perform duties faithfully as a military judge, trial counsel, assistant trial counsel, defense counsel, or assistant defense counsel may be taken at any time by any judge advocate or legal officer, or other person certified to be qualified or competent for the duty, and that once taken the oath need not be taken again each time the person is detailed to that duty.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.43; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §26]

29B.44 Statute of limitations.

A person charged with desertion or absence without leave in time of war, or with aiding the enemy or with mutiny may be tried and punished at any time without limitation.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person charged with desertion in time of peace or with the offense punishable under section 29B.112 is not liable to be tried by court-martial if the offense was committed more than three years before the receipt of sworn charges and specifications by an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, a person charged with any offense is not liable to be tried by court-martial or punished under section 29B.14 if the offense was committed more than two years before the receipt of sworn charges and specifications by an officer exercising summary court-martial jurisdiction over the command or before the imposition of punishment under section 29B.14.

Periods in which the accused was absent from territory in which the state has the authority to apprehend the accused, or in the custody of civil authorities, or in the hands of the enemy, shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed in this section.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.44]

Referred to in §29B.2

29B.45 Former jeopardy.

No person may, without the person's consent, be tried a second time in any military court of the state for the same offense.

No proceeding in which an accused has been found guilty by a court-martial upon any charge or specification is a trial in the sense of this section until the finding of guilty has become final after review of the case has been fully completed.

A proceeding which, after the introduction of evidence but before a finding, is dismissed or terminated by the convening authority or on motion of the prosecution for failure of available evidence or witnesses without any fault of the accused is a trial in the sense of this section.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.45]

29B.46 Pleas of the accused.

1. If the accused after arraignment makes an irregular pleading, or after a plea of guilty sets up defenses inconsistent with the plea, or if it appears that the accused has entered the plea of guilty improvidently or through lack of understanding of its meaning and effect, or if

the accused fails or refuses to plead, a plea of not guilty shall be entered in the record, and the court shall proceed as though the accused had pleaded not guilty.

2. With respect to any charge or specification to which a plea of guilty has been made by the accused and accepted by the military judge, or by a court-martial without a military judge, a finding of guilty of the charge or specification may, if permitted by rules of the adjutant general be entered immediately without vote. This finding shall constitute the finding of the court unless the plea of guilty is withdrawn prior to the announcement of the sentence, in which case the proceedings shall continue as though the accused had pleaded not guilty.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.46; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §27]

29B.47 Opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence.

1. The trial counsel, the defense counsel, and the court-martial shall have equal opportunity to obtain witnesses and other evidence in accordance with such regulations as the adjutant general may prescribe.

2. The military judge or the president of a court-martial without a military judge may:

a. Issue a warrant for the arrest of any accused person who having been served with a warrant and a copy of the charges, disobeys a written order by the convening authority to appear before the court;

b. Issue subpoenas duces tecum and other subpoenas;

c. Enforce by attachment the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers; and

d. Sentence for refusal to be sworn or to answer, as provided in actions before civil courts of the state.

3. Process issued in court-martial cases to compel witnesses to appear and testify and to compel the production of other evidence shall run to any part of the United States and shall be executed by civil officers as prescribed by laws of the United States or the place where the witness or evidence is located.

[C35, §467-f37; C39, §467.39; C46, 50, §29.39; C54, 58, 62, §29.76; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.47; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §28]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1087, §3

29B.48 Refusal to appear or testify.

1. Any person not subject to this code is guilty of a simple misdemeanor if the person does all of the following:

a. Has been duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness or to produce books and records before a military court or before any military or civil officer and designated to take a deposition to be read in evidence before such a court.

b. Has been duly paid or tendered the fees and mileage of a witness at the rates allowed to witnesses attending the courts of the state.

c. Willfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness or to testify or to produce any evidence which that person has been legally subpoenaed to produce.

2. Upon certification of the facts in a case under this section by the military judge, president of courts-martial without a military judge, or summary courts-martial officer, the county attorney of the county where the offense occurred shall prosecute the offense as if it were included in the Iowa criminal code.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.48; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §29]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §19

29B.49 Contempts.

1. A military court may punish for contempt any person subject to this code who uses any menacing word, sign, or gesture in its presence, or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder. The punishment shall not exceed confinement for thirty days or a fine of one hundred dollars, or both.

2. A person who is not subject to this code who engages in conduct described in subsection 1 is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. The facts shall be certified to the county attorney of the

county in which the offense occurred who shall prosecute the case as if the offense were included in the Iowa criminal code.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.49; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §30]

29B.50 Depositions.

1. At any time after charges have been signed, as provided in section 29B.31 any party may take oral or written depositions unless the military judge or court-martial without a military judge hearing the case, or if the case is not being heard, an authority competent to convene a court-martial for the trial of those charges forbids it for good cause. If a deposition is to be taken before charges are referred for trial, the authority may designate commissioned officers to represent the prosecution and the defense and may authorize those officers to take the deposition of any witness.

2. The party at whose instance a deposition is to be taken shall give to every other party reasonable written notice of the time and place for taking the deposition.

3. Depositions may be taken before and authenticated by any military or civil officer authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the United States or by the laws of the place where the deposition is taken.

4. A duly authenticated deposition taken upon reasonable notice to the other parties, so far as otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence, may be read in evidence before any court-martial or in any proceeding before a court of inquiry, if any of the following are apparent:

a. That the witness resides or is out of the state of Iowa and the witness' appearance cannot be obtained, unless it appears that the absence of the witness was procured by the party offering the deposition.

b. That the witness by reason of death, age, sickness, bodily infirmity, imprisonment, military necessity, or other reasonable cause, is unable to appear and testify in person at the place of trial or hearing.

c. That the party offering the deposition has been unable to procure the attendance of the witness by subpoena or other process and the present whereabouts of the witness is unknown.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.50; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §31]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

29B.51 Admissibility of records of courts of inquiry.

1. In any case not extending to the dismissal of a commissioned officer, the sworn testimony, contained in the duly authenticated record of proceedings of a court of inquiry, of a person whose oral testimony cannot be obtained, may, if otherwise admissible under the rules of evidence, be read in evidence by any party before a court-martial if the accused was a party before the court of inquiry, and if the same issue was involved or if the accused consents to the introduction of such evidence.

2. Such testimony may be read in evidence only by the defense in cases extending to the dismissal of a commissioned officer.

3. Such testimony may also be read in evidence before a court of inquiry or a military board.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.51]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

29B.52 Voting and rulings.

1. Voting by members of a general or special court-martial on the findings and on the sentence, and by members of a court-martial without a military judge upon questions of challenge shall be by secret written ballot. The junior member of the court shall count the votes. The count shall be checked by the president, who shall immediately announce the result of the ballot to the members of the court.

2. The military judge and, except for questions of challenge, the president of a court-martial without a military judge, shall rule upon all questions of law and all interlocutory questions arising during the proceedings. A ruling made by the military judge upon a question of law or an interlocutory question other than the factual issue of mental

responsibility of the accused, or by the president of a court-martial without a military judge upon a question of law other than a motion for a finding of not guilty is final and constitutes the ruling of the court. However, the military judge may change a ruling at any time during the trial. Unless the ruling is final, if a member objects to the ruling, the court shall be cleared and closed and the question decided by a voice vote as provided in this code beginning with the junior in rank.

3. Before a vote is taken on the findings, the military judge or the president of a court-martial without a military judge shall, in the presence of the accused and counsel, instruct the members of the court as to the elements of the offense and charge them as follows:

a. That the accused must be presumed to be innocent until guilt is established by legal and competent evidence beyond reasonable doubt.

b. That in the case being considered, if there is a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, the doubt must be resolved in favor of the accused and the accused must be acquitted.

c. That, if there is a reasonable doubt as to the degree of guilt, the finding must be in a lower degree as to which there is no reasonable doubt.

d. That the burden of proof for establishing the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt is upon the state.

4. Subsection 3 does not apply to a court-martial composed of a military judge only. The military judge of a court-martial composed only of a military judge shall determine all questions of law and fact arising during the proceedings, and, if the accused is convicted, adjudge an appropriate sentence. The military judge shall make a general finding and shall find the facts specifically on request. If an opinion or memorandum of decision is filed, it is sufficient if the findings of fact appear in the opinion or memorandum of decision.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.52; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §32]

29B.53 Number of votes required.

1. A person shall not be convicted of an offense, except as provided in this code by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at the time the vote is taken.

2. All sentences shall be determined by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at the time that the vote is taken.

3. All other questions to be decided by the members of a general or special court-martial shall be determined by a majority vote. A tie vote on a challenge disqualifies the member challenged. A tie vote on a motion for a finding of not guilty or on a motion relating to the question of the accused's sanity is a determination against the accused. A tie vote on any other question is a determination in favor of the accused but a determination to reconsider a finding of guilty or to reconsider a sentence for the purpose of possible reduction may be made by any lesser vote if the determination to reconsider is not opposed by two-thirds of the members present.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.53; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §33]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

29B.54 Court to announce action.

A court-martial shall announce its findings and sentence to the parties as soon as determined.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.54]

29B.55 Record of trial.

1. Each general court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in each case brought before it, and the record shall be authenticated by the signature of the military judge. If the record cannot be authenticated by the military judge by reason of death, disability, or absence of the military judge, it shall be authenticated by the signature of the trial counsel or by the signature of a member if the trial counsel is unable to authenticate it by reason of death, disability, or absence. In a court-martial consisting of only a military judge the record shall be authenticated by the court reporter under the same conditions which would

impose such a duty on a member under this subsection. If the proceedings have resulted in an acquittal of all charges and specifications or, if not affecting a general officer, in a sentence not including discharge, dismissal, or confinement and not in excess of that which may otherwise be adjudged by a special court-martial, the record shall contain matters prescribed by rules of the adjutant general.

2. Each special and summary court-martial shall keep a separate record of the proceedings in each case, and the record shall contain the matter and shall be authenticated in the manner required by rules of the adjutant general.

3. A copy of the record of the proceedings of each general and special court-martial shall be given to the accused as soon as the record is authenticated. If a verbatim record of trial by general court-martial is not required, but is made, the accused may buy the record as prescribed in rules of the adjutant general.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.55; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §34]
2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

SENTENCES

29B.56 Cruel and unusual punishments prohibited.

Punishment by cruel or unusual punishment may not be adjudged by any court-martial or inflicted upon any person subject to this code.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.56]

29B.57 Maximum fines.

The punishment which a court-martial may direct for an offense may not exceed limits prescribed by this code.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.57]

29B.58 Effective date of sentences.

1. When a sentence of a court-martial as lawfully adjudged and approved includes a forfeiture of pay or allowances in addition to confinement not suspended or deferred, the forfeiture shall apply only to pay or allowances becoming due on or after the date the sentence is approved by the convening authority. A forfeiture shall not extend to any pay or allowances accrued before that date.

2. A period of confinement included in a sentence of a court-martial begins to run from the date the sentence is adjudged by the court-martial but periods during which the sentence to confinement is suspended or deferred shall be excluded in computing the service of the term of confinement, provided that credit be given for confinement served prior to trial. Rules prescribed by the adjutant general may provide that sentences of confinement shall not be executed until approved by designated officers.

3. All other sentences of courts-martial are effective on the date ordered executed.

4. On application by an accused who is under sentence to confinement that has not been ordered executed, the convening authority, or if the accused is no longer under the jurisdiction of the convening authority, the person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction, may in the person's discretion defer service of the sentence to confinement. The deferral terminates when the sentence is ordered executed. The deferral may be rescinded at any time by the officer who granted it, or, if the accused is no longer under jurisdiction of that officer, by the person exercising general court-martial jurisdiction.

5. Unless otherwise provided in rules of the adjutant general, a court-martial sentence of an enlisted member in pay grade above E-1, that includes a discharge under other than honorable conditions or confinement and that is approved by the convening authority reduces the member to pay-grade E-1, effective on the date of the approval.

6. If the sentence of a member who is reduced in pay grade under subsection 5 is set aside or disapproved, or, as finally approved, does not include a punishment named in subsection 5, the rights and privileges of which the member was deprived because of the reduction shall

be restored and the member is entitled to the pay and allowances lost during the period the reduction was in effect.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.58; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §35]
Referred to in §29B.12

29B.59 Execution of confinement.

A sentence of confinement adjudged by a military court, whether or not the sentence includes discharge or dismissal, and whether or not the discharge or dismissal has been executed, may be carried into execution by confinement in any place of confinement under the control of any of the forces of the state military forces or in any jail, penitentiary, or prison designated for that purpose. Persons so confined in a jail, penitentiary, or prison are subject to the same discipline and treatment as persons confined or committed to the jail, penitentiary or prison by the courts of the state or of any political subdivision thereof.

The omission of the words “hard labor” from any sentence or punishment of a court-martial adjudging confinement does not deprive the authority executing that sentence or punishment of the power to require hard labor as a part of the punishment.

The keepers, officer, and wardens of city or county jails and of other jails, penitentiaries, or prisons shall receive persons ordered into confinement before trial and persons committed to such confinement by a military court and shall confine them according to law. No such keeper, officer or warden may require payment of any fee or charge for so receiving or confining a person.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.59]

REVIEW BY COURT-MARTIAL

29B.60 Execution of sentence — suspension of sentence.

Except as provided in sections 29B.20 and 29B.65, a court-martial sentence, unless suspended or deferred, may be ordered executed by the convening authority when approved by the convening authority. The convening authority shall approve the sentence or the part, amount, or commuted form of the sentence as the convening authority sees fit, and may suspend or defer the execution of the sentence.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.60; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §36]

29B.61 Initial action of record.

After a trial by court-martial the record shall be forwarded to the convening authority, as reviewing authority, and action may be taken by the person who convened the court, a commissioned officer commanding for the time being, a successor in command, or by the adjutant general.

In acting on the findings and sentence of a court-martial, the convening authority may approve only such findings of guilty, and the sentence or part or amount of the sentence as the convening authority finds correct in law and fact and as in the convening authority's discretion should be approved. Unless the convening authority indicates otherwise, approval of the sentence includes approval of the findings.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.61; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §37]

29B.62 General court-martial records.

The convening authority shall refer the record of each general court-martial to the appropriate staff judge advocate of the state force concerned, who shall submit a written opinion thereon to the convening authority. If the final action of the court has resulted in an acquittal of all charges and specifications, the opinion shall be limited to questions of jurisdiction.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.62]
2002 Acts, ch 1117, §47, 52

29B.63 Reconsideration and revision.

1. If a specification before a court-martial has been dismissed on motion and the ruling does not amount to a finding of not guilty, the convening authority may return the record to the court for reconsideration of the ruling and any further appropriate action.

2. Where there is an apparent error or omission in the record or where the record shows improper or inconsistent action by a court-martial with respect to a finding or sentence which can be rectified without material prejudice to the substantial rights of the accused, the convening authority may return the record to the court for appropriate action. In no case, however, may the record be returned:

a. For reconsideration of a finding of not guilty, or a ruling which amounts to a finding of not guilty;

b. For reconsideration of a finding of not guilty of any charge, unless the record shows a finding of guilty under a specification laid under that charge, which sufficiently alleges a violation of some section of this code; or

c. For increasing the severity of the sentence unless the sentence prescribed for the offense is mandatory.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.63]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

29B.64 Rehearings.

If the convening authority disapproves the findings and sentence of a court-martial the convening authority may, except where there is lack of sufficient evidence in the record to support the findings, order a rehearing. In such case the convening authority shall state the reasons for disapproval. If the convening authority disapproves the findings and sentence and does not order a rehearing, the convening authority shall dismiss the charges.

Each rehearing shall take place before a court-martial composed of members not members of the court-martial which first heard the case. Upon a rehearing the accused may not be tried for any offense of which the accused was found not guilty by the first court-martial, and no sentence in excess of or more severe than the original sentence may be imposed, unless the sentence is based upon a finding of guilty of an offense not considered upon the merits in the original proceedings, or unless the sentence prescribed for the offense is mandatory.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.64]

29B.65 Review of records — disposition.

1. If the convening authority is the governor or adjutant general, the convening authority's action on the review of any record of trial is final.

2. In all other cases not covered by subsection 1, if the sentence of a special court-martial as approved by the convening authority includes a bad-conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, dismissal, or confinement, whether or not suspended, the entire record shall be sent to the appropriate staff judge advocate of the state force concerned to be reviewed in the same manner as a record of trial by general court-martial.

3. All other special and summary court-martial records shall be sent to the appropriate staff judge advocate of the state force concerned and shall be acted upon, transmitted, and disposed of as prescribed by rules of the adjutant general.

4. a. The staff judge advocate of the state force concerned shall review the record of trial in each case sent for review as provided under this section. If the final action of the court-martial has resulted in an acquittal of all charges and specifications, the opinion of the staff judge advocate is limited to questions of jurisdiction.

b. The staff judge advocate shall take final action in any case reviewable by the staff judge advocate.

5. In a case reviewable by the appropriate staff judge advocate under this section, the staff judge advocate may act only with respect to the findings and sentence as approved by the convening authority. The staff judge advocate may affirm only such findings of guilty, and the sentence or such part or amount of the sentence, as the staff judge advocate finds correct in law and fact and determines, on the basis of the entire record, should be approved. In consideration of the record, the staff judge advocate may weigh the evidence, judge the

credibility of witnesses, and determine controverted questions of fact, recognizing that the trial court saw and heard the witnesses. If the staff judge advocate sets aside the findings and sentence, the staff judge advocate may, except where the setting aside is based on lack of sufficient evidence in the record to support the findings, order a rehearing. If the staff judge advocate sets aside the findings and sentence and does not order a rehearing, the staff judge advocate shall order that the charges be dismissed.

6. In a case reviewable by the staff judge advocate under this section, the staff judge advocate shall instruct the convening authority to act in accordance with the decision on the review. If the staff judge advocate has ordered a rehearing but the convening authority finds a rehearing impracticable, the staff judge advocate may dismiss the charges.

7. The staff judge advocate may order one or more boards of review each composed of not less than three commissioned officers of the state military forces, each of whom must be a member of the bar of the highest court of the state. Each board of review shall review the record of any trial by court-martial including a sentence to a dishonorable discharge, dismissal or confinement, referred to it by the staff judge advocate. Boards of review have the same authority on review as the staff judge advocate has under this section.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.65; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §38]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §48, 52; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §29B.60

29B.66 Error of law — lesser included offenses.

A finding or sentence of a court-martial may not be held incorrect on the ground of an error of law unless the error materially prejudices the substantial rights of the accused.

Any reviewing authority with the power to approve or affirm a finding of guilty may approve or affirm so much of the finding as includes a lesser included offense.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.66]

29B.67 Review counsel.

Upon the final review of a sentence of a general court-martial or of a sentence to a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, or confinement, the accused has the right to be represented by counsel before the reviewing authority and before the appropriate staff judge advocate.

Upon the request of an accused entitled to be so represented, the appropriate staff judge advocate shall appoint a lawyer who is a member of the state military forces and who has the qualifications prescribed in section 29B.28, if available, to represent the accused before the reviewing authority and before the appropriate staff judge advocate, in the review of cases specified in this section.

If provided by the accused, an accused entitled to be so represented may be represented by civilian counsel before the reviewing authority and before the appropriate staff judge advocate.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.67; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §39]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §49, 52

29B.68 Vacation of suspension.

Before the vacation of the suspension of a special court-martial sentence which as approved includes a discharge under other than honorable conditions, a dismissal, or a confinement, or of any general court-martial sentence, the officer having special court-martial jurisdiction over the probationer shall hold a hearing on the alleged violation of probation. The probationer shall be represented at the hearing by counsel if the probationer so desires.

The record of the hearing and the recommendation of the officer having special court-martial jurisdiction shall be sent for action to the adjutant general in cases involving a general court-martial sentence and to the commanding officer of the force of state military forces of which the probationer is a member in all other cases covered by this section. If the adjutant general or commanding officer vacates the suspension, any unexecuted part of the sentence except a dismissal shall be executed.

The suspension of any other sentence may be vacated by any authority competent to

convene, for the command in which the accused is serving or assigned, a court of the kind that imposed the sentence.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.68; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §40]

29B.69 Petition for a new trial.

At any time within two years after approval by the convening authority of a court-martial sentence which extends to dismissal, dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge, the accused may petition the governor for a new trial on ground of newly discovered evidence or fraud on the court-martial.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.69; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §41]

Referred to in §29B.72

29B.70 Remission or suspension.

A convening authority may remit or suspend any part or amount of the unexecuted part of any sentence, including all uncollected forfeitures.

The governor may, for good cause, substitute an administrative form of discharge for a discharge or dismissal executed in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.70]

29B.71 Restoration.

Under such regulations as the adjutant general may prescribe, all rights, privileges, and property affected by an executed part of a court-martial sentence which has been set aside or disapproved, except an executed dismissal or discharge, shall be restored unless a new trial or rehearing is ordered and such executed part is included in a sentence imposed upon a new trial or rehearing.

If a previously executed sentence of dishonorable or bad-conduct discharge is not imposed on a new trial, the adjutant general shall substitute therefor a form of discharge authorized for administrative issuance unless the accused is to serve out the remainder of the accused's enlistment.

If a previously executed sentence of dismissal is not imposed on a new trial, the adjutant general shall substitute therefor a form of discharge authorized for administrative issue, and the commissioned officer dismissed by that sentence may be reappointed by the governor alone to such commissioned grade and with such rank as in the opinion of the governor that former officer would have attained had the former officer not been dismissed. The reappointment of such a former officer may be made if a position vacancy is available under applicable tables of organization. All times between the dismissal and reappointment shall be considered as service for all purposes.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.71]

29B.72 Finality of proceedings — findings and sentences.

The proceedings, findings, and sentences of court-martial as reviewed and approved, as required by this code, and all dismissals and discharges carried into execution under sentences by courts-martial following review and approval, as required by this code, are final and conclusive. Orders publishing the proceedings are binding upon all departments, courts, agencies, and officers of the state, subject only to action upon a petition for a new trial as provided in section 29B.69.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.72]

PUNITIVE ARTICLES

29B.73 Persons to be tried or punished.

A person shall not be tried or punished for any offense provided for in this code unless it was committed while the person was in a duty status or during a time when the person was under lawful orders to be in a duty status.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.73; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §42]

29B.74 Principals.

Any person subject to this code is a principal if the person does any of the following:

1. Commits an offense punishable by this code, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, or procures its commission.
2. Causes an act to be done which if directly performed by the person would be punishable by this code.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.74]
2006 Acts, ch 1010, §20

29B.75 Accessory after the fact.

Any person subject to this code who, knowing that an offense punishable by this code has been committed, receives, comforts, or assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent the offender's apprehension, trial or punishment shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.75]

29B.76 Conviction of lesser included offenses.

An accused may be found guilty of an offense necessarily included in the offense charged or of an attempt to commit either the offense charged or an offense necessarily included therein.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.76]

29B.77 Attempts.

An act, done with specific intent to commit an offense under this code, amounting to more than mere preparation and tending, even though failing, to effect its commission, is an attempt to commit that offense.

Any person subject to this code who attempts to commit any offense punishable by this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct, unless otherwise specifically prescribed.

Any person subject to this code may be convicted of an attempt to commit an offense although it appears on the trial that the offense was consummated.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.77]

29B.78 Conspiracy.

Any person subject to this code who conspires with any other person to commit an offense under this code shall, if one or more of the conspirators does an act to effect the object of the conspiracy, be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.78]

29B.79 Solicitation.

Any person subject to this code who solicits or advises another or others to desert in violation of section 29B.82 or mutiny in violation of section 29B.91 shall, if the offense solicited or advised is attempted or committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the commission of the offense, but, if the offense solicited or advised is not committed or attempted, the person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Any person subject to this code who solicits or advises another or others to commit an act of misbehavior before the enemy in violation of section 29B.96 or sedition in violation of section 29B.91 shall, if the offense solicited or advised is committed, be punished with the punishment provided for the commission of the offense, but, if the offense solicited or advised is not committed, the person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.79]

29B.80 Fraudulent enlistment — appointment or separation.

Any person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

1. Procures the person's own enlistment or appointment in the state military forces by knowingly false representation or deliberate concealment as to the person's qualifications for that enlistment or appointment and receives pay or allowances thereunder.

2. Procures the person's own separation from the state military forces by knowingly false representation or deliberate concealment as to the person's eligibility for that separation.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(1); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.80]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §21

29B.81 Unlawful enlistment — appointment or separation.

Any person subject to this code who effects an enlistment or appointment in or a separation from the state military forces of any person who is known to the person subject to this code to be ineligible for that enlistment, appointment, or separation because it is prohibited by law, regulation, or order shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.81]

29B.82 Desertion.

1. Any member of the state military forces who does any of the following is guilty of desertion:

a. Without authority goes or remains absent from the member's unit, organization, or place of duty with intent to remain away therefrom permanently.

b. Quits the member's unit, organization or place of duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or to shirk important services.

c. Without being regularly separated from one of the state military forces enlists or accepts an appointment in the same or another one of the state military forces, or in one of the armed forces of the United States, without duly disclosing the fact that the member has not been regularly separated.

2. Any commissioned officer of the state military forces who, after tender of the officer's resignation and before notice of its acceptance, quits a post or proper duties without leave and with intent to remain away therefrom permanently is guilty of desertion.

3. Any person found guilty of desertion or attempt to desert shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.82]

2005 Acts, ch 3, §17

Referred to in §29B.79

29B.83 Absence without leave.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person without authority does any of the following:

1. Fails to go to the person's appointed place of duty at the time prescribed.

2. Goes from that place.

3. Leaves or remains absent from the unit, organization, or place of duty at which the person is required to be at the time prescribed.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(3); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.83]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §22

29B.84 Missing movement.

Any person subject to this code who through neglect or design misses the movement of a ship, aircraft, or unit with which the person is required in the course of duty to move shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.84]

29B.85 Contempt toward officials.

Any person subject to this code who uses contemptuous words against the president, the governor, or the governor of any other state, territory, commonwealth, or possession in which that person may be serving, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(4); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.85]

29B.86 Disrespect toward superior commissioned officer.

Any person subject to this code who behaves with disrespect toward the person's superior commissioned officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(5); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.86]

29B.87 Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

1. Strikes the person's superior commissioned officer or draws or lifts up any weapon or offers any violence against the superior commissioned officer while the superior commissioned officer is in the execution of the officer's office.

2. Willfully disobeys a lawful command of the person's superior commissioned officer.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(6); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.87]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §23

29B.88 Insubordinate conduct toward warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer.

Any warrant officer or enlisted member shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

1. Strikes or assaults a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer, while that officer is in the execution of the officer's office.

2. Willfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer.

3. Treats with contempt or is disrespectful in language or deportment toward a warrant officer, noncommissioned officer, or petty officer, while that officer is in the execution of the officer's office.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(7); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.88]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §24

29B.89 Failure to obey order or regulation.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

1. Violates or fails to obey any lawful general order or regulation.

2. Having knowledge of any other lawful order issued by a member of the state military forces which it is the person's duty to obey, fails to obey the order.

3. Is derelict in the performance of the person's duties.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.89]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §25

29B.90 Cruelty and maltreatment.

Any person subject to this code who is guilty of cruelty toward, or oppression or maltreatment of, any person subject to orders of the person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.90]

29B.91 Mutiny or sedition.

1. Any person subject to this code who:

a. With intent to usurp or override lawful military authority refuses, in concert with any other person, to obey orders or otherwise do the person's duty or creates any violence or disturbance against that authority is guilty of mutiny;

b. With intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of lawful civil authority, creates, in concert with any other person, revolt, violence, or other disturbance against that authority is guilty of sedition;

c. Fails to do the person's utmost to prevent and suppress a mutiny or sedition being committed in the person's presence, or fails to take all reasonable means to inform the person's superior commissioned officer or commanding officer of a mutiny or sedition which the person knows or has reason to believe is taking place, is guilty of a failure to suppress or report a mutiny or sedition.

2. A person who is found guilty of attempted mutiny, mutiny, sedition, or failure to suppress or report a mutiny or sedition shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(8); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.91]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §29B.79

29B.92 Resistance, breach of arrest and escape.

Any person subject to this code who resists apprehension or breaks arrest or who escapes from physical restraint lawfully imposed shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.92]

29B.93 Releasing prisoner without proper authority.

Any person subject to this code who, without proper authority, releases any prisoner committed to the person's charge, or who through neglect or design suffers any such prisoner to escape, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct, whether or not the prisoner was committed in strict compliance with law.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(9); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.93]

29B.94 Unlawful detention of another.

Any person subject to this code who, except as provided by law or regulation, apprehends, arrests, or confines any person shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.94]

29B.95 Noncompliance with procedural rules.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

1. Is responsible for unnecessary delay in the disposition of any case of a person accused of an offense under this code.

2. Knowingly and intentionally fails to enforce or comply with any provisions of this code regulating the proceedings before, during, or after trial of an accused.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.95]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §26

29B.96 Misbehavior before the enemy.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person, before or in the presence of the enemy, does any of the following:

1. Runs away.

2. Shamefully abandons, surrenders, or delivers up any command, unit, place, or military property which it is the person's duty to defend.

3. Through disobedience, neglect, or intentional misconduct endangers the safety of any such command, unit, place, or military property.

4. Casts away the person's arms or ammunition.

5. Is guilty of cowardly conduct.

6. Quits the person's place of duty to plunder or pillage.

7. Causes false alarms in any command, unit, or place under control of the armed forces of the United States or the state military forces.

8. Willfully fails to do the person's utmost to encounter, engage, capture, or destroy any enemy troops, combatants, vessels, aircraft, or any other thing, which it is the person's duty so to encounter, engage, capture or destroy.

9. Does not afford all practicable relief and assistance to any troops, combatants, vessels, or aircraft of the armed forces belonging to the United States or their allies, to the state, or to any other state, when engaged in battle.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.96]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §27

Referred to in §29B.79

29B.97 Subordinate compelling surrender.

A person subject to this code who compels or attempts to compel the commander of any place, vessel, aircraft, or other military property or any body of the state military forces, or of any other state, to surrender the place, property, or forces to an enemy or to abandon the place, property, or forces, or who strikes the colors or flag to an enemy without proper authority, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.97; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §43]

29B.98 Improper use of countersign.

Any person subject to this code who in time of war discloses the parole or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it, or who gives to another who is entitled to receive and use the parole or countersign a different parole or countersign from that which, to the person's knowledge, the person was authorized and required to give, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.98]

29B.99 Forcing a safeguard.

Any person subject to this code who forces a safeguard shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.99]

29B.100 Captured or abandoned property.

1. All persons subject to this code shall secure all public property taken from the enemy for the service of the United States, and shall give notice and turn over to the proper authority without delay all captured or abandoned property in their possession, custody, or control.

2. Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

a. Fails to carry out the duties prescribed herein.

b. Buys, sells, trades, or in any way deals in or disposes of captured or abandoned property, whereby the person receives or expects any profit, benefit, or advantage to the person or another directly or indirectly connected with the person.

c. Engages in looting or pillaging.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.100]

2006 Acts, ch 1030, §9

29B.101 Aiding the enemy.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person does any of the following:

1. Aids, or attempts to aid, the enemy with arms, ammunition, supplies, money, or other things.

2. Without proper authority, knowingly harbors or protects or gives intelligence to, or communicates or corresponds with or holds any intercourse with the enemy, either directly or indirectly.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.101]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §28

29B.102 Misconduct of a prisoner.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person, while in the hands of the enemy in time of war, does any of the following:

1. For the purpose of securing favorable treatment by the captors acts without proper authority in a manner contrary to law, custom, or regulation, to the detriment of others of whatever nationality held by the enemy as civilian or military prisoners.

2. While in a position of authority over such persons maltreats them without justifiable cause.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.102]
2006 Acts, ch 1010, §29

29B.103 False official statements — forgery.

1. A person subject to this code who, with intent to deceive, signs any false record, return, regulation, order, or other official document, knowing it to be false, or makes any other false official statement knowing it to be false, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

2. A person subject to this code who with intent to defraud does either or both of the following is guilty of forgery and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct:

a. Falsely makes or alters a signature to, or a part of, a writing which would if genuine apparently impose a legal liability on another or change the person's legal right or prejudice the person's liability.

b. Utters, offers, issues, or transfers written material the person knows is falsely made or altered.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(2); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.103; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §44]

29B.104 Property crimes.

1. A person subject to this code who, while in a duty status, willfully or recklessly wastes, spoils, or otherwise willfully and wrongfully destroys or damages property other than military property of the United States or of the state shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

2. A person subject to this code who without proper authority sells or otherwise disposes of or who willfully or through neglect damages, destroys, or loses or who causes willfully or through neglect the damage, destruction, sale, or wrongful disposition of military property of the United States or the state shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.104; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §45]

29B.105 Improper hazarding of vessel.

Any person subject to this code who willfully and wrongfully hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel of the armed forces of the United States or of the state military forces shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

Any person subject to this code who negligently hazards or suffers to be hazarded any vessel of the armed forces of the United States or of the state military forces shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.105]

29B.106 Drunken or reckless driving.

Any person subject to this code who operates any vehicle while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, a narcotic, hypnotic or other drug, or any combination of such substances, or in a reckless or wanton manner, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.106]

For operating while intoxicated provisions, see chapter 321J

29B.107 Drunk on duty — sleeping on post — leaving post before relief.

Any person subject to this code who is found drunk on duty or sleeping upon the person's post, or who leaves the person's post before the person is regularly relieved, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(10); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.107]

29B.107A Wrongful use or possession of controlled substances.

1. Any person subject to this code who wrongfully uses, possesses, manufactures, distributes, or introduces into an installation, vessel, vehicle, or aircraft used by or under the control of the armed forces of the United States or of the state military forces, a controlled substance shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

2. For purposes of this section, “*controlled substance*” includes but is not limited to any of the following:

a. Opium, heroin, cocaine, amphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, methamphetamine, phencyclidine, barbituric acid, and marijuana and any compound or derivative of any such substance.

b. Any substance listed on a schedule of controlled substances prescribed by the president of the United States for the purposes of the uniform code of military justice, 10 U.S.C. ch. 47.

c. Any substance listed in schedules I through V of section 202 of the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 812.

2010 Acts, ch 1087, §4

29B.108 Dueling.

Any person subject to this code who fights or promotes, or is concerned in or connives at fighting a duel, or who, having knowledge of a challenge sent or about to be sent, fails to report the fact promptly to the proper authority, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.108]

29B.109 Malingering.

Any person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct if the person for the purpose of avoiding work, duty, or service in the state military forces does any of the following:

1. Feigns illness, physical disablement, mental lapse, or derangement.

2. Intentionally inflicts self-injury.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.109]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §30

29B.110 Riot or breach of peace.

Any person subject to this code who causes or participates in any riot or breach of the peace shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.110]

29B.111 Provoking speeches or gestures.

Any person subject to this code who uses provoking or reproachful words or gestures toward any other person subject to this code shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.111]

29B.112 Perjury.

Any person subject to this code who in a judicial proceeding or in a court of justice conducted under this code willfully and corruptly gives, upon a lawful oath or in any form allowed by law to be substituted for an oath, any false testimony material to the issue or matter of inquiry is guilty of perjury and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.112]

Referred to in §29B.44

29B.113 Frauds against the government.

Any person subject to this code shall, upon conviction of any of the following, be punished as a court-martial may direct:

1. The person, knowing it to be false or fraudulent, does any of the following:

a. Makes any claim against the United States, the state, or any officer thereof.

b. Presents to any person in the civil or military service thereof, for approval or payment any claim against the United States, the state, or any officer thereof.

2. The person, for the purpose of obtaining the approval, allowance, or payment of any claim against the United States, the state, or any officer thereof, does any of the following:

a. Makes or uses any writing or other paper knowing it to contain any false or fraudulent statements.

b. Makes any oath to any fact or to any writing or other paper knowing the oath to be false.

c. Forges or counterfeits any signature upon any writing or other paper, or uses any such signature knowing it to be forged or counterfeited.

3. The person, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money, or other property of the United States or the state, furnished or intended for the armed forces of the United States or the state military forces, knowingly delivers to any person having authority to receive it, any amount thereof less than that for which the person receives a certificate or receipt.

4. The person, being authorized to make or deliver any paper certifying the receipt of any property of the United States or the state, furnished or intended for the armed forces of the United States or the state military forces, makes or delivers to any person such writing without having full knowledge of the truth of the statements therein contained and with intent to defraud the United States or the state.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(13); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.113]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §31

29B.114 Larceny and wrongful appropriation.

1. Any person subject to this code who wrongfully takes, obtains, or withholds, by any means, from the possession of the owner or of any other person any money, personal property, or article of value of any kind:

a. With intent permanently to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to the person's own use or the use of any person other than the owner, steals that property and is guilty of larceny; or

b. With intent temporarily to deprive or defraud another person of the use and benefit of property or to appropriate it to the person's own use or the use of any person other than the owner, is guilty of wrongful appropriation.

2. Any person found guilty of larceny or wrongful appropriation shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.114]

2006 Acts, ch 1010, §32

29B.115 Conduct unbecoming an officer.

A commissioned officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer shall be punished as a court-martial directs.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(11); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.115]

85 Acts, ch 67, §7

29B.116 General article.

Though not specifically mentioned in this code, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the state military forces, of which persons subject to this code may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of by a general, special, or summary court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and shall be punished at the discretion of that court. However, cognizance shall not be taken of, and jurisdiction shall not be extended

to, the crimes of murder, manslaughter, sexual abuse, robbery, maiming, arson, extortion, assault, burglary, or housebreaking, jurisdiction of which is reserved to civil courts.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f63; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f59; C39, §467.61; C46, 50, §29.61; C54, 58, 62, §29.63(12); C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.116; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §46] 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §45; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §50, 52

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

29B.117 Courts of inquiry.

1. *a.* Courts of inquiry to investigate any matter may be convened by the adjutant general, the governor, or by any other person designated by the adjutant general or authorized to convene a general court-martial for that purpose, whether or not the persons involved have requested the inquiry.

b. A court of inquiry consists of three or more commissioned officers. For each court of inquiry the convening authority shall also appoint counsel for the court.

2. Any person subject to this code whose conduct is subject to inquiry shall be designated as a party. Any person subject to this code who has a direct interest in the subject of inquiry has the right to be designated as a party upon request to the court. Any person designated as a party shall be given due notice and has the right to be present, to be represented by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to introduce evidence.

3. *a.* Members of a court of inquiry may be challenged by a party, but only for cause stated to the court.

b. The members, counsel, the reporter, and interpreters of courts of inquiry shall take an oath or affirmation to faithfully perform their duties.

c. Witnesses may be summoned to appear and testify and be examined before courts of inquiry, as provided for courts-martial.

d. Courts of inquiry shall make findings of fact but may not express opinions or make recommendations unless required to do so by the convening authority.

e. Each court of inquiry shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be authenticated by the signatures of the president and counsel for the court and forwarded to the convening authority. If the record cannot be authenticated by the president, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the president. If the record cannot be authenticated by the counsel for the court, it shall be signed by a member in lieu of the counsel.

[C97, §2196 – 2198; SS15, §2215-f36; C24, 27, 31, §464; C35, §467-f32; C39, §467.34; C46, 50, §29.34; C54, 58, 62, §29.70; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.117; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §47] 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §142

29B.118 Complaints or wrongs.

Any member of the state military forces who feels wronged by the member's commanding officer, and who, upon due application to that commanding officer, is refused redress, may complain to any superior commissioned officer, who shall forward the complaint to the governor or adjutant general.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.118]

29B.119 Redress of injuries to property.

Whenever complaint is made to any commanding officer that willful damage has been done to the property of any person or that the person's property has been wrongfully taken by members of the state military forces, the person may, subject to such regulations as the adjutant general may prescribe, convene a board to investigate the complaint. The board shall consist of from one to three commissioned officers and, for the purpose of that investigation, it has power to summon witnesses and examine them upon oath or affirmation, to receive depositions or other documentary evidence, and to assess the damages sustained against the responsible parties. The assessment of damages made by the board is subject to the approval of the commanding officer, and in the amount approved shall be charged against the pay of

the offenders. The order of the commanding officer directing charges herein authorized is conclusive, except as provided herein, on any disbursement officer for the payment by the officer to the injured parties of the damages so assessed and approved.

Any person subject to this code who is accused of causing willful damage to property has the right to be represented by counsel, to summon witnesses in the person's behalf, and to cross-examine those appearing against the person. The person has the right of appeal to the next higher commander.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.119]

29B.120 Process of military courts.

Military courts may issue any process or mandate necessary to carry into effect their powers. Such a court may issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum and enforce by attachment attendance of witnesses and production of books and records, when it is sitting within the state and the witnesses, books and records sought are also so located.

Process and mandates may be issued by summary courts-martial, provost courts, a military judge, or the president of other military courts and may be directed to and executed by the marshals of the military court or any peace officer. Process and mandates shall be in a form prescribed by rules issued under this code.

All officers to whom process or mandates may be so directed shall execute them and make return of their acts thereunder according to the requirements of those documents. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this code, no such officer may demand or require payment of any fee or charge for receiving, executing, or returning such a process or mandate or for any service in connection therewith.

[C35, §467-f34; C39, §467.36; C46, 50, §29.36; C54, 58, 62, §29.77; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §29B.120; 82 Acts, ch 1042, §48]

29B.121 through 29B.124 Reserved.

29B.125 Immunity for action of military courts.

An accused shall not bring an action or proceeding against the convening authority or a member of a military court or board convened under this code or a person acting under its authority or reviewing its proceedings because of the approval, imposition, or execution of any sentence or the imposition or collection of a fine or penalty, or the execution of any process or mandate of a military court or board convened under this code.

[82 Acts, ch 1042, §50]

29B.126 Payment and disposition of fines.

Fines imposed by a military court may be paid to the court or to an officer executing its process. The amount of the fine may be noted upon any state payroll or pay account and fines may be deducted from any pay or allowance due or thereafter to become due to the offender, until the fine is collected. Any sum so deducted shall be turned into the military court that imposed the fine. An officer collecting a fine or penalty imposed by a military court upon an officer or enlisted person shall pay the fine within thirty days to the judge advocate, who shall transmit the fine to the adjutant general. The adjutant general shall monthly, deposit all fines and penalties so received with the state treasurer, to be credited to the general fund of the state. Forfeited bonds shall be processed in the same manner.

[82 Acts, ch 1042, §51]

29B.127 Presumption of jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the military courts and boards established by this code shall be presumed and the burden of proof rests on any person seeking to deny those courts or boards jurisdiction in any action or proceeding.

[82 Acts, ch 1042, §52]

29B.128 Delegation of authority by the governor.

The governor may delegate any authority vested in the governor under this code, and may provide for the subdelegation of any such authority, except the power given to the governor by sections 29B.19 and 29B.23.

[82 Acts, ch 1042, §53]

29B.129 Authority to administer oaths.

The following members of the state military forces may administer oaths for the purposes of military administration including military justice, and affidavits may be taken for those purposes before persons having the general powers of a notary public as provided in chapter 9B:

1. All summary courts-martial.
2. Adjutants, assistant adjutants, acting adjutants, and personnel adjutants.
3. Commanding officers.
4. Staff judge advocates and legal officers, and acting or assistant staff judge advocates and legal officers.
5. The president, military judge, trial counsel, and assistant trial counsel for general and special courts-martial.
6. The president and the counsel for the court of any court of inquiry.
7. Officers designated to take a deposition.
8. Persons detailed to conduct an investigation.
9. Other persons designated by state law or by rules of the governor.

[82 Acts, ch 1042, §54]

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §51, 52; 2012 Acts, ch 1050, §33, 60

29B.130 Uniformity of interpretation.

This code shall be construed as to effectuate the general purpose of uniformity, so far as practical, with the uniform code of military justice, 10 U.S.C. ch. 47.

2010 Acts, ch 1087, §5

SUBTITLE 12

EMERGENCY CONTROL

CHAPTER 29C

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

Referred to in §30.9, 163.3A, 331.424, 331.427, 384.12, 455B.381, 455B.385, 456A.37

Continuation of rules, regulations, forms, orders, or directives by former division of homeland security and emergency management of the department of public defense until amended, repealed, or supplemented by the department; employees of former division to be considered employees of department; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §60

29C.1	Statement of policy.	29C.12	Use of existing facilities.
29C.2	Definitions.	29C.12A	Participation in funding disaster recovery facility.
29C.3	Proclamation of state of public disorder by governor.	29C.13	Funds by grants or gifts.
29C.4	Judicial protections.	29C.14	Director of the department of administrative services to issue warrants.
29C.5	Department of homeland security and emergency management.	29C.15	Tax-exempt purchases.
29C.6	Proclamation of disaster emergency by governor.	29C.16	Political activity prohibited.
29C.7	Powers and duties of adjutant general. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 29, §59.	29C.17	Local emergency management fund.
29C.8	Powers and duties of director.	29C.18	Enforcement duties.
29C.8A	Emergency response fund created.	29C.19	Rules and order exempted.
29C.9	Local emergency management commissions.	29C.20	Contingent fund — disaster aid.
29C.10	Emergency management coordinator.	29C.20A	Disaster aid individual assistance grant fund.
29C.11	Local mutual aid arrangements.	29C.20B	Disaster case management.
		29C.21	Emergency management assistance compact.
		29C.22	Statewide mutual aid compact.

29C.1 Statement of policy.

Because of existing and increasing possibility of the occurrence of disasters, and in order to insure that preparations of this state will be adequate to deal with such disasters, and to provide for the common defense and to protect the public peace, health and safety, and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the state, it is the policy of this state:

1. To establish a department of homeland security and emergency management and to authorize the establishment of local organizations for emergency management in the political subdivisions of the state.

2. To confer upon the governor and upon the executive heads or governing bodies of the political subdivisions of the state the emergency powers provided in this chapter.

3. To provide for the rendering of mutual aid among the political subdivisions of the state and with other states and to cooperate with the federal government with respect to the carrying out of emergency management functions.

[C62, §28A.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.1]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §157; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §14

Subsection 1 amended

29C.2 Definitions.

1. “*Commission*” means a local emergency management commission or joint emergency management commission.

2. “*Department*” means the department of homeland security and emergency management.

3. “*Director*” means the director of the department of homeland security and emergency management.

4. “*Disaster*” means man-made and natural occurrences, such as fire, flood, drought, earthquake, tornado, windstorm, hazardous substance or nuclear power plant accident or incident, which threaten the public peace, health, and safety of the people or which damage and destroy public or private property. The term includes attack, sabotage, or other hostile action from within or without the state.

5. “*Homeland security*” means the detection, prevention, preemption, deterrence of, and protection from attacks targeted at state territory, population, and infrastructure.

6. “*Local emergency management agency*” means a countywide joint county-municipal public agency organized to administer this chapter under the authority of a commission.

7. “*Public disorder*” means such substantial interference with the public peace as to constitute a significant threat to the health and safety of the people or a significant threat to public or private property. The term includes insurrection, rioting, looting, and persistent violent civil disobedience.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.2; 81 Acts, ch 32, §1]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §2; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §20, 21, 28; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §1, 2; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §15

Referred to in §8D.9, 24.6, 29A.7, 135.140, 256.9, 257.31, 273.2, 273.3, 273.14, 298.3, 331.441, 384.3A, 384.24, 613.17

Emergency care or assistance rendered during disasters, see §613.17

NEW subsections 2 and 3 and former subsections 2 – 5 renumbered as 4 – 7

29C.3 Proclamation of state of public disorder by governor.

1. The governor may, after finding a state of public disorder exists, proclaim a state of public disorder emergency. This proclamation shall be in writing, indicate the area affected and the facts upon which it is based, be signed by the governor, and be filed with the secretary of state.

2. Notice of a proclamation of a state of public disorder emergency shall be given by the secretary of state by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected, by broadcast through radio and television serving the area affected, and by posting signs at conspicuous places within this area. The exercise of the special powers by the governor under this section shall not be precluded by the lack of giving notice if the giving of notice has been diligently attempted. All orders and rules promulgated under the proclamation shall be given public notice by the governor in the area affected.

3. A state of public disorder emergency shall continue for ten days, unless sooner terminated by the governor. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, rescind a proclamation of a state of public disorder emergency. If the general assembly is not in session, the legislative council may, by a majority vote, rescind this proclamation. Rescission shall be effective upon filing of the concurrent resolution or resolution of the legislative council with the secretary of state.

4. The governor may, during the existence of a state of public disorder emergency, prohibit:

a. Any person being in a public place during the hours declared by the governor to be a period of curfew if this period does not exceed twelve hours in any one day and if its area of its application is specifically designated.

b. Public gatherings of a designated number of persons within a designated area.

c. The manufacture, use, possession, or transportation of any device or object designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion.

d. The possession of any flammable or explosive liquids or materials in a glass or uncapped container, except in connection with normal operation of motor vehicles or normal home and commercial use.

e. The possession of firearms or any other deadly weapon by a person other than at that person's place of residence or business, except by law enforcement officers.

f. The sale, purchase, or dispensing of alcoholic beverages.

g. The sale, purchase, or dispensing of such other commodities as are designated by the governor.

h. The use of certain streets or highways by the public.

i. Such other activities as the governor reasonably believes should be prohibited to help maintain life, health, property, or the public peace.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.3]

29C.4 Judicial protections.

The supreme court shall promulgate rules for emergency proceedings to be effective upon the declaration of a state of public disorder emergency in order that the constitutional rights of all persons taken into custody shall be adequately protected.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.4]

29C.5 Department of homeland security and emergency management.

The department of homeland security and emergency management is created. The department of homeland security and emergency management shall be responsible for the administration of emergency planning matters, including emergency resource planning in this state, cooperation with, support of, funding for, and tasking of the civil air patrol for missions not qualifying for federal mission status as described in section 29A.3A in accordance with operational and funding criteria developed with the adjutant general and coordinated with the civil air patrol, homeland security activities, and coordination of available services and resources in the event of a disaster to include those services and resources of the federal government and private entities. The Iowa emergency response commission established by section 30.2 is attached to the department of homeland security and emergency management for organizational purposes.

[C62, §28A.1; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.1; C77, 79, 81, §29C.5]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §3; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §22, 28; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2005 Acts, ch 119, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §16

Referred to in §7E.5, 29A.3A
Section amended

29C.6 Proclamation of disaster emergency by governor.

In exercising the governor's powers and duties under this chapter and to effect the policy and purpose, the governor may:

1. After finding a disaster exists or is threatened, proclaim a state of disaster emergency. This proclamation shall be in writing, indicate the area affected and the facts upon which it is based, be signed by the governor, and be filed with the secretary of state. If the state of disaster emergency specifically constitutes a public health disaster as defined in section 135.140, the written proclamation shall include a statement to that effect. A state of disaster emergency shall continue for thirty days, unless sooner terminated or extended in writing by the governor. The general assembly may, by concurrent resolution, rescind this proclamation. If the general assembly is not in session, the legislative council may, by majority vote, rescind this proclamation. Rescission shall be effective upon filing of the concurrent resolution or resolution of the legislative council with the secretary of state. A proclamation of disaster emergency shall activate the disaster response and recovery aspect of the state, local, and interjurisdictional disaster emergency plans applicable to the political subdivision or area in question and be authority for the deployment and use of any forces to which the plan applies, and for use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or arranged to be made available.

2. When, at the request of the governor, the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, enter into purchase, lease, or other arrangements with any agency of the United States for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make such units available to any political subdivision of the state, to assist any political subdivision of this state which is the locus of temporary housing for disaster victims, to acquire sites necessary for such temporary housing and to do all things required to prepare such sites to receive and utilize temporary housing units, by advancing or lending funds available to the governor from any appropriation made by the legislature or from any other source, allocating funds made available by any agency, public or private, or becoming a copartner with the political subdivision for the execution and performance of any temporary housing for disaster victims project. Any political subdivision of this

state is expressly authorized to acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, sites required for installation of temporary housing units for disaster victims, and to enter into whatever arrangements are necessary to prepare or equip such sites to utilize the housing units. The governor may temporarily suspend or modify, for not to exceed sixty days, any public health, safety, zoning, transportation, or other requirement of law or regulation within this state when by proclamation, the governor deems such suspension or modification essential to provide temporary housing for disaster victims.

3. When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that a local government of the state will suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues from a major disaster and has demonstrated a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions, apply to the federal government, on behalf of the local government for a loan, receive and disburse the proceeds of any approved loan to any applicant local government, determine the amount needed by any applicant local government to restore or resume its governmental functions, and certify the same to the federal government; however, no application amount shall exceed twenty-five percent of the annual operating budget of the applicant for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs. The governor may recommend to the federal government, based upon the governor's review, the cancellation of all or any part or repayment when, in the first three full fiscal year period following the major disaster, the revenues of the local government are insufficient to meet its operating expenses, including additional disaster-related expenses of a municipal operation character.

4. When a disaster emergency is proclaimed, notwithstanding any other provision of law, through the use of state agencies or the use of any of the political subdivisions of the state, clear or remove from publicly or privately owned land or water, debris and wreckage which may threaten public health or safety or public or private property. The governor may accept funds from the federal government and utilize such funds to make grants to any local government for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage from publicly or privately owned land or water. Authority shall not be exercised by the governor unless the affected local government, corporation, organization or individual shall first present an additional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property and, in the case of removal of debris or wreckage from private property, such corporation, organization or individual shall first agree to hold harmless the state or local government against any claim arising from such removal. When the governor provides for clearance of debris or wreckage, employees of the designated state agencies or individuals appointed by the state may enter upon private land or waters and perform any tasks necessary to the removal or clearance operation. Any state employee or agent complying with orders of the governor and performing duties pursuant to such orders under this chapter shall be considered to be acting within the scope of employment within the meaning specified in chapter 669.

5. When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, accept a grant by the federal government to fund such financial assistance, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed upon the grant and enter into an agreement with the federal government pledging the state to participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent thereof, and, if state funds are not otherwise available to the governor, accept an advance of the state share from the federal government to be repaid when the state is able to do so.

6. Suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing the procedures for conduct of state business, or the orders or rules, of any state agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order or rule would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency by stating in a proclamation such reasons. Upon the request of a local governing body, the governor may also suspend statutes limiting local governments in their ability to provide services to aid disaster victims.

7. On behalf of this state, enter into mutual aid arrangements with other states and to coordinate mutual aid plans between political subdivisions of this state.

8. Delegate any administrative authority vested in the governor under this chapter and provide for the subdelegation of any such authority.

9. Cooperate with the president of the United States and the heads of the armed forces, the emergency management agencies of the United States and other appropriate federal officers and agencies and with the officers and agencies of other states in matters pertaining to emergency management of the state and nation.

10. Utilize all available resources of the state government as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster emergency and of each political subdivision of the state.

11. Transfer the direction, personnel, or functions of state departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating emergency management.

12. Subject to any applicable requirements for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if the governor finds this necessary to cope with the disaster emergency.

13. Direct the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if the governor deems this action necessary for the preservation of life or other disaster mitigation, response, or recovery.

14. Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation.

15. Control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises in such area.

16. Suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.

17. *a.* When the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in the state and upon the governor's determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of local and state government adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, accept a grant by the federal government to fund the financial assistance, subject to terms and conditions imposed upon the grant, and enter into an agreement with the federal government pledging the state to participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized to local government and eligible private nonprofit agencies in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the total eligible expenses, with the applicant providing the balance of any participation amount. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for state disaster-related expenses or serious needs, the state shall participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the total eligible expenses. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for hazard mitigation, the state may participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized to a local government in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the eligible expenses, with the applicant providing the balance of any participation amount. If financial assistance is granted by the federal government for state-related hazard mitigation, the state may participate in the funding of the financial assistance authorized, not to exceed fifty percent of the total eligible expenses. If state funds are not otherwise available to the governor, an advance of the state share may be accepted from the federal government to be repaid when the state is able to do so.

b. State participation in funding financial assistance under paragraph "a" is contingent upon the local government having on file a state-approved, comprehensive emergency plan which meets the standards adopted pursuant to section 29C.9, subsection 8.

[C62, §28A.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.6; 81 Acts, ch 32, §2]

85 Acts, ch 53, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §4; 99 Acts, ch 86, §3, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 33, §7, 11; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §3

Referred to in §8D.9, 16.194, 16.194A, 16.196, 29C.8, 100D.13, 135.140, 135.144, 135M.1, 135M.3, 135M.4, 161A.75, 418.4, 455B.262A, 613.17

Emergency care or assistance rendered during disasters, see §613.17

29C.7 Powers and duties of adjutant general. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 29, § 59.

29C.8 Powers and duties of director.

1. The department of homeland security and emergency management shall be under the management of a director appointed by the governor.

2. The director shall be vested with the authority to administer emergency management and homeland security affairs in this state and shall be responsible for preparing and executing the emergency management and homeland security programs of this state subject to the direction of the governor.

3. The director, upon the direction of the governor, shall:

a. Prepare a comprehensive emergency plan and emergency management program for homeland security, disaster preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation, emergency operation, and emergency resource management of this state. The plan and program shall be integrated into and coordinated with the homeland security and emergency plans of the federal government and of other states to the fullest possible extent. The director shall also coordinate the preparation of plans and programs for emergency management of the political subdivisions and various state departments of this state. The plans shall be integrated into and coordinated with a comprehensive state homeland security and emergency program for this state as coordinated by the director to the fullest possible extent.

b. Make such studies and surveys of the industries, resources, and facilities in this state as may be necessary to ascertain the vulnerabilities of critical state infrastructure and assets to attack and the capabilities of the state for disaster recovery, disaster planning and operations, and emergency resource management, and to plan for the most efficient emergency use thereof.

c. Provide technical assistance to any commission requiring the assistance in the development of an emergency management or homeland security program.

d. Implement planning and training for emergency response teams as mandated by the federal government under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.

e. Prepare a critical asset protection plan that contains an inventory of infrastructure, facilities, systems, other critical assets, and symbolic landmarks; an assessment of the criticality, vulnerability, and level of threat to the assets; and information pertaining to the mobilization, deployment, and tactical operations involved in responding to or protecting the assets.

f. Approve and support the development and ongoing operations of homeland security and emergency response teams to be deployed as a resource to supplement and enhance disrupted or overburdened local emergency and disaster operations and deployed as available to provide assistance to other states pursuant to the interstate emergency management assistance compact described in section 29C.21. The following shall apply to homeland security and emergency response teams:

(1) A member of a homeland security and emergency response team acting under this section upon the directive of the director or pursuant to a governor's disaster proclamation as provided in section 29C.6 shall be considered an employee of the state for purposes of section 29C.21 and chapter 669 and shall be afforded protection as an employee of the state under section 669.21. Disability, workers' compensation, and death benefits for team members working under the authority of the director or pursuant to the provisions of section 29C.6 shall be paid by the state in a manner consistent with the provisions of chapter 85, 410, or 411 as appropriate, depending on the status of the member, provided that the member is registered with the department as a member of an approved team and is participating as a team member in a response or recovery operation initiated by the director or governor pursuant to this section or in a training or exercise activity approved by the director.

(2) Each approved homeland security and emergency management response team shall establish standards for team membership, shall provide the department with a listing of all team members, and shall update the list each time a member is removed from or added to the team. Individuals so identified as team members shall be considered to be registered as team members for purposes of subparagraph (1).

(3) Upon notification of a compensable loss to a member of a homeland security and

emergency management response team, the department of administrative services shall process the claim and seek authorization from the executive council to pay as an expense paid from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29 those costs associated with covered benefits.

g. Implement and support the national incident management system as established by the United States department of homeland security to be used by state agencies and local and tribal governments to facilitate efficient and effective assistance to those affected by emergencies and disasters.

h. Carry out duties related to the flood mitigation program and the flood mitigation board under chapter 418.

4. The director, with the approval of the governor, may employ a deputy director and such technical, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel and make such expenditures within the appropriation or from other funds made available to the department, as may be necessary to administer this chapter.

5. The department may charge fees for the repair, calibration, or maintenance of radiological detection equipment and may expend funds in addition to funds budgeted for the servicing of the radiological detection equipment. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the establishment and collection of fees for radiological detection equipment repair, calibration, or maintenance services and for entering into agreements with other public and private entities to provide the services. Fees collected for repair, calibration, or maintenance services shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and shall be used for the operation of the department's radiological maintenance facility or radiation incident response training.

[C62, §28A.4, 28A.5; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.4, 29C.5; C77, 79, 81, §29C.8]

88 Acts, ch 1190, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §6 – 8; 99 Acts, ch 86, §2; 2001 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1, §23, 24, 28; 2002 Acts, ch 1117, §54, 56; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §104, 157; 2005 Acts, ch 119, §5; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §62; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §22, 158; 2012 Acts, ch 1094, §1, 18; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §17

Referred to in §22.7, 29C.20, 135.141
Section amended

29C.8A Emergency response fund created.

1. An emergency response fund is created in the state treasury. The first one hundred thousand dollars received annually by the treasurer of state for the civil penalties and fines imposed by the court pursuant to sections 455B.146, 455B.191, 455B.386, and 455B.477 shall be deposited in the waste volume reduction and recycling fund created in section 455D.15. The next hundred thousand dollars shall be deposited in the emergency response fund and any additional moneys shall be deposited in the household hazardous waste account. All moneys received annually by the treasurer of the state for the fines imposed by sections 716B.2, 716B.3, and 716B.4 shall also be deposited in the emergency response fund.

2. The emergency response fund shall be administered by the department to carry out planning and training for the emergency response teams.

88 Acts, ch 1190, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1260, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2011 Acts, ch 9, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §18

Referred to in §455E.11
Subsection 2 amended

29C.9 Local emergency management commissions.

1. The county boards of supervisors, city councils, and the sheriff in each county shall cooperate with the department to establish a commission to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

2. The commission shall be composed of a member of the board of supervisors, the sheriff, and the mayor from each city within the county. A commission member may designate an alternate to represent the designated entity. For any activity relating to section 29C.17, subsection 2, or chapter 24, participation shall only be by a commission member or a designated alternate that is an elected official from the same designated entity.

3. The name used by the commission shall be (county name) county emergency

management commission. The name used by the office of the commission shall be (county name) county emergency management agency.

4. For the purposes of this chapter, a commission is a municipality as defined in section 670.1.

5. The commission shall model its bylaws and conduct its business according to the guidelines provided in the department's administrative rules.

6. The commission shall determine the mission of its agency and program and provide direction for the delivery of the emergency management services of planning, administration, coordination, training, and support for local governments and their departments. The commission shall coordinate its services in the event of a disaster. The commission may also provide joint emergency response communications services through an agreement entered into under chapter 28E.

7. The commission shall delegate to the emergency management coordinator the authority to fulfill the commission duties as described in the department's administrative rules. Each commission shall appoint a local emergency management coordinator who shall meet the qualifications specified in the administrative rules by the director. Additional emergency management personnel may be appointed at the discretion of the commission.

8. The commission shall develop, adopt, and submit for approval by local governments within the commission's jurisdiction, a comprehensive emergency plan which meets standards adopted by the department in accordance with chapter 17A. If an approved comprehensive emergency plan has not been prepared according to established standards and the director finds that satisfactory progress is not being made toward the completion of the plan, or if the director finds that a commission has failed to appoint a qualified emergency management coordinator as provided in this chapter, the director shall notify the governing bodies of the counties and cities affected by the failure and the governing bodies shall not appropriate any moneys to the local emergency management fund until the comprehensive emergency plan is prepared and approved or a qualified emergency management coordinator is appointed. If the director finds that a commission has appointed an unqualified emergency management coordinator, the director shall notify the commission citing the qualifications which are not met and the commission shall not approve the payment of the salary or expenses of the unqualified emergency management coordinator.

9. The commission shall encourage local officials to support and participate in exercise programs which test proposed or established jurisdictional emergency plans and capabilities. During emergencies when lives are threatened and extensive damage has occurred to property, the county and all cities involved shall fully cooperate with the emergency management agency to provide assistance in order to coordinate emergency management activities including gathering of damage assessment data required by state and federal authorities for the purposes of emergency declarations and disaster assistance.

10. Two or more commissions may, upon review by the director and with the approval of their respective boards of supervisors and cities, enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 28E for the joint coordination and administration of emergency management services throughout the multicounty area.

[C62, §28A.7; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.7; C77, 79, 81, §29C.9]

83 Acts, ch 123, §40, 209; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2007 Acts, ch 149, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §5; 2012 Acts, ch 1071, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §19

Referred to in §8D.13, 29C.6, 29C.17, 29C.22, 331.381, 331.653

Subsections 1, 5, 7, 8, and 10 amended

29C.10 Emergency management coordinator.

1. The commission shall appoint an emergency management coordinator who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission, shall be responsible for the development of the comprehensive emergency plan, shall coordinate emergency planning activities, and shall provide technical assistance to political subdivisions comprising the commission.

2. When an emergency or disaster occurs, the emergency management coordinator shall provide coordination and assistance to the governing officials of the political subdivisions comprising the commission.

3. The commission and its members shall cooperate with the president of the United States and the heads of the armed forces and other appropriate federal, state, and local officers and agencies and with the officers and agencies of adjoining states in matters pertaining to comprehensive emergency management for political subdivisions comprising the commission.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.7; C77, 79, 81, §29C.10]
92 Acts, ch 1139, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §6
Referred to in §8D.13, 331.381

29C.11 Local mutual aid arrangements.

1. The local emergency management commission shall, in collaboration with other public and private agencies within this state, develop mutual aid arrangements for reciprocal disaster services and recovery aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted. The arrangements shall be consistent with the department plan and program, and in time of emergency each local emergency management agency shall render assistance in accordance with the provisions of the mutual aid arrangements.

2. The chairperson of a commission may, subject to the approval of the governor, enter into mutual aid arrangements with emergency management agencies or organizations in other states for reciprocal emergency services and recovery aid and assistance in case of disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.11]
92 Acts, ch 1139, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §7; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §20
Referred to in §331.381
Subsection 1 amended

29C.12 Use of existing facilities.

In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the governor, the director, and the executive officers or governing boards of political subdivisions of the state shall utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of existing departments, officers, and agencies of the state and of political subdivisions at their respective levels of responsibility.

[C62, §28A.8; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.8; C77, 79, 81, §29C.12]
2013 Acts, ch 29, §21
Referred to in §331.381
Section amended

29C.12A Participation in funding disaster recovery facility.

All state government departments and agencies may participate in sharing the cost of the design, construction, and operation of a disaster recovery facility located in the joint forces headquarters armory at Camp Dodge. State departments and agencies may use funds from any source, including but not limited to user fees and appropriations for operational or capital purposes, to participate in the facility.

91 Acts, ch 263, §36; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §22
Referred to in §331.381
Section amended

29C.13 Funds by grants or gifts.

1. If the federal government or any agency or officer of the federal government offers to the state or through the state to any political subdivision of the state, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of emergency management, the governor or the political subdivision, acting with the consent of the governor and through its executive officer or governing body, may authorize any officer of the state or of the political subdivision to receive the services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the state or the political subdivision, and subject to the terms of the offer and rules of the agency making the offer.

2. If any person offers to the state or to any political subdivision of the state, services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds by way of gift, grant, or loan, for purposes of emergency management, the governor or executive officer of the political subdivision may

accept the offer and, upon acceptance, the governor of the state or executive officer or governing body of the political subdivision may authorize any officer of the state or of the political subdivision to receive such services, equipment, supplies, materials, or funds on behalf of the state or the political subdivision, and subject to the terms of the offer.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.9; C77, 79, 81, §29C.13]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §13

Referred to in §331.381

29C.14 Director of the department of administrative services to issue warrants.

The director of the department of administrative services shall draw warrants on the treasurer of state for the purposes specified in this chapter, upon duly itemized and verified vouchers that have been approved by the director of the department of homeland security and emergency management.

[C62, §28A.9; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.10; C77, 79, 81, §29C.14]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §23

Section amended

29C.15 Tax-exempt purchases.

All purchases under the provisions of this chapter shall be exempt from the taxes imposed by sections 423.2 and 423.5.

[C62, §28A.10; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.11; C77, 79, 81, §29C.15]

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §156, 205

29C.16 Political activity prohibited.

1. A person employed by any organization for emergency management established under this chapter shall not:

a. During working hours or when performing official duties or when using public equipment or at any time on public property, take part in any way in soliciting any contribution for any political party or any person seeking political office. The provisions of this section do not preclude any employee from holding any nonpartisan elective office for which no pay is received or any office for which only token pay is received.

b. Seek or attempt to use any political endorsement in connection with any appointment to a position created under this chapter.

c. Use any official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof.

2. Any employee of an organization for emergency management shall not become a candidate for any partisan elective office.

[C62, §28A.11; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.12; C77, 79, 81, §29C.16]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §15

29C.17 Local emergency management fund.

1. A local emergency management fund is created in the office of the county treasurer. Revenues provided and collected shall be deposited in the fund. An unencumbered balance in the fund shall not revert to county general revenues. Any reimbursement, matching funds, moneys received from sale of property, or moneys obtained from any source in connection with the local emergency management program shall be deposited in the local emergency management fund. The commission shall be the fiscal authority and the chairperson or vice chairperson of the commission is the certifying official.

2. For purposes consistent with this chapter, the local emergency management agency's approved budget shall be funded by one or any combination of the following options, as determined by the commission:

a. A countywide special levy pursuant to section 331.424, subsection 1.

b. Per capita allocation funded from city and county general funds or by a combination of city and county special levies which may be apportioned among the member jurisdictions.

c. An allocation computed as each jurisdiction's relative share of the total assessed valuation within the county.

- d. A voluntary share allocation.
 - e. Other funding sources allowed by law.
3. A political subdivision may appropriate additional funds for the purpose of supporting commission expenses relating to special or unique matters extending beyond the resources of the agency.
4. Joint emergency response communications services under section 29C.9, subsection 6, shall be funded as provided for in the agreement entered into pursuant to chapter 28E.
5. Expenditures from the local emergency management fund shall be made on warrants drawn by the county auditor, supported by claims and vouchers signed by the emergency management coordinator or chairperson of the commission.
6. Subject to chapter 24, the commission shall adopt, certify, and provide a budget, on or before February 28 of each year, to the funding entities determined pursuant to subsection 2. The form of the budget shall be as prescribed by the department of management. Any portion of a tax levied by a county or city to support the local emergency management agency shall be identified separately on tax statements issued by the county treasurer.
- [C62, §28A.12; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.13; C77, 79, 81, §29C.17]
92 Acts, ch 1139, §16; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §8, 9; 2012 Acts, ch 1071, §2, 3; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §11

Referred to in §29C.9

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

29C.18 Enforcement duties.

1. Every organization for homeland security and emergency management established pursuant to this chapter and its officers shall execute and enforce the orders or rules made by the governor, or under the governor's authority and the orders or rules made by subordinate organizations and not contrary or inconsistent with the orders or rules of the governor.
2. A peace officer, when in full and distinctive uniform or displaying a badge or other insignia of authority, may arrest without a warrant any person violating or attempting to violate in such officer's presence any order or rule, made pursuant to this chapter. This authority shall be limited to those rules which affect the public generally.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.15; C77, 79, 81, §29C.18]

92 Acts, ch 1139, §17; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §24

Subsection 1 amended

29C.19 Rules and order exempted.

Any order issued or rule promulgated by a state agency during a declared disaster emergency and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be exempt from being issued or promulgated as provided in chapter 17A.

[C77, 79, 81, §29C.19]

29C.20 Contingent fund — disaster aid.

1. a. A contingent fund is created in the state treasury for the use of the executive council. Funding for the contingent fund, if authorized by the executive council, shall be paid from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29. Moneys in the contingent fund may be expended for the following purposes:

- (1) Paying the expenses of suppressing an insurrection or riot, actual or threatened, when state aid has been rendered by order of the governor.
- (2) Repairing, rebuilding, or restoring state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause.
- (3) Repairing, rebuilding, or restoring state property that is fiberoptic cable and that is injured or destroyed by a wild animal.
- (4) Purchasing a police service dog for the department of corrections when such a dog is injured or destroyed.
- (5) Paying the expenses incurred by and claims of a homeland security and emergency response team when acting under the authority of section 29C.8 and public health response teams when acting under the provisions of section 135.143.
- (6) (a) Aiding any governmental subdivision in an area declared by the governor to be

a disaster area due to natural disasters or to expenditures necessitated by the governmental subdivision toward averting or lessening the impact of the potential disaster, where the effect of the disaster or action on the governmental subdivision is the immediate financial inability to meet the continuing requirements of local government.

(b) Upon application by a governmental subdivision in such an area, accompanied by a showing of obligations and expenditures necessitated by an actual or potential disaster in a form and with further information the executive council requires, the aid may be made in the discretion of the executive council and, if made, shall be in the nature of a loan up to a limit of seventy-five percent of the showing of obligations and expenditures. The loan, without interest, shall be repaid by the maximum annual emergency levy authorized by section 24.6, or by the appropriate levy authorized for a governmental subdivision not covered by section 24.6. The aggregate total of loans shall not exceed one million dollars during a fiscal year. A loan shall not be for an obligation or expenditure occurring more than two years previous to the application.

b. When a state department or agency requests that moneys from the contingent fund be expended to repair, rebuild, or restore state property injured, destroyed, or lost by fire, storm, theft, or unavoidable cause, or to repair, rebuild, or restore state property that is fiberoptic cable and that is injured or destroyed by a wild animal, or to purchase a police service dog for the department of corrections when such a dog is injured or destroyed, or for payment of the expenses incurred by and claims of a homeland security and emergency response team when acting under the authority of section 29C.8, the executive council shall consider the original source of the funds for acquisition of the property before authorizing the expenditure. If the original source was other than the general fund of the state, the department or agency shall be directed to utilize moneys from the original source if possible. The executive council shall not authorize the repairing, rebuilding, or restoring of the property from the disaster aid contingent fund if it determines that moneys from the original source are available to finance the project.

2. The proceeds of such loan shall be applied toward the payment of costs and obligations necessitated by such actual or potential disaster and the reimbursement of local funds from which such expenditures have been made. Any such project for repair, rebuilding or restoration of state property for which no specific appropriation has been made, shall, before work is begun, be subject to approval or rejection by the executive council.

3. If the president of the United States, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related necessary expenses, serious needs, or hazard mitigation projects of local governments and eligible private nonprofit agencies adversely affected by the major disaster if those expenses or needs cannot otherwise be met from other means of assistance. The amount of the grant shall not exceed ten percent of the total eligible expenses and is conditional upon the federal government providing at least seventy-five percent for public assistance grants and at least fifty percent for hazard mitigation grants of the eligible expenses.

4. If the president, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster which cannot otherwise adequately be met from other means of assistance. The amount of a financial grant shall not exceed the maximum federal authorization in the aggregate to an individual or family in any single major disaster declared by the president. All grants authorized to individuals and families will be subject to the federal government providing no less than seventy-five percent of each grant and the declaration of a major disaster in the state by the president of the United States.

5. If the president, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the executive council may lease or purchase sites and develop such sites to accommodate temporary housing units for disaster victims.

6. For the purposes of this section, “*governmental subdivision*” means any political subdivision of this state.

[C73, §120; C97, §170; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §286; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §19.7; C77, 79, 81, §29C.20]

85 Acts, ch 53, §2; 85 Acts, ch 195, §6; 89 Acts, ch 315, § 27; 92 Acts, ch 1139, §18; 97 Acts, ch 210, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 155, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §105; 2005 Acts, ch 89, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §63, 64; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §23, 158

Referred to in §29A.27

29C.20A Disaster aid individual assistance grant fund.

1. A disaster aid individual assistance grant fund is created in the state treasury for the use of the executive council. Moneys in the fund may be expended following the governor’s proclamation of a state of disaster emergency. The executive council may make financial grants to meet disaster-related expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a disaster which cannot otherwise be met by other means of financial assistance. The aggregate total of grants awarded shall not be more than one million dollars during a fiscal year. However, within the same fiscal year, additional funds may be specifically authorized by the executive council to meet additional needs.

2. The grant funds shall be administered by the department of human services. The department shall adopt rules to create the Iowa disaster aid individual assistance grant program. The rules shall specify the eligibility of applicants and eligible items for grant funding. The executive council shall use grant funds to reimburse the department of human services for its actual expenses associated with the administration of the grants. The department of human services may implement an ongoing contract with a provider or providers of a statewide program with local offices throughout the state to serve as the local administrative entity for the grant program so that the program can be implemented with minimal delay when a disaster occurs in a local area. The rules adopted by the department of human services for the program shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

a. If a local administrative entity is under contract with the state to provide other services or is implementing a state or federal program and the contract contains a sufficient surety bond or other adequate financial responsibility provision, the department shall accept the existing surety bond or financial responsibility provision in lieu of applying a new or additional surety bond or financial responsibility requirement.

b. If the president of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in this state and federal aid is made available to provide assistance grants to individuals similar to that provided by the Iowa disaster aid individual assistance grant program, the Iowa program shall be discontinued.

c. Authorization for the local administrative entity to draw grant funding to pay valid claims on at least a weekly basis.

3. To be eligible for a grant, an applicant shall have an annual household income that is less than two hundred percent of the federal poverty level based on the number of people in the applicant’s household as defined by the most recently revised poverty income guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services. The amount of a grant for a household shall not exceed five thousand dollars. Expenses eligible for grant funding shall be limited to personal property, home repair, food assistance, and temporary housing assistance. An applicant for a grant shall sign an affidavit committing to refund any part of the grant that is duplicated by any other assistance, such as but not limited to insurance or assistance from community development groups, charities, the small business administration, and the federal emergency management agency.

4. A recipient of grant funding shall receive reimbursement for expenses upon presenting a receipt for an eligible expense or shall receive a voucher through a voucher system developed by the department of human services and administered locally within the designated disaster area. A voucher system shall ensure sufficient data collection to discourage and prevent fraud. The department shall consult with long-term disaster recovery committees and disaster recovery case management committees in developing a voucher system.

5. The department of human services shall submit an annual report, by January 1 of each year, to the legislative fiscal committee and the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight concerning the activities of the grant program in the previous fiscal year.

2007 Acts, ch 145, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1078, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 86, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1150, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §10; 2012 Acts, ch 1078, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §14, 42, 45

2012 amendment to subsection 2 applies retroactively to April 12, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §14, 42, 45

29C.20B Disaster case management.

1. The department of homeland security and emergency management shall work with the department of human services and nonprofit, voluntary, and faith-based organizations active in disaster recovery and response to establish a statewide system of disaster case management to be activated following the governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency or the declaration of a major disaster by the president of the United States for individual assistance purposes. Under the system, the department of homeland security and emergency management shall coordinate case management services locally through local committees as established in each commission's emergency plan.

2. The department of homeland security and emergency management, in conjunction with the department of human services and an Iowa representative to the national voluntary organizations active in disaster, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to create coordination mechanisms and standards for the establishment and implementation of a statewide system of disaster case management which shall include at least all of the following:

- a. Disaster case management standards.
- b. Disaster case management policies.
- c. Reporting requirements.
- d. Eligibility criteria.
- e. Coordination mechanisms necessary to carry out the services provided.
- f. Development of formal working relationships with agencies and creation of interagency agreements for those considered to provide disaster case management services.
- g. Coordination of all available services for individuals from multiple agencies.

2010 Acts, ch 1096, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §29, 30; 2011 Acts, ch 129, §83, 156; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §35; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §25

Section amended

29C.21 Emergency management assistance compact.

The interstate emergency management assistance compact is entered into with all other states which enter into the compact in substantially the following form:

1. Article I — Purpose and authorities.

a. This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating member states which enact this compact, hereinafter called party states. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "states" is taken to mean the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and all United States territorial possessions.

b. The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the governor of the affected state, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

c. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' national guard forces, either in accordance with the national guard mutual assistance compact or by mutual agreement between states.

2. Article II — General implementation.

a. Each party state entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each state further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency. This is because few, if any, individual states have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

b. The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating states, including any resources on hand or available from the federal government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by a party state, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood.

c. On behalf of the governor of each state participating in the compact, the legally designated state official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate interstate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

3. *Article III — Party state responsibilities.*

a. It shall be the responsibility of each party state to formulate procedural plans and programs for interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, the party states, insofar as practical, shall:

(1) Review individual state hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party states might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, emergency aspects of resource shortages, civil disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

(2) Review party states' individual emergency plans and develop a plan which will determine the mechanism for the interstate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency.

(3) Develop interstate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans.

(4) Assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the state boundaries.

(5) Protect and assure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material.

(6) Inventory and set procedures for the interstate loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.

(7) Provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any statutes or ordinances that restrict the implementation of the above responsibilities.

b. The authorized representative of a party state may request assistance of another party state by contacting the authorized representative of that state. The provisions of this agreement shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide all of the following:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as but not limited to fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed.

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting party's response and a point of contact at that location.

c. There shall be frequent consultation between state officials who have assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the party

states with affected jurisdictions and the United States government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

4. *Article IV — Limitations.* Any party state requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms hereof, provided that it is understood that the state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such state. Each party state shall afford to the emergency forces of any party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state, duties, rights, and privileges as are afforded forces of the state in which they are performing emergency services. Emergency forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units will come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the state receiving assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor of the party state that is to receive assistance or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving state, whichever is longer.

5. *Article V — Licenses and permits.* Whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

6. *Article VI — Liability.* Officers or employees of a party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity purposes; and no party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

7. *Article VII — Supplementary agreements.* Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more states may differ from that among the states that are party hereto, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all states, and nothing herein contained shall preclude any state from entering into supplementary agreements with another state or affect any other agreements already in force between states. Supplementary agreements may comprehend, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

8. *Article VIII — Compensation.* Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that state and representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own state.

9. *Article IX — Reimbursement.* Any party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with such requests; provided that any aiding party state may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost; and provided further, that any two or more party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those states. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

10. *Article X — Evacuation.* Plans for the orderly evacuation and interstate reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster of sufficient proportions to so warrant, shall be worked out and maintained between the party states and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. Such plans shall be put into effect by request of the state from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting such evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of such evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. Such plans shall provide that the party state receiving evacuees and the party state from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for such evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. Such expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the party state from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the party state from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

11. *Article XI — Implementation.*

a. This compact shall become operative immediately upon its enactment into law by any two states; thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment by such state.

b. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until thirty days after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of such withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. Such action shall not relieve the withdrawing state from obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

c. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the party states and with the federal emergency management agency and other appropriate agencies of the United States government.

12. *Article XII — Validity.* This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in article I hereof. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

13. *Article XIII — Additional provisions.* Nothing in this compact shall authorize or permit the use of military force by the national guard of a state at any place outside that state in any emergency for which the president is authorized by law to call into federal active duty the militia, or for any purpose for which the use of the army or the air force would in the absence of express statutory authorization be prohibited under 18 U.S.C. § 1385.

[C62, §28A.3; C66, 71, 73, 75, §29C.3; C77, 79, 81, §29C.21]

97 Acts, ch 129, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §25

Referred to in §29C.8, 135.143, 669.2

29C.22 Statewide mutual aid compact.

This statewide mutual aid compact is entered into with all other emergency management commissions established pursuant to section 29C.9, counties, cities, and other political subdivisions that enter into this compact in substantially the following form:

1. *Article I — Purpose and authorities.*

a. This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating emergency management commissions established pursuant to section 29C.9, counties, cities, and political subdivisions which enact this compact. For the purposes of this agreement, the term “*participating governments*” means emergency management commissions, counties, cities, townships, and other political subdivisions of the state which have not, through ordinance or resolution of the governing body, acted to withdraw from this compact. The inclusion

of emergency management commissions in the term “*participating governments*” shall not convey taxing authority or other legal authority to emergency management commissions that is not otherwise granted in this chapter.

b. The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the participating governments entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is declared in accordance with a comprehensive emergency plan or by the governor, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, community disorder, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack.

c. This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by participating governments during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods.

2. *Article II — General implementation.*

a. Each participating government entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each participating government further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to the emergency. This is because few, if any, individual governments have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

b. The prompt, full, and effective use of resources of the participating governments, including any resources on hand or available from any source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by the governor or any participating government, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood.

c. On behalf of the participating government in the compact, the legally designated official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate intrastate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

3. *Article III — Participating government responsibilities.*

a. It shall be the responsibility of each participating government to formulate procedural plans and programs for intrastate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating the plans, and in carrying them out, the participating governments, insofar as practical, shall:

(1) Review individual hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the participating governments might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil disorders, insurgency, terrorism, or enemy attack.

(2) Review the participating governments’ individual emergency plans and develop a plan that will determine the mechanism for the intrastate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency.

(3) Develop intrastate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans.

(4) Assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the participating governments’ boundaries.

(5) Protect and ensure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material.

(6) Inventory and set procedures for the intrastate loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness.

(7) Provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any ordinances that restrict the implementation of the above responsibilities.

b. The authorized representative of a participating government may request assistance of another participating government by contacting the authorized representative of that participating government. The provisions of this compact shall only apply to requests for

assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within thirty days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide all of the following:

(1) A description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as but not limited to fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue.

(2) The amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time that the personnel, equipment, materials, and supplies will be needed.

(3) The specific place and time for staging of the assisting participating government's response and a point of contact at that location.

c. The authorized representative of a participating government may initiate a request by contacting the department of homeland security and emergency management. When a request is received by the department, the department shall directly contact other participating governments to coordinate the provision of mutual aid.

d. Frequent consultation shall occur between officials who have been assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the participating governments with affected jurisdictions and state government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

e. For purposes of this subsection, "*authorized representative of a participating government*" means a mayor or the mayor's designee, a member of the county board of supervisors or a representative of the board, or an emergency management coordinator or the coordinator's designee.

4. *Article IV — Limitations.* Any participating government requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take the necessary action to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms of the compact. However, it is understood that the participating government rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for the participating government. Each participating government shall afford to the emergency forces of any other participating government, while operating within its jurisdictional limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving participating government, duties, rights, and privileges as are afforded forces of the participating government in which the emergency forces are performing emergency services. Emergency forces shall continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units shall come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the participating government receiving assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor or by competent authority of the participating government that is to receive assistance, or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid, and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving jurisdiction, whichever is longer.

5. *Article V — Licenses and permits.* If a person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any participating government to this compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when the assistance is requested by another participating government, the person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the participating government requesting assistance to render aid involving the skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to the limitations and conditions as the governor may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

6. *Article VI — Liability.* Officers or employees of a participating government rendering aid in another participating government jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting participating government for tort liability and immunity purposes and a participating government or its officers or employees rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall not be liable on account of any act or

omission in good faith on the part of the forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection with the aid. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

7. *Article VII — Supplementary agreements.* Because it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more participating governments may differ from that among other participating governments, this compact contains elements of a broad base common to all political subdivisions, and this compact shall not preclude any political subdivision from entering into supplementary agreements with another political subdivision or affect any other agreements already in force between political subdivisions. Supplementary agreements may include, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

8. *Article VIII — Workers' compensation.* Each participating government shall provide for the payment of workers' compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that participating government and representatives of deceased members of the emergency forces in case the members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own jurisdiction.

9. *Article IX — Reimbursement.* Any participating government rendering aid in another jurisdiction pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the participating government receiving the emergency aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with the requests. However, an aiding political subdivision may assume in whole or in part the loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan the equipment or donate the services to the receiving participating government without charge or cost, and any two or more participating governments may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among the participating governments. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

10. *Article X — Evacuation and sheltering.* Plans for the orderly evacuation and reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster shall be worked out and maintained between the participating governments and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur. The plans shall be put into effect by request of the participating government from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting the evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of the evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors. The plans shall provide that the participating government receiving evacuees and the participating government from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for the evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. The expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the participating government from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the participating government from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

11. *Article XI — Implementation.*

a. This compact shall become operative July 1, 2009.

b. Any participating government may withdraw from this compact by adopting an ordinance or resolution repealing the same, but a withdrawal shall not take effect until thirty days after the governing body of the withdrawing participating government has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the director of the department of homeland security and emergency management who shall notify all other participating governments. The action shall not relieve the withdrawing political subdivision from obligations assumed under this compact prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

c. Duly authenticated copies of this compact and any supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall be deposited, at the time of their approval, with the director of the department of homeland security and emergency management who shall notify all participating governments and other appropriate agencies of state government.

12. *Article XII — Validity.* This compact shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in article I. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability of the compact to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this compact and the applicability of this compact to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected.

2002 Acts, ch 1117, §55, 56; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 67, §1 – 4; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §26, 27

Subsection 3, paragraph c amended
Subsection 11, paragraphs b and c amended

CHAPTER 30

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES — EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

30.1	Definitions.	30.8	Duties to be allocated to department of natural resources.
30.2	Iowa emergency response commission established.	30.9	Duties to be allocated to department of homeland security and emergency management.
30.3	Officers and meetings.	30.10	Powers of local emergency planning committees.
30.4	Expenses.	30.11	Liability of committee members.
30.5	Commission powers and duties.	30.12	Civil action.
30.6	Commission duties.		
30.7	Duties to be allocated to department of natural resources — emergency and hazardous chemicals.		

30.1 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Commission*” means the Iowa emergency response commission.
 2. “*Committee*” means a local emergency planning committee appointed by the commission.
 3. “*Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act*” means Pub. L. No. 99-499, Tit. III, 42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq., as amended to January 1, 1989.
- 89 Acts, ch 204, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

30.2 Iowa emergency response commission established.

1. The Iowa emergency response commission is established. The commission is responsible directly to the governor. The commission is attached to the department of homeland security and emergency management for routine administrative and support services only.

2. a. The commission is composed of sixteen members appointed by the governor. One member shall be appointed to represent the department of homeland security and emergency management, one to represent the department of agriculture and land stewardship, one to represent the department of workforce development, one to represent the department of justice, one to represent the department of natural resources, one to represent the department of public defense, one to represent the Iowa department of public health, one to represent the department of public safety, one to represent the state department of transportation, one to represent the state fire service and emergency response council, one to represent a local emergency planning committee, one to represent the Iowa hazardous materials task force, and one to represent the office of the governor. Three representatives from private industry shall also be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate.

b. The commission members representing the departments of homeland security and

emergency management, workforce development, natural resources, public defense, public safety, and transportation, a local emergency planning committee, and one private industry representative designated by the commission shall be voting members of the commission. The remaining members of the commission shall serve as nonvoting, advisory members.

3. The commission members shall be appointed for staggered terms of three years each, beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were made.

89 Acts, ch 204, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2000 Acts, ch 1020, §7; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §45; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §13; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §28

Referred to in §29C.5

Confirmation, see §2.32

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

30.3 Officers and meetings.

The members of the commission shall select a chairperson and a vice chairperson from their membership. The commission shall meet at least twice per year but may meet as often as necessary. Meetings shall be set by a majority of the commission or upon the call of the chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence, upon the call of the vice chairperson.

89 Acts, ch 204, §4

30.4 Expenses.

The members of the commission are entitled to reimbursement for travel and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties.

89 Acts, ch 204, §5

30.5 Commission powers and duties.

1. The commission has the powers necessary to carry out the functions and duties specified in state law and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, including the powers to solicit and accept gifts and grants, and to adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A. All federal funds, grants, and gifts shall be deposited with the treasurer of state and used only for the purposes agreed upon as conditions for receipt of the funds, grants, or gifts.

2. The commission may enter into agreements pursuant to chapter 28E to accomplish any duty imposed upon the commission by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, but the commission shall not compensate any governmental unit for the performance of duties pursuant to such an agreement. Funding for administering the duties of the commission under sections 30.7, 30.8, and 30.9 shall be included in the budgets of the department of natural resources and the department of homeland security and emergency management.

3. The commission may request from any state agency or official the information and assistance necessary to perform the duties of the commission. All state departments, divisions, agencies, and offices shall make available upon request information which is requested and which is not by law confidential.

89 Acts, ch 204, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 211, §31; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §29

Subsection 2 amended

30.6 Commission duties.

1. The commission shall designate local emergency planning districts and appoint persons to serve on local emergency planning committees. The commission may, upon request, revise its designations of districts and appointments of committee members.

2. The commission shall supervise and coordinate the activities of the committees.

3. Upon request by a state or local official or any person, the commission shall obtain from a facility owner or operator the emergency and hazardous chemical inventory information which the owner or operator is required to prepare and submit pursuant to section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11022, and provide the information to the requesting party.

4. The commission shall make available to the public upon request during normal

working hours material safety data sheets, lists of hazardous chemicals, inventory forms, toxic chemical release forms, and follow-up emergency notices in its possession pursuant to section 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11044.

5. The commission shall perform all other functions and duties as specified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act.

89 Acts, ch 204, §7

30.7 Duties to be allocated to department of natural resources — emergency and hazardous chemicals.

Agreements negotiated by the commission and the department of natural resources shall provide for the allocation of duties to the department of natural resources as follows:

1. Material safety data sheets or a list for chemicals required to be submitted to the commission under section 311 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11021, shall be submitted to the department of natural resources. Submission to that department constitutes compliance with the requirement for notification to the commission.

2. Emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms required to be submitted to the commission under section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11022, shall be submitted to the department of natural resources. Submission to that department constitutes compliance with the requirement for notification to the commission.

3. The department of natural resources shall advise the commission of the failure of any facility owner or operator to submit information as required under sections 311 and 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11021 and 11022.

4. The department of natural resources shall make available to the public upon request during normal working hours the information forms in its possession pursuant to sections 312 and 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11022 and 11044.

5. The department of natural resources shall compile data or information from the emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms required to be submitted to the commission under section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11022.

89 Acts, ch 204, §8; 91 Acts, ch 255, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 40, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 211, §32

Referred to in §30.5

30.8 Duties to be allocated to department of natural resources.

Agreements negotiated by the commission and the department of natural resources shall provide for the allocation of duties to the department of natural resources as follows:

1. Emergency notifications of releases required to be submitted to the commission under section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11004, shall be submitted to the department of natural resources. Submission to that department constitutes compliance with the requirement for notification to the commission.

2. The department of natural resources shall advise the commission of the failure of any facility owner or operator to submit a notification as required under section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11004.

3. The department of natural resources shall make available to the public upon request during normal working hours the information in its possession pursuant to section 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11044.

4. The department of natural resources shall compile the data collected pursuant to section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11023, and shall make the compiled data available to the public upon request.

89 Acts, ch 204, §9; 91 Acts, ch 255, §7

Referred to in §30.5

30.9 Duties to be allocated to department of homeland security and emergency management.

Agreements negotiated by the commission and the department of homeland security and emergency management shall provide for the allocation of duties to the department of homeland security and emergency management as follows:

1. Comprehensive emergency plans required to be developed under section 303 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11003, shall be submitted to the department of homeland security and emergency management. Committee submission to that department constitutes compliance with the requirement for reporting to the commission. After initial submission, a plan need not be resubmitted unless revisions are requested by the commission. The department of homeland security and emergency management shall review the plan on behalf of the commission and shall incorporate the provisions of the plan into its responsibilities under chapter 29C.

2. The department of homeland security and emergency management shall advise the commission of the failure of any committee to submit an initial comprehensive response and recovery plan or a revised plan requested by the commission.

3. The department of homeland security and emergency management shall make available to the public upon request during normal working hours the information in its possession pursuant to section 324 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11044.

89 Acts, ch 204, §10; 2011 Acts, ch 69, §14; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §30

Referred to in §30.5

Section amended

30.10 Powers of local emergency planning committees.

The local emergency planning committee appointed by the commission for each local emergency planning district has the powers necessary to carry out the functions and duties specified in state law and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act.

89 Acts, ch 204, §11

30.11 Liability of committee members.

A person appointed as a member of a local emergency planning committee is not personally liable for a claim based upon an act or omission of the person performed in the discharge of the functions and duties specified in the state law and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, except for acts and omissions which involve intentional misconduct or knowing violation of the law, or for a transaction from which the person derives an improper personal benefit.

89 Acts, ch 204, §12

30.12 Civil action.

1. The commission may commence a civil action against an owner or operator of a facility who has violated federal requirements to do any of the following:

a. Provide notification under section 302(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11002(c).

b. Submit a material safety data sheet or a list under section 311(a) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11021(a).

c. Make available information requested under section 311(c) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11021(c).

d. Complete and submit an inventory form under section 312(a) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11022(a), containing tier I information unless tier II information is submitted for the same period of time.

e. Provide information under section 303(d) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11003(d).

f. Submit tier II information under section 312(e)(1) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11022(e)(1).

2. The Iowa district court shall have jurisdiction over actions brought under this section and may grant any appropriate relief.
89 Acts, ch 204, §13

CHAPTERS 31 to 33

RESERVED

CHAPTER 34

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (911)

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 477A in Code 1993

34.1 Definitions.

34.2 911 service.

34.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “911 service” means a service which provides the user of a public telephone system the ability to reach a public safety answering point by dialing the digits 9-1-1.

2. “Private safety entity” means a private entity which provides emergency fire, ambulance, or medical services whether by full or part-time employees or on a volunteer basis.

3. “Public agency” means the state government and any unit of local government or special purpose district located in whole or in part within the state that provides or has authority to provide fire fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

4. “Public safety agency” means a functional unit of a public agency that provides fire fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical, or other emergency services.

5. “Public safety answering point” means a communications facility operated on a twenty-four hour basis and serving participating jurisdictions, that initially receives 911 calls and either directly dispatches emergency response services, or relays the calls to the appropriate public safety agency.

86 Acts, ch 1246, §763

C87, §477A.1

C93, §34.1

94 Acts, ch 1023, §6

Referred to in §321.234A, 321.276

34.2 911 service.

1. After July 1, 1986, when 911 service is established in a service area each public agency, public safety agency, and private safety entity serving territory within the service area shall participate in providing the 911 service. The 911 service shall be established according to a written plan which has the written approval of the governing bodies of each public agency, public safety agency, and private safety entity serving territory within the 911 service area.

2. This chapter does not prohibit or discourage participation in or the provision of 911 service covering the territory of more than one public agency, public safety agency, or private safety entity. A system established pursuant to this section may serve the territory of more than one public agency, public safety agency, or private safety entity or may include a part of their respective territories. Public agencies, public safety agencies, and private safety entities may enter into agreements under chapter 28E to provide 911 service.

3. The digits “911” shall be the primary emergency telephone number within the 911 service areas established under this section. A public safety agency or a private safety entity

whose services are available through a 911 system may maintain a separate secondary backup number for emergencies, and shall maintain a separate number for nonemergency telephone calls.

4. A 911 system shall be capable of transmitting requests for law enforcement, fire fighting, and emergency medical and ambulance services to a public safety agency or agencies that provide the requested service at the place where the call originates. A 911 system may also provide for transmitting requests for emergency management, poison control, suicide prevention, and other emergency services. The public safety answering point shall be capable of receiving calls from deaf and hard-of-hearing persons through a telecommunications device for the deaf. Conferencing capability with counseling, aid to persons with disabilities, and other services as deemed necessary for identifying appropriate emergency response services may be provided by the 911 service.

A public safety answering point may transmit emergency response requests to private safety entities.

86 Acts, ch 1246, §764

C87, §477A.2

92 Acts, ch 1139, §32

C93, §34.2

93 Acts, ch 75, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §13

CHAPTER 34A

ENHANCED 911 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

Referred to in §16.161, 423.3

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 477B in Code 1993

SUBCHAPTER I		34A.7A	Emergency communications service surcharge — fund established — distribution and permissible expenditures.
LOCAL OPTION E911 SERVICE SURCHARGE AND E911 SERVICE			
34A.1	Purpose.	34A.7B	Prepaid wireless E911 surcharge.
34A.2	Definitions.	34A.8	Local exchange service information — penalty.
34A.2A	Program manager — appointment — duties.	34A.9	Telecommunications devices for the speech and hearing-impaired.
34A.3	Joint E911 service board — 911 service plan — implementation — waivers.	34A.10	E911 selective router.
34A.4	Requirements of pay telephones and other telecommunications devices to allow 911 calls without depositing coins or other charge.	34A.11	Communications — single point-of-contact.
34A.5	Private listing subscribers and 911 service.	34A.12	through 34A.14 Reserved.
34A.6	Referendum on E911 in proposed service area. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 120, §9.	34A.15	E911 communications council established — duties.
34A.6A	Alternative surcharge — temporary moratorium. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 120, §9.	34A.16	through 34A.19 Reserved.
34A.7	Funding — wire-line E911 service surcharge.		
		SUBCHAPTER II	
		E911 PROGRAM FINANCING	
		34A.20	E911 financing program — definitions — funding — bonds and notes.
		34A.21	Security — reserve funds — pledges — nonliability — irrevocable contracts.
		34A.22	Rules.

SUBCHAPTER I

LOCAL OPTION E911 SERVICE SURCHARGE
AND E911 SERVICE

Referred to in §34A.20

34A.1 Purpose.

The general assembly finds that enhanced 911 emergency telephone communication systems and other emergency 911 notification devices further the public interest and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Iowa. The purpose of this chapter is to enable the orderly development, installation, and operation of enhanced 911 emergency telephone communication systems and other emergency 911 notification devices statewide. These systems are to be operated under governmental management and control for the public benefit.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §1

C89, §477B.1

C93, §34A.1

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §444

34A.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Access line*” means an exchange access line that has the ability to access dial tone and reach a public safety answering point.

2. “*Communications service*” means a service capable of accessing, connecting with, or interfacing with a 911 system by dialing, initializing, or otherwise activating the system exclusively through the digits 911 by means of a local telephone device or wireless communications device.

3. “*Communications service provider*” means a service provider, public or private, that transports information electronically via landline, wireless, internet, cable, or satellite.

4. “*Competitive local exchange service provider*” means the same as defined in section 476.96.

5. “*Director*” means the director of the department of homeland security and emergency management.

6. “*Emergency communications service surcharge*” means a charge established by the program manager in accordance with section 34A.7A.

7. “*Enhanced 911*” or “*E911*” means a service that provides the user of a communications service with the ability to reach a public safety answering point by using the digits 911, and that has the following additional features:

a. Routes an incoming 911 call to the appropriate public safety answering point.

b. Automatically provides voice, displays the name, address or location, and telephone number of an incoming 911 call and public safety agency servicing the location.

8. “*Enhanced 911 service area*” means the geographic area to be serviced, or currently serviced under an enhanced 911 service plan, provided that an enhanced 911 service area must at minimum encompass one entire county. The enhanced 911 service area may encompass more than one county, and need not be restricted to county boundaries.

9. “*Enhanced 911 service plan*” means a plan that includes the following information:

a. A description of the enhanced 911 service area.

b. A list of all public and private safety agencies within the enhanced 911 service area.

c. The number of public safety answering points within the enhanced 911 service area.

d. Identification of the agency responsible for management and supervision of the enhanced 911 emergency communication system.

e. (1) A statement of estimated costs to be incurred by the joint E911 service board or the department of public safety, including separate estimates of the following:

(a) Nonrecurring costs, including but not limited to public safety answering points, network equipment, software, database, addressing, training, and other capital expenditures,

including the purchase or lease of subscriber names, addresses, and telephone information from the local exchange service provider.

(b) Recurring costs, including but not limited to network access fees and other telephone charges, software, equipment, and database management, and maintenance, including the purchase or lease of subscriber names, addresses, and telephone information from the local exchange service provider. Recurring costs shall not include personnel costs for a public safety answering point.

(2) Funds deposited in an E911 service fund are appropriated and shall be used for the payment of costs that are limited to nonrecurring and recurring costs directly attributable to the receipt and disposition of the 911 call. Costs do not include expenditures for any other purpose, and specifically exclude costs attributable to other emergency services or expenditures for buildings or personnel, except for the costs of personnel for database management and personnel directly associated with addressing.

f. Current equipment operated by affected local exchange service providers, and central office equipment and technology upgrades necessary for the provider to implement enhanced 911 service within the enhanced 911 service area.

g. A schedule for implementation of the plan throughout the E911 service area. The schedule may provide for phased implementation.

h. The number of telephone access lines capable of access to 911 in the enhanced 911 service area.

i. The total property valuation in the enhanced 911 service area.

j. A plan to migrate to an internet protocol-enabled next generation network.

10. "Local exchange carrier" means the same as defined in section 476.96.

11. "Local exchange service provider" means a vendor engaged in providing telecommunications service between points within an exchange and includes but is not limited to a competitive local exchange service provider and a local exchange carrier.

12. "Prepaid wireless telecommunications service" means a wireless communications service that provides the right to utilize mobile wireless service as well as other nontelecommunications services, including the download of digital products delivered electronically, content and ancillary services, which must be paid for in advance and that is sold in predetermined units or dollars of which the amount declines with use in a known amount.

13. "Program manager" means the E911 program manager appointed pursuant to section 34A.2A.

14. "Provider" means a vendor who provides, or offers to provide, E911 equipment, installation, maintenance, or exchange access services within the enhanced 911 service area.

15. "Public or private safety agency" means a unit of state or local government, a special purpose district, or a private firm which provides or has the authority to provide fire fighting, police, ambulance, emergency medical services, or hazardous materials response.

16. "Public safety answering point" means a twenty-four-hour public safety communications facility that receives enhanced 911 service calls and directly dispatches emergency response services or relays calls to the appropriate public or private safety agency.

17. "Wireless communications service" means commercial mobile radio service. "Wireless communications service" includes any wireless two-way communications used in cellular telephone service, personal communications service, or the functional or competitive equivalent of a radio-telephone communications line used in cellular telephone service, a personal communications service, or a network access line. "Wireless communications service" does not include a service whose customers do not have access to 911 or 911-like service, a communications channel utilized only for data transmission, or a private telecommunications system.

18. "Wireless communications service provider" means a company that offers wireless communications service to users of wireless devices including but not limited to cellular, personal communications services, mobile satellite services, and enhanced specialized mobile radio.

19. "Wireless E911 phase 1" means a 911 call made from a wireless device in which the

wireless service provider delivers the call-back number and address of the tower that received the call to the appropriate public safety answering point.

20. “Wireless E911 phase 2” means a 911 call made from a wireless device in which the wireless service provider delivers the call-back number and the latitude and longitude coordinates of the wireless device to the appropriate public safety answering point.

21. “Wire-line E911 service surcharge” means a charge set by the E911 service area operating authority and assessed on each wire-line access line which physically terminates within the E911 service area in accordance with section 34A.7.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §2

C89, §477B.2

92 Acts, ch 1139, §34

C93, §34A.2

93 Acts, ch 125, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1199, §45; 98 Acts, ch 1101, §3, 4, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §445; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2012 Acts, ch 1111, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §31, 32

Referred to in §34A.7

Subsection 2 stricken and former subsections 3 – 5 renumbered as 2 – 4

NEW subsection 5

34A.2A Program manager — appointment — duties.

1. The director of the department of homeland security and emergency management shall appoint an E911 program manager to administer this chapter.

2. The E911 program manager shall act under the supervisory control of the director of the department of homeland security and emergency management, and in consultation with the E911 communications council, and shall perform the duties specifically set forth in this chapter and as assigned by the director.

98 Acts, ch 1101, §5, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §446; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §33

Referred to in §16.161, 34A.2

Section amended

34A.3 Joint E911 service board — 911 service plan — implementation — waivers.

1. *Joint E911 service boards — plans.*

a. The board of supervisors of each county shall maintain a joint E911 service board.

(1) Each political subdivision of the state having a public safety agency serving territory within the county is entitled to voting membership on the joint E911 service board. For the purposes of this section, a township that operates a volunteer fire department providing fire protection services to the township, or a city which provides fire protection services through the operation of a volunteer fire department not financed through city government, shall be considered a political subdivision of the state having a public safety agency serving territory within the county. Each private safety agency operating within the area is entitled to nonvoting membership on the board.

(2) A township that does not operate its own public safety agency, but contracts for the provision of public safety services, is not entitled to membership on the joint E911 service board, but its contractor is entitled to membership according to the contractor’s status as a public or private safety agency.

b. The joint E911 service board shall maintain an enhanced 911 service plan encompassing at minimum the entire county, unless an exemption is granted by the program manager permitting a smaller E911 service area.

(1) The program manager may grant a discretionary exemption from the single county minimum service area requirement based upon a joint E911 service board’s or other E911 service plan operating authority’s presentation of evidence which supports the requested exemption if the program manager finds that local conditions make adherence to the minimum standard unreasonable or technically infeasible and that the purposes of this chapter would be furthered by granting an exemption. The minimum size requirement is intended to prevent unnecessary duplication of public safety answering points and minimize other administrative, personnel, and equipment expenses.

(2) The program manager may order the inclusion of a specific territory in an adjoining E911 service plan area to avoid the creation by exclusion of a territory smaller than a single

county not serviced by surrounding E911 service plan areas upon request of the joint E911 service board representing the territory.

c. The E911 service plan operating authority shall submit proposed changes to the plan to all of the following:

- (1) The program manager.
- (2) Public and private safety agencies in the enhanced 911 service area.
- (3) Local exchange service providers affected by the enhanced 911 service plan.

2. *Compliance waivers available in limited circumstances.*

a. The program manager may extend the time period for plan implementation by issuing a compliance waiver.

b. The compliance waiver shall be based upon a joint E911 service board's presentation of evidence which supports an extension if the program manager finds that local conditions make implementation financially unreasonable or technically infeasible by the originally scheduled plan of implementation.

c. The compliance waiver shall be for a set period of time, and subject to review and renewal or denial of renewal upon its expiration.

d. The waiver may cover all or a portion of a 911 service plan's enhanced 911 service area to facilitate phased implementation when possible.

e. The granting of a compliance waiver does not create a presumption that the identical or similar waiver will be extended in the future.

f. Consideration of compliance waivers shall be on a case-by-case basis.

3. *Chapter 28E agreement — alternative to joint E911 service board.*

a. A legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E by a county or counties, other political divisions, and public or private agencies to jointly plan, implement, and operate a countywide, or larger, enhanced 911 service system may be substituted for the joint E911 service board required under subsection 1. An alternative legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E as a substitute for a joint E911 service board, as permitted by this subsection, may be created by either:

- (1) Agreement of the parties entitled to voting membership on a joint E911 service board.
- (2) Agreement of the members of a joint E911 service board.

b. An alternative chapter 28E entity has all of the powers of a joint E911 service board and any additional powers granted by the agreement. As used in this chapter, "*joint E911 service board*" includes an alternative chapter 28E entity created for that purpose, except as specifically limited by the chapter 28E agreement or unless clearly provided otherwise in this chapter. A chapter 28E agreement related to E911 service shall permit the participation of a private safety agency or other persons allowed to participate in a joint E911 service board, but the terms, scope, and conditions of participation are subject to the chapter 28E agreement.

4. *Participation in joint E911 service board required.* A political subdivision having a public safety agency within its territory or jurisdiction shall participate in a joint E911 service board and cooperate in maintaining the E911 service plan.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §3

C89, §477B.3

89 Acts, ch 168, §1, 2

C93, §34A.3

93 Acts, ch 125, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1101, §6, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §447; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §143; 2008 Acts, ch 1070, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1111, §2

Referred to in §34A.11

34A.4 Requirements of pay telephones and other telecommunications devices to allow 911 calls without depositing coins or other charge.

In an enhanced 911 service area, a person shall not install or offer for use within the enhanced 911 service area a pay station telephone or other fixed device unless the telephone or device is capable of making a 911 call without prior insertion of a coin or payment of any other charge, and unless the telephone or device displays notice of free 911 service.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §4

C89, §477B.4

C93, §34A.4
2004 Acts, ch 1175, §448

34A.5 Private listing subscribers and 911 service.

Private listing subscribers in an enhanced 911 service area waive the privacy afforded by nonlisted or nonpublished numbers to the extent that the name and address associated with the telephone number may be furnished to the enhanced 911 service system, for all routing, for automatic retrieval of location information, and for associated emergency services.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §5
C89, §477B.5
C93, §34A.5

34A.6 Referendum on E911 in proposed service area. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 120, § 9.

With respect to proposed amendments to former §34A.6 by 2013 Acts, ch 29, §34, and 2013 Acts, ch 30, §12, see Code editor's note on simple harmonization

34A.6A Alternative surcharge — temporary moratorium. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 120, § 9.

34A.7 Funding — wire-line E911 service surcharge.

When an E911 service plan is implemented, the costs of providing E911 service within an E911 service area are the responsibility of the joint E911 service board and the member political subdivisions. Costs in excess of the amount raised by imposition of the E911 service surcharge provided for under subsection 1 shall be paid by the joint E911 service board from such revenue sources allocated among the member political subdivisions as determined by the joint E911 service board. Funding is not limited to the surcharge, and surcharge revenues may be supplemented by other permissible local and state revenue sources. A joint E911 service board shall not commit a political subdivision to appropriate property tax revenues to fund an E911 service plan without the consent of the political subdivision. A joint E911 service board may approve an E911 service plan, including a funding formula requiring appropriations by participating political subdivisions, subject to the approval of the funding formula by each political subdivision. However, a political subdivision may agree in advance to appropriate property tax revenues or other moneys according to a formula or plan developed by an alternative chapter 28E entity.

1. *Local wire-line E911 service surcharge imposition.*

a. To encourage local implementation of E911 service, one source of funding for E911 emergency communication systems shall come from a surcharge per month, per access line on each access line subscriber, of one dollar.

b. The surcharge shall be imposed by order of the program manager as follows:

(1) The program manager shall notify a local exchange service provider scheduled to provide exchange access line service to an E911 service area that implementation of an E911 service plan has been approved by the joint E911 service board and that collection of the surcharge is to begin within sixty days.

(2) The program manager shall also provide notice to all affected public safety answering points.

2. *Surcharge collected by local exchange service providers.*

a. The surcharge shall be collected as part of the access line service provider's periodic billing to a subscriber. In compensation for the costs of billing and collection, the local exchange service provider may retain one percent of the gross surcharges collected. If the compensation is insufficient to fully recover a local exchange service provider's costs for billing and collection of the surcharge, the deficiency shall be included in the local exchange service provider's costs for ratemaking purposes to the extent it is reasonable and just under section 476.6. The surcharge shall be remitted to the E911 service operating authority for deposit into the E911 service fund quarterly by the local exchange service provider. The total amount for multiple exchanges may be combined.

b. A local exchange service provider is not liable for an uncollected surcharge for which

the local exchange service provider has billed a subscriber but not been paid. The surcharge shall appear as a single line item on a subscriber's periodic billing entitled, "E911 emergency communications service surcharge".

c. The joint E911 service board may request, not more than once each quarter, the following information from the local exchange service provider:

- (1) The identity of the exchange from which the surcharge is collected.
- (2) The number of lines to which the surcharge was applied for the quarter.
- (3) The number of refusals to pay per exchange if applicable.
- (4) Write-offs applied per exchange if applicable.
- (5) The number of lines exempt per exchange.
- (6) The amount retained by the local exchange service provider generated from the one percent administration fee.

d. Access line counts and surcharge remittances are confidential public records as provided in section 34A.8.

3. *Maximum limit per subscriber billing for surcharge.* An individual subscriber shall not be required to pay on a single periodic billing the surcharge on more than one hundred access lines, or their equivalent, in an E911 service area. A subscriber shall pay the surcharge in each E911 service area in which the subscriber receives access line service.

4. *E911 service fund.* Each joint E911 service board shall establish and maintain as a separate account an E911 service fund. Any funds remaining in the account at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general funds of the member political subdivisions, except as provided in subsection 5, but shall remain in the E911 service fund. Moneys in an E911 service fund may only be used for nonrecurring and recurring costs of the E911 service plan as approved by the program manager, as those terms are defined by section 34A.2.

5. *Use of moneys in fund — priority and limitations on expenditure.*

a. Moneys deposited in the E911 service fund shall be used for the repayment of any bonds issued for the benefit of or loan made to the joint E911 service board pursuant to sections 34A.20 through 34A.22, and as long as any such bond or loan remains unpaid the surcharge shall not be reduced or eliminated. Moneys deposited in the fund shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be contained in the relevant bond documents, trust indenture, resolution, loan agreement, or other instrument pursuant to which bonds are issued or a loan is made, without regard to any limitation otherwise provided by law.

b. Moneys deposited in the E911 service fund shall be used for the following, in order of priority if paragraph "a" does not apply:

- (1) Money shall first be spent for actual recurring costs of operating the E911 service plan.
- (2) If money remains in the fund after fully paying for recurring costs incurred in the preceding year, the remainder may be spent to pay for nonrecurring costs, not to exceed actual nonrecurring costs as approved by the program manager.
- (3) If money remains in the fund after fully paying obligations under subparagraphs (1) and (2), the remainder may be accumulated in the fund as a carryover operating surplus.

6. *Limitation of actions — provider not liable on cause of action related to provision of 911 services.* A claim or cause of action does not exist based upon or arising out of an act or omission in connection with a land-line or wireless provider's participation in an E911 service plan or provision of 911 or local exchange access service, unless the act or omission is determined to be willful and wanton negligence.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §7

C89, §477B.7

89 Acts, ch 168, §4 – 6; 90 Acts, ch 1144, §2 – 4

C93, §34A.7

98 Acts, ch 1101, §8, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §450 – 452; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1111, §5 – 8; 2013 Acts, ch 120, §1 – 4

Referred to in §34A.2, 34A.7B

Department of homeland security and emergency management to study efficiency of E911 emergency communication systems and report to general assembly by July 1, 2014; 2013 Acts, ch 120, §10

Department of homeland security and emergency management to study administration and expenditures of enhanced E911 emergency telecommunication systems and assessment of surcharges and report to general assembly by January 1, 2016; 2013 Acts, ch 120, §10

Subsection 1, paragraph a stricken and rewritten

Subsection 1, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

Subsection 5 amended
Subsection 7 stricken

34A.7A Emergency communications service surcharge — fund established — distribution and permissible expenditures.

1. a. The director shall adopt by rule a monthly surcharge of one dollar to be imposed on each communications service number provided in this state. The surcharge shall be imposed uniformly on a statewide basis and simultaneously on all communications service numbers as provided by rule of the director. The surcharge shall not be imposed on wire-line-based communications or prepaid wireless telecommunications service.

b. The program manager shall provide no less than sixty days' notice of the surcharge to be imposed to each communications service provider.

c. (1) The surcharge shall be collected as part of the communications service provider's periodic billing to a subscriber. The surcharge shall appear as a single line item on a subscriber's periodic billing indicating that the surcharge is for E911 emergency communications service.

(2) In compensation for the costs of billing and collection, the communications service provider may retain one percent of the gross surcharges collected.

(3) The surcharges shall be remitted quarterly by the communications service provider to the program manager for deposit into the fund established in subsection 2.

(4) A communications service provider is not liable for an uncollected surcharge for which the communications service provider has billed a subscriber but which has not been paid.

2. Moneys collected pursuant to subsection 1 and section 34A.7B, subsection 2, shall be deposited in a separate E911 emergency communications fund within the state treasury under the control of the program manager. Section 8.33 shall not apply to moneys in the fund. Moneys earned as income, including as interest, from the fund shall remain in the fund until expended as provided in this section. Moneys in the fund shall be expended and distributed in the following priority order:

a. An amount as appropriated by the general assembly to the director shall be allocated to the director and program manager for implementation, support, and maintenance of the functions of the director and program manager and to employ the auditor of state to perform an annual audit of the E911 emergency communications fund.

b. For the three-year period beginning July 1, 2013, and ending June 30, 2016, the program manager shall allocate thirteen percent of the total amount of surcharge generated to wireless carriers to recover their costs to deliver E911 phase 1 services. If the allocation in this paragraph is insufficient to reimburse all wireless carriers for such carrier's eligible expenses, the program manager shall allocate a prorated amount to each wireless carrier equal to the percentage of such carrier's eligible expenses as compared to the total of all eligible expenses for all wireless carriers for the calendar quarter during which such expenses were submitted. When prorated expenses are paid, the remaining unpaid expenses shall no longer be eligible for payment under this paragraph.

c. The program manager shall reimburse communications service providers on a calendar quarter basis for carriers' eligible expenses for transport costs between the selective router and the public safety answering points related to the delivery of wireless E911 phase 1 services.

d. The program manager shall reimburse wire-line carriers and third-party E911 automatic location information database providers on a calendar quarterly basis for the costs of maintaining and upgrading the E911 components and functionalities beyond the input to the E911 selective router, including the E911 selective router and the automatic location information database.

e. (1) The program manager shall allocate to each joint E911 service board and to the department of public safety a minimum of one thousand dollars per calendar quarter for each public safety answering point within the service area of the department of public safety or joint E911 service board that has submitted an annual written request to the program manager in a form approved by the program manager by May 15 of each year.

(2) The amount allocated under this paragraph “e” shall be forty-six percent of the total amount of surcharge generated per calendar quarter allocated as follows:

(a) Sixty-five percent of the total dollars available for allocation shall be allocated in proportion to the square miles of the service area to the total square miles in this state.

(b) Thirty-five percent of the total dollars available for allocation shall be allocated in proportion to the wireless E911 calls taken at the public safety answering point in the service area to the total number of wireless E911 calls originating in this state.

(c) Notwithstanding subparagraph divisions (a) and (b), the minimum amount allocated to each joint E911 service board and to the department of public safety shall be no less than one thousand dollars for each public safety answering point within the service area of the department of public safety or joint E911 service board.

(3) The funds allocated in this paragraph “e” shall be used for communication equipment utilized by the public safety answering points for the implementation and maintenance of E911 services.

f. If moneys remain in the fund after fully paying all obligations under paragraphs “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, and “e”, the remainder may be accumulated in the fund as a carryover operating surplus. This surplus shall be used to fund future network and public safety answering point improvements, including hardware and software for an internet protocol-enabled next generation network, and wireless carriers’ transport costs related to wireless E911 services, if those costs are not otherwise recovered by wireless carriers through customer billing or other sources and approved by the program manager in consultation with the E911 communications council. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state but shall remain available for the purposes of the fund.

g. The director, in consultation with the program manager and the E911 communications council, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A governing the distribution of the surcharge collected and distributed pursuant to this subsection. The rules shall include provisions that all joint E911 service boards and the department of public safety which answer or service wireless E911 calls are eligible to receive an equitable portion of the receipts.

3. a. The program manager shall submit an annual report by January 15 of each year to the general assembly’s standing committees on government oversight advising the general assembly of the status of E911 implementation and operations, including both wire-line and wireless services, the distribution of surcharge receipts, and an accounting of the revenues and expenses of the E911 program.

b. The program manager shall submit a calendar quarter report of the revenues and expenses of the E911 program to the fiscal services division of the legislative services agency.

c. The general assembly’s standing committees on government oversight shall review the priorities of distribution of funds under this chapter at least every two years.

4. The amount collected from a communications service provider and deposited in the fund, pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 6, information provided by a communications service provider to the program manager consisting of trade secrets, pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 3, and other financial or commercial operations information provided by a communications service provider to the program manager, shall be kept confidential as provided under section 22.7. This subsection does not prohibit the inclusion of information in any report providing aggregate amounts and information which does not identify numbers of accounts or customers, revenues, or expenses attributable to an individual communications service provider.

5. a. The program manager, in consultation with the E911 communications council and the auditor of state, shall establish a methodology for determining and collecting comprehensive public safety answering point cost and expense data through the county joint E911 service boards. The methodology shall include the collection of data for all costs and expenses related to the operation of a public safety answering point and account for the extent to which identified costs and expenses are compensated for or addressed through E911 surcharges versus other sources of funding.

b. Data collection pursuant to paragraph “a” shall commence no later than January 1, 2014, and shall be subject to an audit by the auditor of state beginning July 1, 2014. The

program manager shall prepare a report detailing the methodology developed and the data collected after such data has been collected for a two-year period. The report and the results of the initial audit shall be submitted to the general assembly by March 1, 2016. A new report regarding data collection and the results of an ongoing audit for each successive two-year period shall be submitted by March 1 every two years thereafter. Expenses associated with the audit shall be paid to the auditor of state by the program manager from the E911 emergency communications fund established in subsection 2.

c. A county joint E911 service board which fails to submit expenses and costs pursuant to the methodology developed pursuant to paragraph “a” by March 31 of each year shall be allocated sixty-five cents out of the one dollar emergency communications service surcharge until March 31 of the following year. Remaining funds shall be held in the carryover operating surplus fund until the expenses and cost report is submitted by the county joint E911 service board. If the county joint E911 service board submits the expense and cost report before March 30 of the following year, the set aside funds shall be provided to the county joint E911 service board. If the county joint E911 service board fails to submit the expense and cost report within one year, funds shall revert to the carryover operating surplus fund and be used in accordance with subsection 2, paragraph “f”.

98 Acts, ch 1101, §9, 16; 99 Acts, ch 96, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §453 – 455; 2005 Acts, ch 140, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 213, §21; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 86, §4; 2012 Acts, ch 1111, §9; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §35, 36; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §13; 2013 Acts, ch 120, §5 – 8

Referred to in §34A.2, 34A.7B

Department of homeland security and emergency management to study efficiency of E911 emergency communication systems and report to general assembly by July 1, 2014; 2013 Acts, ch 120, §10

Department of homeland security and emergency management to study administration and expenditures of enhanced E911 emergency telephone communications systems and assessment of surcharges and report to general assembly by January 1, 2016; 2013 Acts, ch 120, §10

See Code editor’s note on simple harmonization

Subsection 1, paragraphs a and b amended

Subsection 2, paragraph a amended

Subsection 2, NEW paragraph b and former paragraph b amended and redesignated as c

Subsection 2, former paragraphs c and d redesignated as d and e

Subsection 2, former paragraphs e and f amended and redesignated as f and g

NEW subsection 5

34A.7B Prepaid wireless E911 surcharge.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Consumer*” means a person who purchases prepaid wireless telecommunications service in a retail transaction.

b. “*Department*” means the department of revenue.

c. “*Prepaid wireless E911 surcharge*” means the surcharge that is required to be collected by a seller from a consumer in the amount established under this section.

d. “*Provider*” means a person who provides prepaid wireless telecommunications service pursuant to a license issued by the federal communications commission.

e. “*Retail transaction*” means the purchase of prepaid wireless telecommunications service from a seller for any purpose other than resale.

f. “*Seller*” means a person who sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to another person.

2. There is imposed a prepaid wireless E911 surcharge of thirty-three cents on each retail transaction or, on or after the determination of an adjusted rate as determined pursuant to subsection 7, the adjusted rate.

3. The prepaid wireless E911 surcharge shall be collected by the seller from the consumer with respect to each retail transaction occurring in this state. The amount of the prepaid wireless E911 surcharge shall be either separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document that is provided to the consumer by the seller, or otherwise disclosed to the consumer.

4. For purposes of subsection 3, a retail transaction that is effected in person by a consumer at a business location of the seller shall be treated as occurring in this state if that business location is in this state, and any other retail transaction shall be treated as occurring in this state if the retail transaction is treated as occurring in this state for purposes of section 423.20 as that section applies to sourcing of a prepaid wireless calling service.

5. The prepaid wireless E911 surcharge is the liability of the consumer and not of the seller or of any provider, except that the seller shall be liable to remit all prepaid wireless E911 surcharges that the seller collects from consumers as provided in subsection 3, including all such surcharges that the seller is deemed to collect where the amount of the surcharge has not been separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller.

6. The amount of the prepaid wireless E911 surcharge that is collected by a seller from a consumer, if such amount is separately stated on an invoice, receipt, or other similar document provided to the consumer by the seller, shall not be included in the base for measuring any tax, fee, other surcharge, or other charge that is imposed by this state, any political subdivision of this state, or any intergovernmental agency.

7. The prepaid wireless E911 surcharge shall be increased or reduced, as applicable, in an amount proportionate to any change to the surcharge imposed under section 34A.7A, subsection 1. The proportional increase or reduction shall be effective on the first day of the calendar month after the effective date of the change to the surcharge imposed under section 34A.7A, subsection 1. The department shall provide not less than thirty days' advance notice of such increase or reduction on the department's internet site.

8. If a minimal amount of prepaid wireless telecommunications service is sold with a prepaid wireless device for a single, nonitemized price, the seller may elect not to apply the prepaid wireless E911 surcharge to the retail transaction. For purposes of this subsection, an amount of service denominated as ten minutes or less, or five dollars or less, shall be regarded as a minimal amount of service.

9. Prepaid wireless E911 surcharges collected by sellers shall be remitted to the department at the times and in the manner provided by chapter 423 with respect to the sales and use tax. The department shall establish registration and payment procedures that substantially coincide with the registration and payment procedures that apply to sellers under chapter 423.

10. A seller may deduct and retain three percent of prepaid wireless E911 surcharges that are collected by the seller from consumers.

11. The audit, appeal, collection, and enforcement procedures and other pertinent provisions applicable to the sales and use tax imposed under chapter 423 shall apply to prepaid wireless E911 surcharges.

12. The department shall establish procedures by which a seller of prepaid wireless telecommunications service may document that a sale is not a retail transaction, which procedures shall substantially coincide with the procedures for documenting sale for resale transactions under chapter 423.

13. The department shall transfer all remitted prepaid wireless E911 surcharges to the treasurer of state for deposit in the E911 emergency communications fund created under section 34A.7A, subsection 2, within thirty days of receipt after deducting an amount, not to exceed two percent of collected surcharges, that shall be retained by the department to reimburse its direct costs of administering the collection and remittance of prepaid wireless E911 surcharges.

14. The limitation of actions provisions under section 34A.7, subsection 6, shall apply to providers and sellers of prepaid wireless telecommunications service. In addition, a provider or seller of prepaid wireless telecommunications service shall not be liable for damages to any person resulting from or incurred in connection with the provision of any lawful assistance to any investigative or law enforcement officer of the United States, this or any other state, or any political subdivision of this or any other state, in connection with any lawful investigation or other law enforcement activity by such investigative or law enforcement officer.

15. The prepaid wireless E911 surcharge imposed pursuant to this section shall be the only E911 funding obligation imposed with respect to prepaid wireless telecommunications service in this state, and no tax, fee, surcharge, or other charge shall be imposed by this state, any political subdivision of this state, or any intergovernmental agency, for E911 funding

purposes, upon any provider, seller, or consumer with respect to the sale, purchase, use, or provision of prepaid wireless telecommunications service.

2012 Acts, ch 1111, §10, 13, 14; 2013 Acts, ch 70, §16, 27, 28

Referred to in §34A.7A

Section takes effect January 1, 2013, and applies to retail sales of prepaid wireless telecommunications service on or after that date; 2012 Acts, ch 1111, §13, 14

2013 amendment to subsection 11 takes effect April 24, 2013, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2013; 2013 Acts, ch 70, § 27, 28
Subsection 11 amended

34A.8 Local exchange service information — penalty.

1. A local exchange service provider shall furnish to the E911 service provider, designated by the joint E911 service board, all names, addresses, and telephone number information concerning its subscribers which will be served by the E911 system and shall periodically update the local exchange service information. The local exchange service provider shall receive as compensation for the provision of local exchange service information charges according to its tariffs on file with and approved by the Iowa utilities board. The tariff charges shall be the same whether or not the local exchange service provider is designated as the E911 service provider by the joint E911 service board.

2. a. Subscriber information remains the property of the local exchange service provider.

b. The program manager, joint E911 service board, the designated E911 service provider, and the public safety answering point, their agents, employees, and assigns shall use local exchange service information provided by the local exchange service provider solely for the purposes of providing E911 emergency telephone service or providing related 911 call alert services utilizing only the subscriber's information to a subscriber who consents to the provision of such services, and it shall otherwise be kept confidential. A person who violates this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

c. This chapter does not require a local exchange service provider to sell or provide its subscriber names, addresses, or telephone number information to any person other than the E911 service provider designated by the joint E911 service board.

88 Acts, ch 1177, §8

C89, §477B.8

C93, §34A.8

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §456; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 32, §1

Referred to in §34A.7

34A.9 Telecommunications devices for the speech and hearing-impaired.

Each public safety answering point shall provide for the installation and use of telecommunications devices for the speech and hearing-impaired.

89 Acts, ch 157, §1

CS89, §477B.9

C93, §34A.9

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §457

34A.10 E911 selective router.

On and after July 1, 2004, only the program manager shall approve access to the E911 selective router.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §458

34A.11 Communications — single point-of-contact.

1. The joint E911 service board in each enhanced 911 service area shall designate a person to serve as a single point-of-contact to facilitate the communication of needs, issues, or concerns regarding emergency communications, interoperability, and other matters applicable to emergency E911 communications and migration to an internet protocol-enabled next generation network. The person designated as the single point-of-contact shall be responsible for facilitating the communication of such needs, issues, or concerns between public or private safety agencies within the service area, the E911 program manager, the E911 communications council, the statewide interoperable communications system board established in section 80.28, and any other person, entity, or agency the person deems

necessary or appropriate. The person designated shall also be responsible for responding to surveys or requests for information applicable to the service area received from a federal, state, or local agency, entity, or board.

2. In the event a joint E911 service board fails to designate a single point-of-contact by November 1, 2013, the chairperson of the joint E911 service board shall serve in that capacity. The E911 service board shall submit the name and contact information for the person designated as the single point-of-contact to the E911 program manager by January 1 annually.

3. The provisions of this section shall be equally applicable to an alternative legal entity created pursuant to chapter 28E if such an entity is established as an alternative to a joint E911 service board as provided in section 34A.3. If such an entity is established, the governing body of that entity shall designate the single point-of-contact for the entity, and the chairperson or representative official of the governing body shall serve in the event a single point-of-contact is not designated.

2013 Acts, ch 129, §59

NEW section

34A.12 through 34A.14 Reserved.

34A.15 E911 communications council established — duties.

1. An E911 communications council is established. The council consists of the following thirteen members:

- a. One person appointed by the commissioner of public safety.
- b. One person appointed by the Iowa state sheriffs' and deputies' association.
- c. One person appointed by the Iowa peace officers association.
- d. One person appointed by the Iowa emergency medical services association.
- e. One person appointed by the Iowa professional fire fighters.
- f. One person appointed by the Iowa firefighters association.
- g. One person appointed by the Iowa chapter of the national emergency number association.
- h. One person appointed by the Iowa chapter of the association of public-safety communications officials—international, inc.
 - i. One person appointed by the Iowa emergency management directors association.
 - j. Two persons appointed by the Iowa telephone association, with one person appointed to represent telephone companies having fifteen thousand or more customers and one person appointed to represent telephone companies having less than fifteen thousand customers.
 - k. Two persons appointed by the Iowa wireless industry. One appointee shall represent cellular companies and the other appointee shall represent personal communications services companies.

2. The auditor of state or the auditor of state's designee shall serve as an ex officio nonvoting member.

3. The council shall advise and make recommendations to the director and program manager regarding the implementation of this chapter. Such advice and recommendations shall be provided on issues at the request of the director or program manager or as deemed necessary by the council.

4. A member of the council shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the member's duties, if such member is not otherwise reimbursed for such expenses.

5. The authority of the council is limited to the issues specifically identified in this section and does not preempt the authority of the utilities board, created in section 474.1, to act on issues within the jurisdiction of the utilities board.

96 Acts, ch 1219, §64; 98 Acts, ch 1101, §10 – 13, 16; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §459, 460; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §9; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §9; 2012 Acts, ch 1111, §11; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §37

Subsection 3 amended

34A.16 through 34A.19 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

E911 PROGRAM FINANCING

Referred to in §16.161

34A.20 E911 financing program — definitions — funding — bonds and notes.

1. As used in this subchapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*authority*” means the Iowa finance authority.

2. The authority shall cooperate with the director in the creation, administration, and funding of the E911 program established in subchapter I.

3. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purpose of funding E911 nonrecurring and recurring costs of one or more E911 service areas.

4. The authority may issue its bonds and notes for the purposes of this chapter and may enter into one or more lending agreements or purchase agreements with one or more bondholders or noteholders containing the terms and conditions of the repayment of and the security for the bonds or notes. The authority and the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee agent designated by the authority may enter into agreements to provide for any of the following:

a. That the proceeds of the bonds and notes and the investments of the proceeds may be received, held, and disbursed by the authority or by a trustee or agent designated by the authority.

b. That the bondholders or noteholders or a trustee or agent designated by the authority may collect, invest, and apply the amount payable under the loan agreements or any other instruments securing the debt obligations under the loan agreements.

c. That the bondholders or noteholders may enforce the remedies provided in the loan agreements or other instruments on their own behalf without the appointment or designation of a trustee. If there is a default in the principal of or interest on the bonds or notes or in the performance of any agreement contained in the loan agreements or other instruments, the payment or performance may be enforced in accordance with the loan agreement or other instrument.

d. Other terms and conditions as deemed necessary or appropriate by the authority.

5. The powers granted the authority under this section are in addition to other powers contained in chapter 16. All other provisions of chapter 16, except section 16.28, subsection 4, apply to bonds or notes issued and powers granted to the authority under this section, except to the extent they are inconsistent with this section.

6. All bonds or notes issued by the authority in connection with the program are exempt from taxation by this state and the interest on the bonds or notes is exempt from state income tax, both personal and corporate.

90 Acts, ch 1144, §6

C91, §477B.20

C93, §34A.20

98 Acts, ch 1101, §14, 16; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §38

Referred to in §16.161, 34A.7, 34A.21, 422.7

Subsection 2 amended

34A.21 Security — reserve funds — pledges — nonliability — irrevocable contracts.

1. The authority may provide in the resolution, trust agreement, or other instrument authorizing the issuance of its bonds or notes pursuant to section 34A.20 that the principal of, premium, and interest on the bonds or notes are payable from any of the following and may pledge the same to its bonds and notes:

a. The income and receipts or other moneys derived from the projects financed with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

b. The income and receipts or other money derived from designated projects whether or not the projects are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of the bonds or notes.

c. The amounts on deposit in the E911 service fund of a joint E911 service board, including, but not limited to revenues from a local option E911 service surcharge.

d. The amounts payable to the authority by jurisdictions within service areas pursuant to loan agreements with service areas.

e. Any other funds or accounts established by the authority in connection with the program or the sale and issuance of its bonds or notes.

2. The authority may establish reserve funds to secure one or more issues of its bonds or notes. The authority may deposit in a reserve fund established under this subsection, the proceeds of the sale of its bonds or notes and other money which is made available from any other source.

3. A pledge made in respect of bonds or notes is valid and binding from the time the pledge is made. The money or property so pledged and received after the pledge by the authority is immediately subject to the lien of the pledge without physical delivery or further act. The lien of the pledge is valid and binding as against all persons having claims of any kind in tort, contract, or otherwise against the authority whether or not the parties have notice of the lien. Neither the resolution, trust agreement, or any other instrument by which a pledge is created needs to be recorded, filed, or perfected under chapter 554, to be valid, binding, or effective against all persons.

4. The members of the authority or persons executing the bonds or notes are not personally liable on the bonds or notes and are not subject to personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance of the bonds or notes.

5. The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of bonds or notes issued under this subchapter that the state will not limit or alter the rights and powers vested in the authority to fulfill the terms of a contract made by the authority with respect to the bonds or notes, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of the holders until the bonds or notes, together with the interest on them including interest on unpaid installments of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with an action or proceeding by or on behalf of the holders, are fully met and discharged. The authority is authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state, as it refers to holders of bonds or notes of the authority, in a contract with the holders.

90 Acts, ch 1144, §7

C91, §477B.21

C93, §34A.21

Referred to in §16.161, 34A.7

34A.22 Rules.

The authority shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this subchapter.

90 Acts, ch 1144, §8

C91, §477B.22

C93, §34A.22

Referred to in §16.161, 34A.7

SUBTITLE 13

VETERANS

CHAPTER 35

VETERANS AFFAIRS

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35.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter and chapters 35A through 35D:

1. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of veterans affairs created in section 35A.4.
2. “*Veteran*” means any of the following:
 - a. A resident of this state who served in the armed forces of the United States at any time during the following dates and who was discharged under honorable conditions:
 - (1) World War I from April 6, 1917, through November 11, 1918.
 - (2) Occupation of Germany from November 12, 1918, through July 11, 1923.
 - (3) American expeditionary forces in Siberia from November 12, 1918, through April 30, 1920.
 - (4) Second Haitian suppression of insurrections from 1919 through 1920.
 - (5) Second Nicaragua campaign with marines or navy in Nicaragua or on combatant ships from 1926 through 1933.
 - (6) Yangtze service with navy and marines in Shanghai or in the Yangtze valley from 1926 through 1927 and 1930 through 1932.
 - (7) China service with navy and marines from 1937 through 1939.
 - (8) World War II from December 7, 1941, through December 31, 1946.
 - (9) Korean Conflict from June 25, 1950, through January 31, 1955.
 - (10) Vietnam Conflict from February 28, 1961, through May 7, 1975.
 - (11) Lebanon or Grenada service from August 24, 1982, through July 31, 1984.
 - (12) Panama service from December 20, 1989, through January 31, 1990.
 - (13) Persian Gulf Conflict from August 2, 1990, through the date the president or the Congress of the United States declares a cessation of hostilities. However, if the United States Congress enacts a date different from August 2, 1990, as the beginning of the Persian Gulf Conflict for purposes of determining whether a veteran is entitled to receive military benefits as a veteran of the Persian Gulf Conflict, that date shall be substituted for August 2, 1990.
 - b. (1) Former members of the reserve forces of the United States who served at least twenty years in the reserve forces and who were discharged under honorable conditions. However, a member of the reserve forces of the United States who completed a minimum aggregate of ninety days of federal active duty, other than training, and was discharged under honorable conditions, or was retired under Tit. 10 of the United States Code shall be included as a veteran.
 - (2) Former members of the Iowa national guard who served at least twenty years in the Iowa national guard and who were discharged under honorable conditions. However, a member of the Iowa national guard who was activated for federal duty, other than training, for a minimum aggregate of ninety days, and was discharged under honorable conditions or was retired under Tit. 10 of the United States Code shall be included as a veteran.
 - (3) Former members of the active, oceangoing merchant marines who served during World War II at any time between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, both dates inclusive, who were discharged under honorable conditions.
 - (4) Former members of the women’s air force service pilots and other persons who

have been conferred veterans status based on their civilian duties during World War II in accordance with federal Pub. L. No. 95-202, 38 U.S.C. § 106.

(5) Former members of the armed forces of the United States if any portion of their term of enlistment would have occurred during the time period of the Korean Conflict from June 25, 1950, through January 31, 1955, but who instead opted to serve five years in the reserve forces of the United States, as allowed by federal law, and who were discharged under honorable conditions.

(6) Members of the reserve forces of the United States who have served at least twenty years in the reserve forces and who continue to serve in the reserve forces.

(7) Members of the Iowa national guard who have served at least twenty years in the Iowa national guard and who continue to serve in the Iowa national guard.

c. A resident of this state who served on federal active duty, other than training, in the armed forces of the United States and who was discharged under honorable conditions.

99 Acts, ch 180, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 142, §4, 11; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §2 – 4, 40; 2009 Acts, ch 164, §1, 7; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §26, 27

Referred to in §8A.413, 35.2, 35B.3, 35B.13, 35B.14, 35B.16, 35C.1, 37.10, 91A.5A, 175.2, 282.6, 331.608, 400.10, 426A.11, 426A.12, 426A.13, 514C.27, 523I.304, 546B.1

35.2 Proof of veteran status for certain veterans.

In order to fulfill any eligibility requirements under Iowa law pertaining to veteran status, a veteran described in section 35.1, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (6) or (7), shall submit the veteran’s retirement points accounting statement issued by the armed forces of the United States, the state adjutant general, or the adjutant general of any other state, to confirm that the person has completed twenty years of service with the reserve forces or the national guard.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §5, 40

Referred to in §426A.13

35.3 through 35.5 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1020, § 3.

35.6 Contract with United States department of veterans affairs.

A state agency or a political subdivision of this state operating a hospital or medical facility may contract with the United States department of veterans affairs to receive and to provide medical services to patients who are the responsibility of a United States department of veterans affairs hospital or medical facility in the same jurisdiction or medical service area.

88 Acts, ch 1011, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 26, §2

35.7 Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 180, § 21.

35.8 through 35.12 Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1059, § 13. See § 35A.5(5) and 35A.13(7).

CHAPTER 35A

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Referred to in §35.1

35A.1	Definitions.	35A.10	Multiyear construction program — construction, repair, and improvement projects.
35A.2	Commission of veterans affairs.	35A.11	Veterans license fee fund.
35A.3	Duties of the commission.	35A.12	Military honor guard services.
35A.4	Department established.	35A.13	Veterans trust fund.
35A.5	Duties of the department.	35A.14	Injured veterans grant program.
35A.6	and 35A.7 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1140, §38.	35A.15	Home ownership assistance program. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1120, §2.
35A.8	Executive director — term — duties.	35A.16	County commissions of veteran affairs fund — appropriation.
35A.8A	Vietnam Conflict veterans bonus — limited residency requirement — appropriation. Repealed by its own terms; 2008 Acts, ch 1131, §1.	35A.17	County commission of veteran affairs training program.
35A.9	Expenses and compensation. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1059, §14.	35A.18	Presentation of flags.
		35A.19	through 35A.22 Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 91, §4.

35A.1 Definitions.

1. “*Commandant*” means the commandant of the Iowa veterans home appointed in section 35D.13.
2. “*Commission*” means the commission of veterans affairs established in section 35A.2.
3. “*Commissioner*” means a member of the commission of veterans affairs.
4. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of veterans affairs established in section 35A.4.
5. “*Director*” means the executive director appointed pursuant to section 35A.8. [C79, 81, §35A.1]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §1704; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §7; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §7; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §9, 40

35A.2 Commission of veterans affairs.

1. A commission of veterans affairs is created consisting of nine persons who shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. Members shall be appointed to staggered terms of four years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. The governor shall fill a vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term. In addition to the members appointed by the governor, the director of the department and the commandant of the Iowa veterans home shall serve as nonvoting, ex officio members of the commission.

2. Eight commissioners shall be honorably discharged members of the armed forces of the United States. The American legion of Iowa, disabled American veterans department of Iowa, veterans of foreign wars department of Iowa, American veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, the Vietnam veterans of America, and the military order of the purple heart, through their department commanders, shall submit two names respectively from their organizations to the governor. The adjutant general and the Iowa affiliate of the reserve officers association shall submit names to the governor of persons to represent the Iowa national guard and the association. The governor shall appoint from the group of names submitted by the adjutant general and reserve officers association two representatives and from each of the other organizations one representative to serve as a member of the commission, unless the appointments would conflict with the bipartisan and gender balance provisions of sections 69.16 and 69.16A. In addition, the governor shall appoint one member of the public, knowledgeable in the general field of veterans affairs, to serve on the commission.

3. a. The commissioners are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses

incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties. Each member of the commission may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

b. The executive director, commandant, and employees of the department and the Iowa veterans home are entitled to receive, in addition to salary, reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties.

c. All out-of-state travel by commissioners shall be approved by the chairperson of the commission.

[C31, §446-c1; C35, §467-f42; C39, §467.44; C46, 50, §29.44; C54, 58, 62, §29.12; C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §29A.12; C79, 81, §35A.2; 81 Acts, ch 33, §1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1705, 1706; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §8; 95 Acts, ch 67, §6; 95 Acts, ch 161, §1, 2; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §222, 287; 2007 Acts, ch 202, §2; 2012 Acts, ch 1059, §1

Referred to in §7E.5, 35A.1, 35A.12, 35D.1, 35D.14
Confirmation, see §2.32

35A.3 Duties of the commission.

The commission shall do all of the following:

1. Organize and annually select a chairperson.
2. Review and approve, prior to adoption, all proposed rules submitted by the department concerning the management and operation of the department and programs administered by the department.

3. a. Advise and make recommendations to the department, the general assembly, and the governor concerning issues involving and impacting veterans in this state.

b. Advise and make recommendations to the general assembly and the governor concerning the management and operation of the department.

4. Supervise the commandant's administration of commission policy for the operations and conduct of the Iowa veterans home.

5. Conduct an equal number of meetings at Camp Dodge and the Iowa veterans home. The agenda for each meeting shall include a reasonable time period for public comment.

6. Provide guidance and make recommendations to the department during an annual review of the department's proposed budget and provide guidance and make recommendations for budget changes that occur during the fiscal year.

7. Consult with the department regarding certification training for executive directors and administrators of county commissions of veteran affairs pursuant to section 35B.6.

[C39, §482.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §35.1; C79, 81, §35A.3]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1707; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §3; 95 Acts, ch 161, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §223; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §10, 11, 40; 2007 Acts, ch 202, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 74, §1, 2

Referred to in §35A.5

35A.4 Department established.

There is established an Iowa department of veterans affairs which shall consist of a commission, an executive director, and any additional personnel as employed by the executive director.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §12, 40

Referred to in §35.1, 35A.1, 36.1

35A.5 Duties of the department.

The department shall do all of the following:

1. Maintain and disseminate information to veterans and the public regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families and assist veterans and their families in obtaining such benefits and services.

2. Maintain information and data concerning the military service records of Iowa veterans.

3. Assist county veteran affairs commissions established pursuant to chapter 35B. The department shall provide to county commissions suggested uniform benefits and administrative procedures for carrying out the functions and duties of the county commissions.

4. Permanently maintain the records including certified records of bonus applications for awards paid.

5. *a.* Coordinate with United States department of veterans affairs hospitals, health care facilities, and clinics in this state and the department of public health to provide assistance to veterans and their families to reduce the incidence of alcohol and chemical dependency and suicide among veterans and to make mental health counseling available to veterans.

b. The assistance program shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) Public education and awareness programs for veterans, health care professionals, and the public, relative to the needs of veterans.

(2) Referral services to identify appropriate counseling and treatment programs for veterans in need of services.

c. Any assistance program established pursuant to this subsection shall be implemented in a manner that does not duplicate other services readily available to veterans.

6. Conduct one service school each year for county commissioners and one service school for executive directors and administrators. The service school for executive directors and administrators shall provide at least sixteen continuing education units.

7. Assist the United States department of veterans affairs, the Iowa veterans home, funeral directors, and federally chartered veterans service organizations in providing information concerning veterans service records and veterans affairs data.

8. Maintain alphabetically a permanent registry of the graves of all persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war and whose mortal remains rest in Iowa.

9. After consultation with the commission, provide certification training to executive directors and administrators of county commissions of veteran affairs pursuant to section 35B.6. Training provided under this subsection shall include accreditation by the national association of county veteran service officers. Training provided by the department shall be certified by the national association of county veteran service officers and, in addition, shall ensure that each executive director and administrator is proficient in the use of electronic mail, general computer use, and use of the internet to access information regarding facilities, benefits, and services available to veterans and their families. The department may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to provide for training of county veteran affairs executive directors and administrators.

10. Establish and operate a state veterans cemetery and make application to the government of the United States or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof, for funds for the purpose of establishing such a cemetery.

a. The department may enter into agreements with any subdivision of the state for assistance in operating the cemetery.

b. The state shall own the land on which the cemetery is located.

c. The department shall have the authority to accept federal grant funds, funding from state subdivisions, donations from private sources, and federal "plot allowance" payments.

d. The department through the director shall have the authority to accept suitable cemetery land, in accordance with federal veterans cemetery grant guidelines, from the federal government, state government, state subdivisions, private sources, and any other source wishing to transfer land for use as a veterans cemetery.

e. The department may lease or use property received pursuant to this subsection for any purpose so long as such leasing or use does not interfere with the use of the property for cemetery purposes and is not contrary to federal or state guidelines.

f. All funds received pursuant to this subsection, including lease payments or funds generated from any activity engaged in on any property accepted pursuant to this subsection, shall be deposited into an account dedicated to the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a veterans cemetery and these funds shall be expended only for those purposes.

g. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any moneys in the account for a state veterans cemetery shall not revert and, notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the account.

11. Authorize the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property pursuant to chapter 37A.

12. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and establish policy for the management and operation of the department. Prior to adopting rules, the department shall submit proposed rules to the commission for review and approval pursuant to the requirements of section 35A.3.

13. Provide information requested by the commission concerning the management and operation of the department and the programs administered by the department.

14. Annually, by August 31, prepare and submit a report to the governor and the general assembly relating to county commissions of veteran affairs. Copies of the report shall also be provided to each county board of supervisors and to each county commission of veteran affairs by electronic means. Pursuant to section 35B.11, the department may request any information necessary to prepare the report from each county commission of veteran affairs. The report shall include all of the following:

a. Information related to compliance with the training requirements under section 35B.6 during the previous calendar year.

b. The weekly operating schedule of each county commission of veteran affairs office maintained under section 35B.6.

c. The number of hours of veterans' services provided by each county commission of veteran affairs executive director or administrator during the previous calendar year.

d. Population of each county, including the number of veterans residing in each county.

e. The total amount of compensation, disability benefits, or pensions received by the residents of each county under laws administered by the United States department of veterans affairs.

f. An analysis of the information contained in paragraphs "a" through "e", including an analysis of such information for previous years.

15. Upon receipt of certificate of release or discharge from active duty, create a roster of information that includes the name of the military member, the member's address of record, and the member's county of residence listed on the certificate. The department shall, within thirty days of receipt of the certificate of release or discharge from active duty, provide a copy of the roster to the county commission of veteran affairs in each county listed on the roster.

16. In coordination with the department of public defense, advise service members prior to, and after returning from, deployment on active duty service outside the United States of issues related to the filing of tax returns and the payment of taxes due and encourage a service member who has not filed a return or who owes taxes to contact the department of revenue prior to deployment.

17. Carry out the policies of the department.

2005 Acts, ch 115, §13, 40; 2006 Acts, ch 1107, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §65; 2007 Acts, ch 202, §4, 5; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §20; 2008 Acts, ch 1130, §1, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 26, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 122, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1102, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 45, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 74, §3; 2012 Acts, ch 1059, §2 - 4; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §39

Referred to in §35A.17, 35B.6

Subsection 16 amended

35A.6 and 35A.7 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1140, § 38.

35A.8 Executive director — term — duties.

1. The governor shall appoint an executive director, subject to confirmation by the senate, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The executive director is responsible for administering the duties of the department and the commission other than those related to the Iowa veterans home.

2. The executive director shall be a resident of the state of Iowa and an honorably discharged veteran who served in the armed forces of the United States during a conflict or war. As used in this section, the dates of service in a conflict or war shall coincide with the dates of service established by the Congress of the United States.

3. Except for the employment duties and responsibilities assigned to the commandant for

the Iowa veterans home, the executive director shall employ such personnel as are necessary for the performance of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the department and the commission. All employees shall be selected on a basis of fitness for the work to be performed with due regard to training and experience and shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

[C79, 81, §35A.8]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1710; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §10; 92 Acts, ch 1247, §28; 99 Acts, ch 180, §5; 2000 Acts, ch 1218, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §148; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §14, 40; 2007 Acts, ch 176, §1, 3; 2007 Acts, ch 202, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §21; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §35, 36, 106; 2012 Acts, ch 1059, §5

Referred to in §35A.1
Confirmation, see §2.32

35A.8A Vietnam Conflict veterans bonus — limited residency requirement — appropriation. Repealed by its own terms; 2008 Acts, ch 1131, §1.

35A.9 Expenses and compensation. Repealed by 2012 Acts, ch 1059, § 14. See § 35A.2(3).

35A.10 Multiyear construction program — construction, repair, and improvement projects.

1. The commission shall work with the department of administrative services to prepare and submit to the director of the department of management, as provided in section 8.23, a multiyear construction program including estimates of the expenditure requirements for the construction, repair, or improvement of buildings, grounds, or equipment at the commission of veterans affairs building at Camp Dodge and the Iowa veterans home in Marshalltown.

2. The commandant and the commission shall have plans and specifications prepared by the department of administrative services for authorized construction, repair, or improvement projects in excess of the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B. An appropriation for a project shall not be expended until the department of administrative services has adopted plans and specifications and has completed a detailed estimate of the cost of the project, prepared under the supervision of a registered architect or licensed professional engineer.

3. The director of the department of administrative services shall, in writing, let all contracts for authorized improvements in excess of the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B in accordance with chapter 8A, subchapter III, and chapter 26. The director of the department of administrative services shall not authorize payment for construction purposes until satisfactory proof has been furnished by the proper officer or supervising architect that the parties have complied with the contract.

96 Acts, ch 1218, §29; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §149; 2006 Acts, ch 1017, §18, 42, 43; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §14

35A.11 Veterans license fee fund.

A veterans license fee fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the commission. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the veterans license fee fund shall be credited to the veterans license fee fund. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the commission to be used to fulfill the responsibilities of the commission. The fund shall include the fees credited by the treasurer of state from the sale of the following special motor vehicle registration plates:

1. Veteran special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 13, paragraph “d”.
2. National guard special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 16.
3. Pearl Harbor special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 17.
4. Purple heart special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 18.
5. United States armed forces retired special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 19.
6. Silver star and bronze star special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 20.

7. Distinguished service cross, navy cross, and air force cross special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 20A.

8. Soldier's medal, navy and marine corps medal, and airman's medal special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 20B.

9. Combat infantryman badge, combat action badge, combat action ribbon, air force combat action medal, and combat medical badge plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 20C.

10. Gold star special plates issued pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 24.

99 Acts, ch 201, §8; 2007 Acts, ch 178, §1, 3; 2007 Acts, ch 184, §1, 7; 2011 Acts, ch 114, §1
Referred to in §321.34

35A.12 Military honor guard services.

An honor guard unit made up of members of a recognized military veterans organization as listed in section 35A.2 or 37.2, the Iowa national guard, the reserve forces of the United States, the United States coast guard auxiliary, or a reserve officers training corps shall be allowed to perform any honor guard service on public property.

2001 Acts, ch 96, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1037, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1173, §1

35A.13 Veterans trust fund.

1. A veterans trust fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the commission.

2. The trust fund shall consist of all of the following:

a. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, federal or other grant, reimbursement, repayment, judgment, transfer, payment, or appropriation from any source intended to be used for the purposes of the trust fund.

b. Moneys credited to the fund pursuant to an income tax checkoff provided in chapter 422, division II, if applicable.

c. Interest attributable to investment of moneys in the fund or an account of the trust fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

3. Moneys credited to the trust fund shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except as provided in this section. Moneys in the trust fund may be used for cash flow purposes during a fiscal year provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the trust fund by the end of that fiscal year. Moneys in the trust fund may also be used for cemetery grant development purposes provided that any moneys so allocated are returned to the trust fund upon receipt of federal funds received for such purposes.

4. a. The minimum balance of the trust fund required prior to expenditure of moneys from the trust fund is five million dollars. Once the minimum balance is reached, the interest and earnings on the fund and the first three hundred thousand dollars transferred each fiscal year pursuant to section 99G.9A from the lottery fund to the trust fund are appropriated to the commission to be used to achieve the purposes of subsection 6 of this section. Moneys appropriated to the commission that remain unobligated or unexpended at the end of each fiscal year shall revert to the trust fund. It is the intent of the general assembly that the balance in the trust fund reach fifty million dollars.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", moneys credited to the war orphans educational assistance account shall be expended as provided in subsection 7.

5. It is the intent of the general assembly that beginning with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, appropriations be made annually to the veterans trust fund. Prior to any additional appropriations to this fund, the department shall provide the general assembly with information identifying immediate and long-term veteran services throughout the state and a plan for delivering those services.

6. Moneys appropriated to the commission under this section shall not be used to supplant funding provided by other sources. The moneys may be expended upon a majority vote of the commission membership for the benefit of veterans and the spouses and dependents of veterans, for any of the following purposes:

- a. Travel expenses for wounded veterans, and their spouses, directly related to follow-up medical care.
 - b. Job training or college tuition assistance for job retraining.
 - c. Unemployment assistance during a period of unemployment due to prolonged physical or mental illness or disability resulting from military service.
 - d. Expenses related to the purchase of durable medical equipment or services to allow veterans to remain in their homes.
 - e. Expenses related to hearing care, dental care, vision care, or prescription drugs.
 - f. Individual counseling or family counseling programs.
 - g. Family support group programs or programs for children of members of the military.
 - h. Honor guard services.
 - i. Expenses related to ambulance and emergency room services for veterans who are trauma patients.
 - j. Emergency expenses related to vehicle repair, housing repair, or temporary housing assistance.
 - k. Expenses related to establishing whether a minor child is a dependent of a deceased veteran.
 - l. Matching funds to veterans organizations to provide for accredited veteran service officers. However, moneys expended for this purpose in a fiscal year shall not exceed the lesser of one hundred fifty thousand dollars or twenty percent of the moneys appropriated to the commission from interest and earnings on the fund in that fiscal year.
 - m. Expenses related to initial screening for any military service-connected traumatic brain injury sustained while on federal active duty, state active duty, or national guard duty, as defined in section 29A.1, or sustained while on federal reserve duty pursuant to orders issued under Tit. 10 of the United States Code for which payment or reimbursement is not otherwise available through any other federal or state program or, if applicable, through a veteran's private insurance or managed care organization. A veteran seeking moneys for expenses pursuant to this paragraph "m" shall not be subject to an income limit.
7. a. A war orphans educational assistance account shall be created as a separate account in the veterans trust fund and moneys in the account shall not be commingled with any other moneys within the fund. Moneys credited to the war orphans educational assistance account shall only be expended for the purposes of assisting in the education of orphaned children of veterans as provided in this subsection. Interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the account shall be credited to the account.
- b. (1) The commission may provide educational assistance funds to any child who has lived in the state of Iowa for two years preceding application for state educational assistance, and who is the child of a person who died prior to September 11, 2001, during active federal military service while serving in the armed forces or during active federal military service in the Iowa national guard or other military component of the United States, to defray the expenses of tuition, matriculation, laboratory and similar fees, books and supplies, board, lodging, and any other reasonably necessary expense for the child or children incident to attendance in this state at an educational or training institution of college grade, or in a business or vocational training school with standards approved by the department. The commission shall not expend more than six hundred dollars per year for educational assistance for any one child under this paragraph "b".
- (2) A child eligible to receive funds under this subsection shall not receive more than three thousand dollars under this paragraph "b" during the child's lifetime.
- c. (1) Upon application by a child who is less than thirty-one years of age, and who is the child of a person who died on or after September 11, 2001, during active federal military service while serving in the armed forces or during active federal military service in the Iowa national guard or other military component of the United States, and who at the time of entering into active military service had maintained the person's residence in the state for a period of at least six months immediately before entering into active military service, the commission shall provide state educational assistance in an amount of no more than the highest resident undergraduate tuition rate established per year for an institution of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents less the amount of any state and

federal education benefits, grants, or scholarships received by the child, or the amount of the child's established financial need, whichever is less, to defray the expenses of tuition at any postsecondary educational institution in this state.

(2) A child eligible to receive state educational assistance under this paragraph "c" shall begin postsecondary education prior to reaching age twenty-six, shall not receive more than an amount equal to five times the highest resident undergraduate tuition rate established per year for an institution of higher learning under the control of the state board of regents during the child's lifetime, and shall, to remain eligible for assistance, meet the academic progress standards of the postsecondary educational institution. Payments for state educational assistance for a child under this paragraph "c" shall be made to the applicable postsecondary educational institution. The college student aid commission may, if requested, assist the commission in administering this paragraph "c".

d. Eligibility for assistance pursuant to this subsection shall be determined upon application to the commission, whose decision is final. The eligibility of applicants shall be certified by the commission to the director of the department of administrative services in a timely manner, and all amounts that are or become due an individual or a training institution under this subsection shall be paid to the individual or institution by the director of the department of administrative services upon receipt by the director of certification by the president or governing board of the educational or training institution as to accuracy of charges made, and as to the attendance of the individual at the educational or training institution. The commission may pay over the annual sum set forth in this subsection to the educational or training institution in a lump sum, or in installments as the circumstances warrant, upon receiving from the institution such written undertaking as the department may require to assure the use of funds for the child for the authorized purposes and for no other purpose. A person is not eligible for the benefits of this subsection until the person has graduated from a high school or educational institution offering a course of training equivalent to high school training.

e. Any expense incurred in carrying out the provisions of this subsection shall be chargeable to the trust fund.

8. If the commission identifies other purposes for which the moneys appropriated under this section may be used for the benefit of veterans and the spouses and dependents of veterans, the commission shall submit recommendations for the addition of such purposes to the general assembly for review.

9. The commission shall submit an annual report to the general assembly by January 15 of each year concerning the veterans trust fund created by this section. The annual report shall include financial information concerning the moneys in the trust fund and shall also include information on the number, amount, and type of expenditures, if any, from the fund during the prior calendar year for the purposes described in subsection 6.

10. The department may adopt emergency rules under section 17A.4, subsection 3, and section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "b", to implement the provisions of this section and the rules shall be effective immediately upon filing unless a later date is specified in the rules. Any rules adopted in accordance with this subsection shall also be published as a notice of intended action as provided in section 17A.4.

11. It is the intent of the general assembly that beginning with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, appropriations be made as necessary to the war orphans educational assistance account of the veterans trust fund to pay all claims made pursuant to subsection 7. Prior to any additional appropriations to this account, the department shall provide the general assembly with information identifying immediate and long-term war orphans educational needs throughout the state and a plan for meeting those needs.

2003 Acts, ch 131, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1110, §1, 2; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §66 – 68; 2007 Acts, ch 202, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1012, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1129, §1, 2, 3, 9; 2009 Acts, ch 164, §2, 7; 2012 Acts, ch 1029, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1097, §1, 6; 2012 Acts, ch 1139, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 91, §1 – 3; 2013 Acts, ch 98, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §54

Referred to in §99G.9A, 422.7, 422.12L, 546B.2

FY 2007-2008 appropriation from veterans trust fund to Vietnam Conflict veterans bonus fund; moneys remaining after repeal of limited residency requirement for Vietnam Conflict veterans bonus to be transferred to veterans trust fund; expenditure limitation; 2007 Acts, ch 176, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §68; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §82, 87; 2010 Acts, ch 1192, §55, 73; 2011 Acts, ch 129, §52, 74

Subsection 2, paragraph b, applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1097, §6
Moneys remaining in war orphans educational assistance fund on July 1, 2013, transferred to war orphans educational assistance account of the veterans trust fund; transition provisions for administration of war orphans educational assistance by commission of veterans affairs; 2013 Acts, ch 91, §5, 6

Subsection 4 amended

Subsection 6, NEW paragraph m

NEW subsection 7 and former subsections 7 – 9 renumbered as 8 – 10

NEW subsection 11

35A.14 Injured veterans grant program.

1. For the purposes of this section, “veteran” means any of the following:

a. A resident of this state who is or was a member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States who has served on active duty at any time after September 11, 2001, and, if discharged, was discharged under honorable conditions.

b. A nonresident of this state who is or was a member of a national guard unit located in this state prior to alert for mobilization who has served on active duty at any time after September 11, 2001, was injured while serving in the national guard unit located in this state, is not eligible to receive a similar grant from another state for that injury, and, if discharged, was discharged under honorable conditions.

2. An injured veterans grant program is created under the control of the department for the purpose of providing grants to eligible injured veterans. Providing grants to eligible injured veterans pursuant to this section is deemed to serve a vital and valid public purpose of the state by assisting injured veterans and their families.

3. The department may receive and accept donations, grants, gifts, and contributions from any public or private source for the purpose of providing grants under this section. Moneys received by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in an injured veterans trust fund which shall be created in the state treasury under the control of the department. Moneys credited to the trust fund are appropriated to the department for the purpose of providing injured veterans grants under this section and shall not be transferred, used, obligated, appropriated, or otherwise encumbered, except as provided in this section. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the trust fund shall be credited to the trust fund.

4. Moneys appropriated to or received by the department for providing injured veterans grants under this section may be expended for grants of up to ten thousand dollars to a veteran who is seriously injured or very seriously injured, as defined in the most recently published United States department of defense joint publication 1-02, to provide financial assistance to the veteran so that family members of the veteran may be with the veteran during the veteran’s recovery from an injury received in the line of duty in a combat zone or in a zone where the veteran was receiving hazardous duty pay after September 11, 2001.

5. The department shall adopt rules governing the distribution of grants under this section in accordance with the following:

a. Grants shall be paid in increments of two thousand five hundred dollars, up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars, upon proof that the veteran has been evacuated from the operational theater in which the veteran was injured to a military hospital or that the veteran has suffered an injury requiring at least thirty consecutive days of hospitalization at a military hospital, for an injury received in the line of duty and shall continue to be paid, at thirty-day intervals, up to the maximum amount, so long as the veteran is hospitalized or receiving medical care or rehabilitation services authorized by the military.

b. Proof of continued medical care or rehabilitation services may include any reasonably reliable documentation showing that the veteran is receiving continued medical or rehabilitative care as a result of qualifying injuries. Proof that the injury occurred in the line of duty shall be made based upon the circumstances of the injury known at the time of evacuation from the combat zone or zone in which the veteran was receiving hazardous duty pay.

c. Grants for veterans injured after September 11, 2001, but prior to May 8, 2006, shall be payable, upon a showing that the veteran would have been eligible for payment had the injury occurred on or after May 8, 2006.

d. (1) A seriously injured veteran meeting all other requirements of this section may

receive additional grants for subsequent, unrelated injuries that meet the requirements of this section. Any subsequent, unrelated injury shall be treated as if it were an initial injury for the purposes of determining eligibility or allotment.

(2) Grants for veterans suffering subsequent, unrelated injuries after September 11, 2001, but prior to March 30, 2011, shall be payable, upon a showing that the veteran would have been eligible for payment had the subsequent, unrelated injury occurred on or after March 30, 2011.

6. The department may appear before the executive council and request funds to meet the funding needs of the grant program under this section if funds are made available to the executive council for this purpose.

2006 Acts, ch 1106, §1, 4; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §115; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §112, 116; 2007 Acts, ch 142, §1, 2; 2010 Acts, ch 1047, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 12, §1 – 3; 2012 Acts, ch 1012, §1

Referred to in §422.7

2011 amendments adding subsection 5, paragraph d, and subsection 6 take effect March 30, 2011, and apply retroactively to September 11, 2001, for veterans suffering a subsequent, unrelated injury after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 12, §3

35A.15 Home ownership assistance program. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1120, § 2. See § 16.54.

35A.16 County commissions of veteran affairs fund — appropriation.

1. a. A county commissions of veteran affairs fund is created within the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of appropriations made to the fund and any other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department from the federal government or private sources for deposit in the fund.

b. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, and for each subsequent fiscal year, the sum of one million dollars to be credited to the county commissions of veteran affairs fund.

2. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, interest or earnings on moneys in the county commissions of veteran affairs fund shall be credited to the county commissions of veteran affairs fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the county commissions of veteran affairs fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

3. a. If sufficient moneys are available, the department shall annually allocate ten thousand dollars to each county commission of veteran affairs, or to each county sharing the services of an executive director or administrator pursuant to chapter 28E, to be used to provide services to veterans pursuant to section 35B.6. Each county receiving an allocation shall annually report on expenditure of the allocation in a form agreed to by the department and county representatives.

b. If a county fails to be in compliance with the requirements of section 35B.6 on June 30 of each fiscal year, all moneys received by the county pursuant to this subsection during that fiscal year shall be reimbursed to the county commissions of veteran affairs fund.

c. Moneys distributed to a county under this subsection shall be used to supplement and not supplant any existing funding provided by the county or received by the county from any other source. The department shall adopt a maintenance of effort requirement for moneys distributed under this subsection.

4. A county commission of veteran affairs training program account shall be established within the county commissions of veteran affairs fund. Any moneys remaining in the fund after the allocations under subsection 3 shall be credited to the account and used by the department to fund the county commission of veteran affairs training program under section 35A.17 and training for department personnel.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §2, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 4, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §409; 2012 Acts, ch 1059, §6

Referred to in §35A.17

35A.17 County commission of veteran affairs training program.

1. A county commission of veteran affairs training program is created under the control of the department for the purpose of providing training, certification, and accreditation

opportunities for county commissions of veteran affairs executive directors, administrators, and employees.

2. The department may receive and accept donations, grants, gifts, and contributions from any public or private source for the purpose of providing training opportunities under this section. All funds received by the department shall be deposited in the county commission of veteran affairs training program account established in section 35A.16, subsection 4.

3. *a.* The department shall use funds deposited in the county commission of veteran affairs training program account to organize statewide or regional training conferences and provide training, certification, and accreditation opportunities for county commissions of veteran affairs executive directors, administrators, and employees, consistent with the requirements of section 35A.5, subsection 9.

b. During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, the department shall use account funds to arrange for an accreditation course by the national association of county veteran service officers to take place within the state.

c. The department may use account funds to hire an agency, organization, or other entity to provide training or educational programming, reimburse county executive directors, administrators, and employees for transportation costs related to a conference or program, or both.

4. The department shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, deemed necessary for the administration of the county commission of veteran affairs training program.

2008 Acts, ch 1130, §3, 10

Referred to in §35A.16

35A.18 Presentation of flags.

1. For the purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “*member of the armed forces of the United States*” means a person who was a resident of this state and a member of the national guard, reserve, or regular component of the armed forces of the United States at the time of the person’s death.

2. If the governor issues a proclamation for the national and state flags to be flown at half-staff in recognition of the death of a member of the armed forces of the United States while serving on active duty, the office of the governor shall present the flags that were flown over the state capitol to the member’s surviving spouse. If the member does not have a surviving spouse, the two flags shall be presented to another individual who is part of the member’s immediate family. The cost of the flags is the responsibility of the department.

2009 Acts, ch 45, §1

35A.19 through 35A.22 Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 91, § 4. See § 35A.13(7).

Moneys remaining in war orphans educational assistance fund on July 1, 2013, transferred to war orphans educational assistance account of the veterans trust fund; transition provisions for administration of war orphans educational assistance by commission of veterans affairs; 2013 Acts, ch 91, §5, 6

With respect to proposed amendments to former §35A.20 by 2013 Acts, ch 90, §21, 22, see Code editor’s note on simple harmonization

CHAPTER 35B

COUNTY COMMISSIONS OF VETERAN AFFAIRS

Referred to in §35.1, 35A.5, 218.95, 331.303, 331.427, 714.8

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 250 in Code 1993
See §218.95 for provisions pertaining to construction of synonymous terms

35B.1	Definitions.	35B.10	Disbursements — inspection of records.
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35B.3	County commission of veteran affairs.	35B.12	Benefit information confidential.
35B.4	Appointment — vacancies.	35B.13	Burial — expenses.
35B.5	Compensation.	35B.14	County appropriation.
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35B.7	Meetings — report — budget.	35B.16	Markers for graves.
35B.8	Accounting system.	35B.16A	Veterans' grave markers.
35B.9	Names certified — benefits changed.	35B.17	Maintenance of graves.
		35B.18	Payment — how made.
		35B.19	Burial records.

35B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

35B.2 Reserved.**35B.3 County commission of veteran affairs.**

The county commission of veteran affairs shall consist of either three or five persons, as determined by the board of supervisors, all of whom shall be veterans as defined in section 35.1. If possible, each member of the commission shall be a veteran of a different military action. However, this qualification does not preclude membership to a veteran who served in more than one of the military actions.

[C97, §431; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5387; C39, §3828.053; C46, 50, 54, §250.3; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.3, 250.21; S81, §250.3; 81 Acts, ch 33, §3]

85 Acts, ch 67, §26; 88 Acts, ch 1082, §1; 91 Acts, ch 199, §1

C93, §35B.3

94 Acts, ch 1007, §1; 99 Acts, ch 180, §6

Referred to in §35B.6, 331.321

35B.4 Appointment — vacancies.

Members of the commission of veteran affairs shall be appointed by the board of supervisors to staggered three-year terms at the regular meeting in June. However, a member shall serve until a successor has been appointed and qualifies. The board may remove an appointee at any time for neglect of duty or maladministration. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the regular term in the same manner as regular appointments are made.

If the board of supervisors increases the commission of veteran affairs membership to five members, the initial terms of the two new members shall be two and three years respectively. However, the new members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualify.

[C97, §431; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5388; C39, §3828.054; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.4]

C93, §35B.4

94 Acts, ch 1007, §2

Referred to in §331.321

35B.5 Compensation.

A member of the commission shall receive twenty-five dollars or a greater amount as established by the board of supervisors for each month during which the member attends one or more commission meetings and shall be reimbursed for mileage the same as a member of the board of supervisors. Compensation and mileage shall be paid out of the appropriation authorized in section 35B.14.

[C27, 31, 35, §5388-b1; C39, §3828.055; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §250.5; 81 Acts, ch 33, §4, ch 117, §1034]

83 Acts, ch 123, §97, 209

C93, §35B.5

2005 Acts, ch 115, §16, 40

Mileage, §331.215

35B.6 Qualification — training — offices.

1. a. The members of the commission shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office, and give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars each, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties with sureties to be approved by the county auditor. The commission shall organize by the selection of one of their members as chairperson and one as secretary. The commission, subject to the approval of the board of supervisors, shall employ an executive director or administrator and shall have the power to employ other necessary employees when needed, including administrative or clerical assistants, but no member of the commission shall be so employed. The compensation of such employees shall be fixed by the board of supervisors. The executive director must possess the same qualifications as provided in section 35B.3 for commission members. However, this qualification requirement shall not apply to a person employed as an executive director prior to July 1, 1989.

b. The commission may employ an administrator in lieu of an executive director. Administrators shall not be required to meet all the qualifications provided in section 35B.3 for commissioners. An administrator may hold another position within the county or other government entity while serving as an administrator only if such position does not adversely affect the administrator's duties under this chapter.

c. Upon the employment of an executive director or administrator, the executive director or administrator shall complete a course of certification training provided by the department of veterans affairs pursuant to section 35A.5. If an executive director or administrator fails to obtain certification within one year of being employed, the executive director or administrator shall be removed from office. A commissioner or other commission employee may also complete the course of certification training. The department shall issue the executive director, administrator, commissioner, or employee a certificate of training after completion of the certification training course. To maintain certification, the executive director, administrator, commissioner, or employee shall satisfy the continuing education requirements established by the national association of county veteran service officers. Failure of an executive director or administrator to maintain certification shall be cause for removal from office. The expenses of training the executive director or administrator shall be paid from the appropriation authorized in section 35B.14.

d. The duties of the executive director, administrator, and employees shall include all of the following:

(1) Inform members of the armed forces, veterans, and their dependents of all federal, state, and local laws enacted for their benefit.

(2) Assist all residents of the state who served in the armed forces of the United States and their relatives, beneficiaries, and dependents in receiving from the United States and this state any and all compensation, pensions, hospitalization, insurance, education, employment pay and gratuities, loan guarantees, or any other aid or benefit to which they may be entitled under any law.

e. The department of veterans affairs or county veteran affairs offices shall not charge for any service provided to any individual.

2. Two or more boards of supervisors may agree, pursuant to chapter 28E, to share the services of an executive director or administrator. The agreement shall provide for the

establishment of a commission of veteran affairs office in each of the counties participating in the agreement.

3. The commission with the approval of the board of supervisors shall appoint one of the deputies of the county auditor to serve as administrative assistant to the commission, to serve without additional compensation, unless for good reasons shown, this arrangement is not feasible.

4. a. Each county commission of veteran affairs shall maintain an office in a building owned, operated, or leased by the county.

b. An executive director or administrator employed pursuant to subsection 1 shall provide veterans services for the following minimum number of hours each week:

(1) For a county with a population of thirty thousand or less, no fewer than twenty hours per week.

(2) For a county with a population of more than thirty thousand and less than sixty thousand, no fewer than thirty hours per week.

(3) For a county with a population of sixty thousand or more, no fewer than forty hours per week.

c. Counties sharing the services of an executive director or administrator shall provide the number of hours of service required under paragraph "b" for each county.

d. The hours that the office established under paragraph "a" is open shall be posted in a prominent position outside the office.

[C97, §431; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5389; C39, §3828.056; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.6; 81 Acts, ch 33, §5]

89 Acts, ch 248, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1075, §2

C93, §35B.6

94 Acts, ch 1107, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 115, §17, 40; 2008 Acts, ch 1130, §4 – 6, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 4, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §188

Referred to in §35A.3, 35A.5, 35A.16, 35B.14, 331.502, 546B.2
Oath, §63.10

35B.7 Meetings — report — budget.

The commission shall meet monthly and at other times as necessary. At the monthly meeting it shall determine who are entitled to benefits and the probable amount required to be expended. The commission shall meet annually to prepare an estimated budget for all expenditures to be made in the next fiscal year and certify the budget to the board of supervisors. The board may approve or reduce the budget for valid reasons shown and entered of record and the board's decision is final.

[C97, §432; S13, §432; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5390; C39, §3828.057; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §250.7; 81 Acts, ch 33, §6]

C93, §35B.7

35B.8 Accounting system.

The state auditor shall prepare sample copies of a system of accounting and case records for the use of all county commissions of veteran affairs and this uniform system of accounting and case records shall be used by the several counties.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.8]

C93, §35B.8

35B.9 Names certified — benefits changed.

At each regular meeting the commission shall submit to the board of supervisors a certified list of those persons to whom benefits have been authorized and the amounts so awarded. The amount awarded to any person may be increased, decreased, or discontinued by the commission at any meeting. New names may be added and certified thereat.

[C97, §432; S13, §432; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5391; C39, §3828.058; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.9]

C93, §35B.9

35B.10 Disbursements — inspection of records.

All claims certified by the commission shall be reviewed by the board of supervisors and the county auditor shall issue warrants in payment of the claims. All applications, investigation reports, and case records are privileged communications and shall be held confidential, subject to use and inspection only by persons authorized by law in connection with their official duties relating to financial audits and the administration of this chapter. However, the county commission of veteran affairs shall prepare and file in the office of the county auditor on or before the thirtieth day of each January, April, July, and October a report showing the case numbers of all recipients receiving assistance under this chapter, together with the amount paid to each during the preceding quarter. Each report so filed shall be securely fixed in a record book to be used only for such reports made under this chapter.

The record book shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a public record, open to public inspection at all times during the regular office hours of the county auditor. Each person who desires to examine said records, other than in pursuance of official duties as hereinbefore provided, shall sign a written request to examine the same, which shall contain an agreement on the part of the signer that the signer will not utilize any information gained therefrom for commercial or political purposes.

It shall be unlawful for any person, body, association, firm, corporation or any other agency to solicit, disclose, receive, make use of or to authorize, knowingly permit, participate in or acquiesce in the use of any lists, names or other information obtained from the reports above provided for, for commercial or political purposes, and a violation of this provision shall constitute a serious misdemeanor.

[C97, §432; S13, §432; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5392; C39, §3828.059; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §250.10; 81 Acts, ch 33, §7]

83 Acts, ch 123, §98, 209

C93, §35B.10

99 Acts, ch 180, §7

Referred to in §331.502, 331.508

35B.11 Data furnished Iowa department of veterans affairs.

The commission of veteran affairs of each county shall provide information to the department of veterans affairs as the department may request.

[C27, 31, 35, §5392-b1; C39, §3828.060; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §250.11; 81 Acts, ch 33, §8]

92 Acts, ch 1140, §35

C93, §35B.11

2005 Acts, ch 115, §18, 40

Referred to in §35A.5

35B.12 Benefit information confidential.

It shall be unlawful for any county board of supervisors or any county commission of veteran affairs to place the administration of the duties of the county commission of veteran affairs under any other agency of any county, or to publish the names of the veterans or their families who receive benefits under the provisions of this chapter.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.12]

C93, §35B.12

35B.13 Burial — expenses.

The commission is responsible for the interment in a suitable cemetery of the body of any veteran, as defined in section 35.1, or the spouse, surviving spouse, or child of the person, if the person has died without leaving sufficient means to defray the funeral expenses. The commission may pay the expenses in a sum not exceeding an amount established by the board of supervisors.

[C97, §433; S13, §433; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5393; C39, §3828.061; C46, 50, 54, §250.13; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.13, 250.21; S81, §250.13; 81 Acts, ch 33, §9]

85 Acts, ch 67, §27; 88 Acts, ch 1082, §2; 91 Acts, ch 199, §2

C93, §35B.13
99 Acts, ch 180, §8

35B.14 County appropriation.

1. The board of supervisors of each county may appropriate moneys for training an executive director or administrator as provided in section 35B.6, and for the expenses for food, clothing, shelter, utilities, medical benefits, and a funeral for indigent veterans, as defined in section 35.1, as well as for their indigent spouses, surviving spouses, and minor children not over eighteen years of age, who legally reside in the county.

2. The appropriation shall be expended by the joint action and control of the board of supervisors and the county commission of veteran affairs.

83 Acts, ch 123, §99, 209

CS83, §250.14

85 Acts, ch 67, §28; 88 Acts, ch 1082, §3; 91 Acts, ch 1, §1; 91 Acts, ch 199, §3

C93, §35B.14

99 Acts, ch 180, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1130, §7, 10; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §189

Referred to in §35B.5, 35B.6

35B.15 Expenses and audit.

Burial expenses shall be paid by the county in which the person died. If the person is a resident of a different county at the time of death, the latter county shall reimburse the county where the person died for the cost of burial. In either case, the board of supervisors of the respective counties shall audit and pay the account from the funds provided for in this chapter in the manner as other claims are audited and paid.

[C97, §434; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5395; C39, §3828.063; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §250.15; 81 Acts, ch 33, §10]

C93, §35B.15

Referred to in §331.381

35B.16 Markers for graves.

The county commission of veteran affairs may furnish a suitable and appropriate metal marker for the grave of each veteran, as defined in section 35.1, who is buried within the limits of the county. The marker shall be placed at the individual's grave to permanently mark and designate the grave for memorial purposes. The expenses shall be paid from any funds raised as provided in this chapter.

[SS15, §434-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, §5396; C39, §3828.064; C46, 50, 54, §250.16; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 79, 81, §250.16, 250.21; S81, §250.16; 81 Acts, ch 33, §11]

85 Acts, ch 67, §29; 86 Acts, ch 1237, §13; 88 Acts, ch 1082, §4; 91 Acts, ch 199, §4

C93, §35B.16

99 Acts, ch 180, §10

Referred to in §35B.16A

35B.16A Veterans' grave markers.

A person commits a simple misdemeanor when the person takes possession or control of a veteran's grave marker which was provided pursuant to section 35B.16, with the intention to deprive the owner of the marker, regardless of the value of the marker. The person shall also be liable for reimbursement in an amount equal to three times the cost of the marker to be paid to the county commission of veteran affairs or other person who furnished the marker.

89 Acts, ch 47, §1

CS89, §714.7A

94 Acts, ch 1142, §4; 2006 Acts, ch 1107, §3

C2007, §35B.16A

See also §37A.1

35B.17 Maintenance of graves.

The county boards of supervisors shall each year appropriate and pay to the owners of, or to the public board or officers having control of cemeteries within the state in which any such

deceased service person is buried, a sum sufficient to pay for the care and maintenance of the lots on which they are buried in all cases in which provision for such care is not otherwise made, or may conclude their responsibility by paying a mutually agreed to fee for perpetual care when the cemetery authority has established a perpetual care fund for the cemetery, to be paid either as a lump sum, or in not to exceed five installments in a manner agreed to by the parties.

[C27, 31, 35, §5396-a1; C39, §3828.065; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.17]
83 Acts, ch 123, §100, 209; 85 Acts, ch 67, §30; 91 Acts, ch 188, §1
C93, §35B.17

35B.18 Payment — how made.

Such payment shall be made at the rate charged for like care and maintenance of other lots of similar size in the same cemetery, upon the affidavit of the superintendent or other person in charge of such cemetery, that the same has not been otherwise paid or provided for.

[C27, 31, 35, §5396-a2; C39, §3828.066; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.18]
C93, §35B.18

35B.19 Burial records.

The county commission of veteran affairs shall be charged with securing the information requested by the department of veterans affairs of every person having a military service record and buried in that county. Such information shall be secured from the undertaker in charge of the burial and shall be transmitted by the undertaker to the commission of veteran affairs of the county where burial is made. This information shall be recorded alphabetically and by description of location in the cemetery where the veteran is buried. This recording shall conform to the directives of the department of veterans affairs and shall be kept in a book by the county commission.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §250.19]
92 Acts, ch 1140, §36
C93, §35B.19
2005 Acts, ch 115, §19, 40

CHAPTER 35C

VETERANS PREFERENCE

Referred to in §35.1, 372.8

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 70 in Code 1993

35C.1	Appointments and employment — applications.	35C.5A	Arbitration.
35C.2	Physical disability.	35C.6	Removal — certiorari — judicial review.
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35C.4	Mandamus — judicial review.	35C.8	Exceptions.
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35C.1 Appointments and employment — applications.

1. In every public department and upon all public works in the state, and of the counties, cities, and school corporations of the state, veterans who are citizens and residents of the United States are entitled to preference in appointment and employment over other applicants of no greater qualifications. The preference in appointment and employment for employees of cities under a municipal civil service is the same as provided in section 400.10. For purposes of this section, “veteran” means as defined in section 35.1 except that the requirement that the person be a resident of this state shall not apply.

2. a. In all jobs of the state and its political subdivisions, an application form shall be

completed. The application form shall contain an inquiry into the applicant's military service during the wars or armed conflicts as specified in subsection 1.

b. The department of administrative services shall inform the agency to which the person is seeking employment of the person's military service as specified in subsection 1.

3. In all jobs of political subdivisions of the state which are to be filled by competitive examination or by appointment, public notice of the application deadline to fill a job shall be posted at least ten days before the deadline in the same manner as notices of meetings are posted under section 21.4.

4. For jobs in political subdivisions of the state that are filled through a point-rated qualifying examination, the preference afforded to veterans shall be equivalent to that provided for municipal civil service systems in section 400.10.

[S13, §1056-a15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1159; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.1]

85 Acts, ch 50, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1238, §17

C93, §35C.1

94 Acts, ch 1189, §16; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §6; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 150, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §108

Referred to in §35C.5

35C.2 Physical disability.

The persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position hereinbefore mentioned on account of age or by reason of any physical disability, provided such age or disability does not render such person incompetent to perform properly the duties of the position applied for.

[S13, §1056-a15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1160; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.2]

C93, §35C.2

35C.3 Duty to investigate and appoint.

When any preferred person applies for appointment or employment under this chapter, the officer, board, or person whose duty it is or may be to appoint or employ a person to fill the position or place shall, before appointing or employing a person to fill the position or place, make an investigation as to the qualifications of the applicant for the place or position, and if the applicant is of good moral character and can perform the duties of the position applied for, the officer, board, or person shall appoint the applicant to the position, place, or employment. The appointing officer, board, or person shall set forth in writing and file for public inspection the specific grounds upon which it appointed or refused to appoint the person. At the time of application or at an interview for the position, an applicant may request notification of refusal only or notification of refusal and the specific grounds for refusal. The notification shall be sent within ten days after the successful applicant is selected.

[S13, §1056-a15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1161; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.3]

C93, §35C.3

99 Acts, ch 180, §11; 2000 Acts, ch 1106, §1

35C.4 Mandamus — judicial review.

A refusal to allow said preference, or a reduction of the salary for said position with intent to bring about the resignation or discharge of the incumbent, shall entitle the applicant or incumbent, as the case may be, to maintain an action of mandamus to right the wrong. At their election such parties may, in the alternative, maintain an action for judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, if that is otherwise applicable to their case.

[S13, §1056-a15, -a16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1162; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.4]

C93, §35C.4

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

Referred to in §35C.5, 35C.5A

35C.5 Appeals.

In addition to the remedy provided in section 35C.4, an appeal may be taken by any person belonging to any of the classes of persons to whom a preference is hereby granted, from any refusal to allow said preference, as provided in this chapter, to the district court of the county in which such refusal occurs. The appeal shall be made by serving upon the appointing board within twenty days after the date of the refusal of said appointing officer, board, or persons to allow said preference, a written notice of such appeal stating the grounds of the appeal; a demand in writing for a certified transcript of the record, and all papers on file in the office affecting or relating to said appointment. Thereupon, said appointing officer, board, or person shall, within ten days, make, certify, and deliver to appellant such a transcript; and the appellant shall, within five days thereafter, file the same and a copy of the notice of appeal with the clerk of said court, and said notice of appeal shall stand as appellant's complaint and thereupon said cause shall be accorded such preference in its assignment for trial as to assure its prompt disposition. The court shall receive and consider any pertinent evidence, whether oral or documentary, concerning said appointment from which the appeal is taken, and if the court shall find that the said applicant is qualified as defined in section 35C.1, to hold the position for which the applicant has applied, said court shall, by its mandate, specifically direct the said appointing officer, board or persons as to their further action in the matter. An appeal may be taken from judgment of the said district court on any such appeal on the same terms as an appeal is taken in civil actions. At their election parties entitled to appeal under this section may, in the alternative, maintain an action for judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, if that is otherwise applicable to their case.

[C35, §1162-g1; C39, §1162.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.5]

C93, §35C.5

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

Referred to in §35C.5A

Appeals, R.App.P. 6.101, 6.102, 6.701

35C.5A Arbitration.

In addition to the remedies provided in sections 35C.4 and 35C.5, a person belonging to a class of persons qualifying for a preference may submit any refusal to allow a preference, or any reduction of the person's salary as described in section 35C.4, to arbitration within sixty days after written notification of the refusal or reduction. Within ten days after any submission, an arbitrator shall be selected by a committee that includes one member chosen by the person refused preference, one member chosen by the appointing officer, board, or person, and one member who shall be a disinterested party selected by the other two members of the committee. A list of qualified arbitrators may be obtained from the American arbitration association or other recognized arbitration organization or association. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on the parties.

99 Acts, ch 180, §12

35C.6 Removal — certiorari — judicial review.

No person holding a public position by appointment or employment, and belonging to any of the classes of persons to whom a preference is herein granted, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing, upon due notice, upon stated charges, and with the right of such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari or at such person's election, to judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, if that is otherwise applicable to their case.

[S13, §1056-a16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1163; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.6]

C93, §35C.6

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

35C.7 Burden of proof.

The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall rest upon the party alleging the same.

[S13, §1056-a16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1164; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.7]

C93, §35C.7

35C.8 Exceptions.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary or deputy of any official or department, or to any person holding a strictly confidential relation to the appointing officer.

[S13, §1056-a16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1165; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §70.8]

C93, §35C.8

CHAPTER 35D

VETERANS HOME

Referred to in §35.1, 714.8

<p>35D.1 Purpose of home — definitions. 35D.2 Right to admission. 35D.3 Rules — general management. 35D.4 Married couples — quarters — cottages. 35D.5 Surviving spouses of veterans. 35D.6 Certificate of eligibility. 35D.7 Contributing to own support. 35D.8 Conditional admittance. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 36, §14. 35D.9 County of settlement upon discharge. 35D.10 Payment to spouse. 35D.11 Handling of pension money and other funds.</p>	<p>35D.12 Bank account for members' deposits. 35D.13 Commandant. 35D.14 Personnel — expenses — compensation. 35D.14A Volunteer record checks. 35D.15 Rules enforced — power to suspend and discharge members. 35D.16 Dispositions of active duty members charged with offense. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 36, §14. 35D.17 Report by commandant. 35D.18 Net general fund appropriation — purpose.</p>
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35D.1 Purpose of home — definitions.

1. The Iowa veterans home, located in Marshalltown, shall be maintained as a long-term health care facility providing nursing and residential levels of care for honorably discharged veterans and their dependent spouses, surviving spouses of honorably discharged veterans, and gold star parents. Eligibility requirements for admission to the Iowa veterans home shall coincide with the eligibility requirements for care and treatment in a United States department of veterans affairs facility pursuant to 38 U.S.C. § 1710, and regulations promulgated under that section, as amended. For the purposes of this subsection, “gold star parent” means a parent of a deceased member of the United States armed forces who died while serving on active duty during a time of military conflict or who died as a result of such service.

2. As used in this chapter:

a. “*Commandant*” means the commandant of the Iowa veterans home appointed pursuant to section 35D.13.

b. “*Commission*” means the commission of veterans affairs established in section 35A.2.

c. “*Member*” means a patient or resident of the home.

[C97, §2601, 2602, 2606; S13, §2601, 2602, 2606; SS15, §2606; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3366, 3367; C39, §3384.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.1]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §22

C93, §35D.1

2009 Acts, ch 26, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 36, §1

Referred to in §35D.2

Subsection 1 amended

35D.2 Right to admission.

1. Persons described in section 35D.1 who are disabled by disease, injury, or old age, and meet the qualifications for nursing or residential care, and are unable to earn a livelihood, and who are residents of the state of Iowa on the date of the application and immediately preceding the date the application is accepted, may be admitted to the home as members under rules adopted by the commission. The commission shall adopt rules to emphasize the admission of homeless honorably discharged veterans. Eligibility determinations are subject to approval by the commandant.

2. A person shall not be received or retained in the home who has been diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional as acutely mentally ill and considered dangerous to self or others, is an acute inebriate, or is addicted to the use of drugs, and whose documented behavior is continuously disruptive to the operation of the facility.

1. [C97, §2602; S13, §2602, 2606; SS15, §2606; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3366; C39, §3384.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.2]

2. [C97, §2605; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3370; C39, §3384.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.13]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §2

C85, §219.2

92 Acts, ch 1140, §23

C93, §35D.2

2013 Acts, ch 36, §2

Subsection 1 amended

35D.3 Rules — general management.

The commission shall adopt all the necessary rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, for the preservation of order and enforcement of discipline, the promotion of health and well-being of all the members and the management and control of the home and its grounds.

[C97, §2602; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3367; C39, §3384.03; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.3]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §24

C93, §35D.3

35D.4 Married couples — quarters — cottages.

1. When a married person is or becomes a member of the home, the spouse, if married to the person for at least one year and otherwise eligible under this chapter, may be admitted as a member of the home subject to the rules of the home. Veteran and spouse members may be permitted to occupy, together, cottages or other quarters on the grounds of the home.

2. The cottages may be made available to persons on the staff of the home at a rental rate determined by the commandant.

[C97, §2606; S13, §2606; SS15, §2606; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3366, 3368; C39, §3384.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.4]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §25

C93, §35D.4

2013 Acts, ch 36, §3

Subsection 2 amended

35D.5 Surviving spouses of veterans.

If a deceased veteran, who would be entitled to admission to the home if the deceased veteran were living, has left a surviving spouse, the spouse is entitled to admission to the home with the same rights, privileges, and benefits as if the veteran were living and a member of the home, if the spouse was married to the veteran for at least one year immediately prior to the veteran's death, is found by the commandant to be disabled, meets the qualifications

for nursing or residential level of care, and is a resident of the state of Iowa on the date of the application and immediately preceding the date the application is accepted.

[C97, §2606; S13, §2606; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3366; C39, §3384.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.5]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §5

C93, §35D.5

2013 Acts, ch 36, §4

Section amended

35D.6 Certificate of eligibility.

Before admission, each applicant shall file with the commandant an affidavit signed by two members of the commission of veteran affairs of the county in which the person resides, stating that the person to the best of their knowledge and belief is a resident of that county and that the person is unable to earn a livelihood and the person's income is less than is sufficient to provide the type of health care necessary for the person's welfare. The affidavit is conclusive evidence of the residence of the person but is prima facie only in all other matters affecting the eligibility of the applicant and the liability of the county with respect to the expense of the person for which the county may be liable. All records of admission shall show the residence of the applicant.

[C97, §2602; S13, §2602; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3369; C39, §3384.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.6]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §6

C93, §35D.6

2013 Acts, ch 36, §5

Section amended

35D.7 Contributing to own support.

1. Except as otherwise provided in chapter 249A and other provisions of this chapter, a member of the home who receives a pension, compensation, or gratuity from the United States government, or income from any source of more than one hundred forty dollars per month, shall contribute to the member's own maintenance or support while a member of the home. The amount of the contribution and the method of collection shall be determined by the commandant, but the amount shall in no case exceed the actual cost of keeping and maintaining the person in the home.

2. Sums paid to and received by the commandant for the support of members of the home shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2 and credited to the Iowa veterans home account referred to in section 35D.18, subsection 3.

3. The commandant may allow any member of the home to render assistance in the care of the home and its grounds as the member's psychosocial and physical condition permit, as a phase of that member's rehabilitation program. The commandant shall compensate each member who furnishes assistance at rates approved by the commission.

1,3. [S13, §2602-a, 2606-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3377; C39, §3384.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.14]

2. [S13, §2602-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3372; C39, §3384.17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.17]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §7

C85, §219.7

92 Acts, ch 1140, §26

C93, §35D.7

2013 Acts, ch 36, §6

Section amended

35D.8 Conditional admittance. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 36, § 14.

35D.9 County of settlement upon discharge.

A member of the home does not acquire legal settlement in the county in which the home is located unless the member is voluntarily or involuntarily discharged from the home,

continuously resides in the county for a period of one year subsequent to the discharge, and during that year is not readmitted to the home or does not receive any services from the home.

[C97, §2605; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3370; C39, §3384.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.13]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §9

C85, §219.9

C93, §35D.9

35D.10 Payment to spouse.

Except as otherwise provided in chapter 249A and other provisions of this chapter, a member of the home who receives a pension or compensation and who has a spouse shall deposit with the commandant on receipt of the member's pension or compensation check one-half of its amount, which shall be sent by the eighth day of the month or at once if any such pension or compensation is received after the eighth day of the month to the spouse.

[S13, §2606-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3379, 3384; C39, §3384.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.15]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §10

C85, §219.10

C93, §35D.10

2013 Acts, ch 36, §7

Referred to in §35D.11

Section amended

35D.11 Handling of pension money and other funds.

1. Pension money deposited with the commandant is not assignable for any purpose except as provided in section 35D.10, or in accordance with subsection 2 of this section.

2. The commandant, if authorized by a member of the home, and pursuant to policies adopted by the commission, may act on behalf of that member in receiving, disbursing, and accounting for personal funds of the member received from any source. The authorization may be given by the member at any time and shall not be a condition of admission to the home.

[S13, §2606-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3383; C39, §3384.20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.20]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §11

C85, §219.11

92 Acts, ch 1140, §28

C93, §35D.11

2013 Acts, ch 36, §8

Subsection 1 amended

35D.12 Bank account for members' deposits.

1. *a.* The Iowa veterans home, for the convenience of its members, may maintain a commercial account with a federally insured bank for the individual personal deposits of its members. The account shall be known as the Iowa veterans home membership account. The commandant shall record each member's personal deposits individually and shall deposit the funds in the membership account, where the members' deposits shall be held in the aggregate.

b. The Iowa veterans home may withdraw moneys from the account maintained pursuant to this subsection to establish certificates of deposit for the benefit of all members. The commission shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the administration of this paragraph.

2. The commandant, if authorized by a member of the home, and pursuant to policies adopted by the commission, may make withdrawals against that member's personal account to pay regular bills and other expenses incurred by the member. The authorization may be given by the member at any time and shall not be a condition of admission to the home.

84 Acts, ch 1277, §12

C85, §219.12
 92 Acts, ch 1140, §29
 C93, §35D.12
 2013 Acts, ch 36, §9
 Subsection 1 amended

35D.13 Commandant.

1. The governor shall appoint a commandant, subject to senate confirmation, who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor as the chief executive of the home. The commandant shall report directly to the commission and shall have the immediate custody and control, subject to the orders of the commission, of all property used in connection with the home.

2. The commandant shall be a resident of the state of Iowa who served in the armed forces of the United States and was honorably discharged.

3. The salary of the commandant shall be fixed by the governor within salary guidelines or a range established by the general assembly. In addition to salary, the commission shall furnish the commandant with a dwelling house or with appropriate quarters and additional allowances, as provided in section 218.14 for executive heads of state institutions.

1. [C97, §2604; S13, §2604; SS15, §2604; C39, §3384.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.7; 81 Acts, ch 27, §4]

2. [C97, §2604; S13, §2604; SS15, §2604; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3374; C39, §3384.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.8]

3. [C97, §2604; S13, §2604; SS15, §2604; C24, 27, 31, 35, §3373; C39, §3384.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.9]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1277, §13

C85, §219.13

92 Acts, ch 1140, §30

C93, §35D.13

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §224; 2013 Acts, ch 36, §10

Referred to in §35A.1, 35D.1

Confirmation, see §2.32

Similar provisions, see §218.14 and 904.305

Subsection 2 amended

35D.14 Personnel — expenses — compensation.

1. The commandant or the commandant's designee shall employ such personnel as are necessary for the performance of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the commandant. All employees shall be selected on a basis of fitness for the work to be performed with due regard to training and experience and shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

2. The commandant and employees of the Iowa veterans home are entitled to receive, in addition to salary, reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties pursuant to section 35A.2, subsection 3.

92 Acts, ch 1140, §31; 92 Acts, ch 1247, §29; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §150; 2012 Acts, ch 1059, §11

35D.14A Volunteer record checks.

1. Persons who are potential volunteers or volunteers in the Iowa veterans home in a position having direct individual contact with patients or residents of the home shall be subject to criminal history and child and dependent adult abuse record checks in accordance with this section. The Iowa veterans home shall request that the department of public safety perform the criminal history check and the department of human services perform child and dependent adult abuse record checks of the person in this state and may request these checks in other states.

2. a. If it is determined that a person has been convicted of a crime under a law of any state or has a record of founded child or dependent adult abuse, the person shall not participate as a volunteer with direct individual contact with patients or residents of the Iowa veterans home unless an evaluation has been performed by the department of human services to determine whether the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse warrants prohibition of the

person's participation as a volunteer in the Iowa veterans home. The department of human services shall perform such evaluation upon the request of the Iowa veterans home.

b. In an evaluation, the department of human services shall consider the nature and seriousness of the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse in relation to the position sought or held, the time elapsed since the commission of the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse, the circumstances under which the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse was committed, the degree of rehabilitation, the likelihood that the person will commit the crime or founded child or dependent adult abuse again, and the number of crimes or founded child or dependent adult abuses committed by the person involved.

c. If the department of human services performs an evaluation for the purposes of this section, the department of human services has final authority in determining whether prohibition of the person's participation as a volunteer is warranted. The department of human services may permit a person who is evaluated to participate as a volunteer if the person complies with the department's conditions relating to participation as a volunteer which may include completion of additional training.

2009 Acts, ch 93, §1

35D.15 Rules enforced — power to suspend and discharge members.

1. The commandant shall administer and enforce all rules adopted by the commission, including rules of discipline and, subject to these rules, may immediately suspend the membership of and discharge any person from the home for infraction of the rules when the commandant determines that the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the home is in immediate danger and other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted. The suspension and discharge are temporary pending action by the commission. Judicial review of the action of the commission may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A.

2. a. The commandant shall, with the input and recommendation of the interdisciplinary resident care committee, involuntarily discharge a member for any of the following reasons:

(1) (a) The member has been diagnosed with a substance use disorder but continues to abuse alcohol or an illegal drug in violation of the member's conditional or provisional agreement entered into at the time of admission, and all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The member has been provided sufficient notice of any changes in the member's collaborative care plan.

(ii) The member has been notified of the member's commission of three offenses and has been given the opportunity to correct the behavior through either of the following options:

(A) Being given the opportunity to receive the appropriate level of treatment in accordance with best practices for standards of care.

(B) By having been placed on probation by the Iowa veterans home for a second offense.

(b) Notwithstanding the member's meeting the criteria for discharge under this subparagraph (1), if the member has demonstrated progress toward the goals established in the member's collaborative care plan, the interdisciplinary resident care committee and the commandant may exercise discretion regarding the discharge. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the member may be immediately discharged under this subparagraph (1) if the member's actions or behavior jeopardizes the life or safety of other members or staff.

(2) (a) The member refuses to utilize the resources available to address issues identified in the member's collaborative care plan, and all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The member has been provided sufficient notice of any changes in the member's collaborative care plan.

(ii) The member has been notified of the member's commission of three offenses and the member has been placed on probation by the Iowa veterans home for a second offense.

(b) Notwithstanding the member's meeting the criteria for discharge under this subparagraph (2), if the member has demonstrated progress toward the goals established in the member's collaborative care plan, the interdisciplinary resident care committee and the commandant may exercise discretion regarding the discharge. Notwithstanding any

provision to the contrary, the member may be immediately discharged if the member's actions or behavior jeopardizes the life or safety of other members or staff.

(3) The member no longer requires a residential or nursing level of care, as determined by the interdisciplinary resident care committee.

(4) The member requires a level of licensed care not provided at the Iowa veterans home.

b. (1) If a member is discharged under this subsection, the discharge plan shall include placement in a suitable living situation which may include but is not limited to a transitional living program approved by the commission or a living program provided by the United States veterans administration.

(2) If a member is involuntarily discharged under this subsection, the commission shall, to the greatest extent possible, ensure against the veteran being homeless and ensure that the domicile to which the veteran is discharged is fit and habitable and offers a safe and clean environment which is free from health hazards and provides appropriate heating, ventilation, and protection from the elements.

c. (1) An involuntary discharge of a member under this subsection shall be preceded by a written notice to the member. The notice shall state that unless the discharge is an immediate discharge due to the member's actions or behavior which jeopardizes the life or safety of other members or staff, the effective date of the discharge is thirty calendar days from the date of receipt of the discharge notice, and that the member has the right to appeal the discharge. If a member appeals such discharge, the member shall also be provided with the information relating to the appeals process as specified in this paragraph "c".

(2) If the member appeals the discharge under this subsection, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The member shall file the appeal with the commission within five calendar days of receipt of the discharge notice.

(b) The commission shall render a decision on the appeal and notify the member of the decision, in writing, within ten calendar days of the filing of the appeal.

(c) If the member is not satisfied with the decision of the commission, the member may appeal the commission's decision by filing an appeal with the department of inspections and appeals within five calendar days of being notified in writing of the commission's decision.

(d) The department of inspections and appeals shall render a decision on the appeal of the commission's decision and notify the member of the decision, in writing, within fifteen calendar days of the filing of the appeal with the department.

(e) The maximum time period that shall elapse between receipt by the member of the discharge notice and actual discharge shall not exceed fifty-five days, which includes the thirty-day discharge notice period and any time during which any appeals to the commission or the department of inspections and appeals are pending.

(3) If a member is not satisfied with the decision of the department of inspections and appeals, the member may seek judicial review in accordance with chapter 17A. A member's discharge under this subsection shall be stayed while judicial review is pending.

d. Annually, by the fourth Monday of each session of the general assembly, the commandant shall submit a report to the veterans affairs committees of the senate and house of representatives specifying the number, circumstances, and placement of each member involuntarily discharged from the Iowa veterans home under this subsection during the previous calendar year.

e. The commission shall adopt rules to enforce this subsection.

f. Any involuntary discharge by the commandant under this subsection shall comply with the rules adopted by the commission under this subsection and by the department of inspections and appeals pursuant to section 135C.14, subsection 8, paragraph "f".

g. For the purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Collaborative care plan*" means the plan of care developed for a member by the interdisciplinary resident care committee.

(2) "*Interdisciplinary resident care committee*" means the member, a social worker, a registered nurse, a dietitian, a medical provider, and a recreation specialist who are involved in reviewing a member's assessment data and developing a collaborative care plan for the

individual member. For an individual member who is also a patient, the interdisciplinary resident care committee shall also include a mental health treatment staff member.

[C39, §3384.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.18]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §14; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §32

C93, §35D.15

2009 Acts, ch 62, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 36, §11, 12

Referred to in §135C.14

Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

Subsection 2, paragraph g, subparagraph (2) amended

35D.16 Dispositions of active duty members charged with offense. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 36, § 14.

35D.17 Report by commandant.

The commandant shall, biennially, make a full and detailed report to the governor, the commission, and the general assembly, showing the condition of the home, the number of members in the Iowa veterans home, the order and discipline enforced, and the needs of the home financially and otherwise, together with an itemized statement of all receipts and disbursements and any other matters of importance in the management and control of the Iowa veterans home.

[C39, §3384.21; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §219.21]

84 Acts, ch 1277, §16; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §34

C93, §35D.17

35D.18 Net general fund appropriation — purpose.

1. The Iowa veterans home shall operate on the basis of a net appropriation from the general fund of the state. The appropriation amount shall be the net amount of state moneys projected to be needed for the Iowa veterans home for the fiscal year of the appropriation. The purpose of utilizing a net appropriation is to encourage the Iowa veterans home to operate with increased self-sufficiency, to improve quality and efficiency, and to support collaborative efforts among all providers of funding for the services available from the Iowa veterans home.

2. The net appropriation made to the Iowa veterans home may be used throughout the fiscal year in the manner necessary for purposes of cash flow management. The Iowa veterans home may temporarily draw more than the amount appropriated, provided the amount appropriated is not exceeded at the close of the fiscal year.

3. Revenues received that are attributed to the Iowa veterans home during a fiscal year shall be credited to the Iowa veterans home account and shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, including but not limited to all of the following:

- a. United States department of veterans affairs payments.
- b. Medical assistance program revenue received under chapter 249A.
- c. Federal Medicare program payments.

d. Other revenues generated from current, new, or expanded services that the Iowa veterans home is authorized to provide.

4. For purposes of allocating moneys to the Iowa veterans home from the salary adjustment fund created in section 8.43, the Iowa veterans home shall be considered to be funded entirely with state moneys.

5. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the Iowa veterans home annual appropriation or revenues that remains unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for specified purposes of the Iowa veterans home until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2005 Acts, ch 175, §57; 2008 Acts, ch 1187, §65, 97; 2009 Acts, ch 26, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 36, §13

Referred to in §35D.7

Subsection 2 amended

CHAPTER 36

EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS — VETERANS

36.1	Definitions.	36.6	Medical cooperative program.
36.2	Chemical exposure report to department.	36.7	Federal program.
36.3	Duties of the department.	36.8	Rules.
36.4	Confidentiality and liability.	36.9	Appropriations.
36.5	Attorney general powers.	36.10	Veterans' litigation awards.

36.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise provides:

1. “*Agent Orange*” means the herbicide composed primarily of trichlorophenoxyacetic acid and dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.
2. “*Chemicals*” means chemical defoliants, herbicides, or other causative agents, including but not limited to Agent Orange.
3. “*Department*” means the department of veterans affairs established in section 35A.4.
4. “*Veteran*” means a person who was a resident of this state at the time of the person’s induction into the armed forces of the United States or who is a resident of this state July 1, 1983, and served in Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos during the Vietnam Conflict.

83 Acts, ch 141, §1

CS83, §139A.1

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1712; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §13

C93, §36.1

2005 Acts, ch 115, §20, 21, 40; 2007 Acts, ch 202, §8

36.2 Chemical exposure report to department.

A licensed physician, as defined in section 135.1, subsection 4, who treats a veteran the physician believes may have been exposed to chemicals while serving in the armed forces of the United States shall submit a report indicating that information to the department at the request of the veteran pursuant to section 36.3.

83 Acts, ch 141, §2

CS83, §139A.2

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1713; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §14

C93, §36.2

2005 Acts, ch 115, §22, 40

Referred to in §36.3, 36.6

36.3 Duties of the department.

The department shall:

1. Provide the forms for the reports required in section 36.2. The report form shall require the doctor to provide all of the following:

- a. Symptoms of the veteran which may be related to exposure to chemicals.
- b. Diagnosis of the veteran.
- c. Methods of treatment prescribed.

2. Annually compile and evaluate the information submitted in the reports pursuant to subsection 1, in consultation and cooperation with a certified medical toxicologist selected by the department. The department shall submit the report to the governor, the general assembly, and the United States department of veterans affairs. The report shall include current research data on the effects of exposure to chemicals, statistical information received from individual physicians’ reports, and statistical information from the epidemiological investigations pursuant to subsection 3.

3. Conduct epidemiological investigations of veterans who have cancer or other medical problems or who have children born with birth defects associated with exposure to chemicals, in consultation and cooperation with a certified medical toxicologist selected by the department. The department shall obtain consent from a veteran before conducting the

investigations. The department shall cooperate with local and state agencies during the course of an investigation.

83 Acts, ch 141, §3

CS83, §139A.3

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1714; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §15

C93, §36.3

2005 Acts, ch 115, §23, 40; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §14; 2009 Acts, ch 26, §7

Referred to in §36.2, 36.4

36.4 Confidentiality and liability.

The department shall not identify a veteran consenting to the epidemiological investigations pursuant to section 36.3, subsection 3, unless the veteran consents to the release of identity. The statistical information compiled by the department pursuant to section 36.3 is a public record.

A licensed physician complying with this chapter is not civilly or criminally liable for release of the required information.

83 Acts, ch 141, §4

CS83, §139A.4

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1715; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §16

C93, §36.4

2005 Acts, ch 115, §24, 40

36.5 Attorney general powers.

The attorney general may represent veterans who may have been injured because of contact with chemicals, in an action for release of information relating to exposure to such causative agents during military service and release of the veterans' medical records.

83 Acts, ch 141, §5

CS83, §139A.5

C93, §36.5

36.6 Medical cooperative program.

The department and appropriate medical facilities at the state university of Iowa under the control of the state board of regents shall institute a cooperative program to:

1. Refer veterans to appropriate state and federal agencies to file claims to remedy medical and financial problems caused by the veterans' exposure to chemicals.

2. Provide veterans with fat tissue biopsies, genetic counseling, and genetic screening upon request of the licensed physician pursuant to section 36.2, to determine if the veterans have suffered physical damage as a result of substantial exposure to chemicals.

83 Acts, ch 141, §6

CS83, §139A.6

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1716; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §17

C93, §36.6

2005 Acts, ch 115, §25, 40

Referred to in §36.7

36.7 Federal program.

If the department or the general assembly determines that an agency of the federal government or the state of Iowa is providing the referral and genetic services pursuant to section 36.6, the department or the general assembly by specific action may discontinue all or part of the services and requirements in this chapter.

83 Acts, ch 141, §7

CS83, §139A.7

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1717; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §18

C93, §36.7

2005 Acts, ch 115, §26, 40

36.8 Rules.

The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this chapter.

83 Acts, ch 141, §8

CS83, §139A.8

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1718; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §19

C93, §36.8

2007 Acts, ch 202, §9

36.9 Appropriations.

This chapter shall be implemented by the department each fiscal year that appropriations are made to the department for the implementation.

83 Acts, ch 141, §9

CS83, §139A.9

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1719; 92 Acts, ch 1140, §20

C93, §36.9

2007 Acts, ch 202, §10

36.10 Veterans' litigation awards.

1. For purposes of this section, "*Vietnam herbicide*" means a herbicide, defoliant, or other causative agent containing dioxin, including, but not limited to, Agent Orange, used in the Vietnam Conflict at any time between December 22, 1961, and May 7, 1975, inclusive.

2. *a.* Notwithstanding any other law of this state, proceeds received pursuant to a judgment in, or settlement of, a lawsuit against the manufacturer or distributor of a Vietnam herbicide for damages resulting from exposure to the herbicide shall not be considered as income or an asset for determining the eligibility for state or local government benefit or entitlement programs. The proceeds are not subject to recoupment for the receipt of governmental benefits or entitlements and liens, except liens for child support, are not enforceable against these sums for any reason.

b. This exclusion of litigation proceeds from benefit or entitlement program calculations are available only to disabled veterans or their beneficiaries, whether payment is received in a lump sum or payable in installments over a period of years.

89 Acts, ch 249, §1

CS89, §139A.11

C93, §36.10

CHAPTER 37

MEMORIAL HALLS AND MONUMENTS

Referred to in §11.1, 331.361, 331.427, 331.441, 331.461, 347.13, 347.23A, 347.24

37.1	Memorial buildings and monuments.	37.16	Disbursement of funds — purchasing regulations — reports.
37.2	Petition.	37.17	Gifts and bequests.
37.3	Election.	37.18	Name — uses.
37.4	Notice.	37.19	Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 296, §96.
37.5	Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, §1097.	37.20	Funds, monuments, and memorials previously initiated.
37.6	Bonds.	37.21	Joint memorials.
37.7	Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, §1097.	37.22	Unexpended funds.
37.8	Levy for maintenance.	37.23	Contract to repay.
37.9	Commissioners appointed — vacancies — request for appropriation.	37.24	Investment of funds.
37.10	Qualification — appointment.	37.25	Accumulations.
37.11	through 37.14 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 296, §96.	37.26	General powers.
37.15	Ex officio voting member.	37.27	Nursing homes with memorial hospitals.
		37.28	Anticipatory warrants.
		37.29	Contents of warrants.
		37.30	Registration — call.

37.1 Memorial buildings and monuments.

Memorial buildings and monuments designed to commemorate the service rendered by soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States may be erected and equipped at public expense in the manner provided by this chapter by:

1. Any county which has not heretofore made an appropriation for such purpose under any prior law.
2. Any city operating under any form of government.
[C97, §435, 436; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §483; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.1]

37.2 Petition.

The petition for the erection and equipment of any such hall or monument shall request the submission of the proposition to a vote of the people and shall:

1. When it is proposed to erect the same at the expense of the county, be signed by ten percent of the registered voters thereof as shown by the election register used in the last preceding general election, or by a majority of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, Veterans of World War I, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Marine Corps League and American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) of the county.
2. When it is proposed to erect the same at the expense of a city be subject to the provisions of section 362.4.
3. Set forth therein the purpose of the memorial proposed, as outlined in section 37.18.
[C97, §435; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §484; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.2]
95 Acts, ch 67, §53
Referred to in §35A.12
Not applicable to "Veterans of World War I" in cities over 150,000 population, 63 Acts, ch 76, §3

37.3 Election.

Upon the filing of the requisite petition, the city council shall cause the proposition to be submitted at a regular election, or at a special election to be called if requested in the petition, in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of erect and equip (or purchase and equip) a memorial building (or erect a monument)

as provided in chapter 37 of the Code for the purpose of (set forth purpose of memorial as outlined in section 37.18) and issue bonds in the sum of dollars to cover the expense of the building or monument (or levy a tax of per thousand dollars of assessed value for a period of years to defray the expense of the building or monument)?

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §485; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.3]
83 Acts, ch 123, §41, 209

37.4 Notice.

Notice of the election shall be given by publication in one newspaper published or having general circulation in the city as provided in section 362.3. The notice shall state the purpose of the memorial proposed as outlined in section 37.18.

[C97, §435; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §486; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.4]
83 Acts, ch 123, §42, 209

37.5 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, § 1097.

37.6 Bonds.

Bonds issued by a county for the purposes of this chapter shall be issued under sections 331.441 to 331.449 relating to general county purpose bonds. Bonds issued by a city shall be issued in accordance with provisions of law relating to general corporate purpose bonds of a city.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §488; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §37.6; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1004]

Referred to in §37.28
City bonds, chapter 384, div. III

37.7 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 117, § 1097.

37.8 Levy for maintenance.

For the development, operation, and maintenance of a building or monument constructed, purchased, or donated under this chapter, a city may levy a tax not to exceed eighty-one cents per thousand dollars of assessed value on all the taxable property within the city, as provided in section 384.12, subsection 2.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §490; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §37.8; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1005]

83 Acts, ch 123, §43, 209

37.9 Commissioners appointed — vacancies — request for appropriation.

1. When the proposition to erect a building or monument under this chapter has been carried by a majority vote, the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, shall appoint a commission consisting of not less than five and not more than eleven members, in the manner and with the qualifications provided in this chapter, which shall have charge and supervision of the erection of the building or monument, and when erected, the management and control of the building or monument.

2. On or before January 15 of each year, a commission which manages and controls a county memorial hospital shall prepare and submit to the county auditor a request for an appropriation for the next fiscal year from the general fund for the operation and maintenance of the county memorial hospital. On or before January 20, the county auditor shall submit the request to the county board of supervisors. The board of supervisors may adjust the commission's request and may make an appropriation for the county memorial hospital as provided in section 331.427, subsection 3, paragraph "b". For the purposes of public notice, the commission is a certifying board and is subject to the requirements of sections 24.3 through 24.5, sections 24.9 through 24.12, and section 24.16.

3. The term of office of each member shall be three years, and any vacancies occurring in the membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

4. Commencing with the commissioners appointed to take office after January 1, 1952, the terms of office of the commissioners shall be staggered so that all commissioners' terms will not end in the same year. Thereafter, the successors in each instance shall hold office for a term of three years or until a successor is appointed and qualified.

5. The commissioners having the management and control of a memorial hospital shall, within ten days after their appointment, qualify by taking the usual oath of office, but no bonds shall be required of them. The commissioners shall organize by electing a chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. The secretary shall immediately report to the county auditor and county treasurer the names of the chairperson, secretary, and treasurer of the commission. The commission shall meet as necessary to adequately oversee the operation of the hospital. A majority of the commission members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The secretary shall keep a complete record of its proceedings. The commissioners of a memorial hospital shall have all of the powers and duties necessary to manage, control, and govern the memorial hospital including but not limited to any applicable powers and duties granted boards of trustees under other provisions of the Code relating to hospitals, nursing homes, assisted or independent living services, and other ancillary services irrespective of the chapter of the Code under which such institutions are established, organized, operated, or maintained, unless such provisions conflict with this chapter.

6. Memorial hospital funds shall be received, disbursed, and accounted for in the same manner and by the same procedure as provided by section 347.12.

[C97, §436; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §491; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.9]

86 Acts, ch 1200, §1; 89 Acts, ch 296, §9; 95 Acts, ch 114, §1; 99 Acts, ch 36, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 21, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 110, §2

Referred to in §37.15, 37.21, 331.321

37.10 Qualification — appointment.

1. Each commissioner, except for a memorial hospital commissioner, shall be a veteran, as defined in section 35.1, and be a resident of the county in which the memorial hall or monument is located. Each commissioner for a memorial hospital shall be a resident of this state and reside within the memorial hospital's service area.

2. Each commission member shall be appointed by the mayor with approval of the council or by the chairperson of the county board of supervisors in the case of a county or joint memorial building or monument.

[C97, §436; C24, 27, 32, 35, 39, §492; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.10]

89 Acts, ch 296, §10; 96 Acts, ch 1216, §28; 99 Acts, ch 36, §2; 99 Acts, ch 180, §13; 99 Acts, ch 208, §47; 2012 Acts, ch 1084, §1

Referred to in §331.321

37.11 through 37.14 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 296, § 96.

37.15 Ex officio voting member.

If a memorial hall or building is a city hall, coliseum, or auditorium, the mayor of the city may be an ex officio voting member of the commission created in section 37.9.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §497; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.15]

95 Acts, ch 114, §2

Referred to in §331.321

37.16 Disbursement of funds — purchasing regulations — reports.

All funds voted under the provisions of this chapter shall be disbursed by the county or city officers, only with the approval of the commission. However, the commission may adopt purchasing regulations to govern the purchase of specified goods and services without the prior approval of the commission. The purchasing regulations shall conform to generally accepted practices followed by public purchasing officers. The commission shall report to

and make settlement with the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, at the time and in the manner required of county and city officers.

[C97, §436; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §498; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.16]
92 Acts, ch 1024, §1

37.17 Gifts and bequests.

Gifts and bequests to any county or city, or to the commission, for any of the purposes provided in this chapter, may be accepted and the property shall be used in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and as may be expressly designated by the donor.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §499; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.17]

37.18 Name — uses.

1. Any such memorial hall or building shall be given an appropriate name and shall be available so far as practical for the following purposes:

a. The special accommodations of soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses, and other persons who have been in the military or naval service of the United States.

b. For military headquarters, memorial rooms, library, assembly hall, gymnasium, natatorium, club room, and rest room.

c. County or city hall offices for any county or municipal purpose, community house, recreation center, memorial hospital, and municipal coliseum or auditorium.

d. Similar and appropriate purposes in general community and neighborhood uses, under the control and regulation of the custodians thereof.

e. Athletic contests, sport and entertainment spectacles, expositions, meetings, conventions and all food and beverage services incident thereto.

2. The term “*memorial hall*” or “*memorial building*” as in this chapter provided shall also mean and include such parking grounds, ramps, buildings or facilities as the commission may build, acquire by purchase or lease or gift to be used for purposes not inconsistent with the uses as set out in this section.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §500; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.18]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §37.2, 37.3, 37.4

37.19 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 296, § 96.

37.20 Funds, monuments, and memorials previously initiated.

In any case of funds heretofore raised or in the process of being raised, by tax levy or other provision of law heretofore existing, for any of the purposes provided by this chapter, the board of supervisors or the city council, as the case may be, shall cause such funds to be used and applied to all intents and purposes for the acquisition of necessary ground and the purchase, erection, construction or reconstruction and equipment of such monument or memorial building in the same manner and to the same extent as if such funds had been raised for said purpose by a bond issue, as provided in this chapter, and all the provisions of this chapter shall apply to said funds.

All other provisions of this chapter shall apply to any monument or memorial heretofore constructed or hereafter constructed from funds raised under any provision of law heretofore existing.

In all cases covered by this section, the taking effect of this chapter shall fix the time for the selection and appointment of the commissioners to all intents and purposes the same as an election on the proposition to erect a memorial building or monument, as provided in this chapter.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §502; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.20]

37.21 Joint memorials.

Any city may join with the county or township in which such city is located in the joint erection or purchase of memorial buildings or monuments and suitable ground and equipment therefor, and the maintenance thereof, providing the council of such city and the

board of supervisors of such county or the township trustees can so agree, but in cases where commissioners have already been appointed under section 37.9, such agreement shall be between such commissioners, but if only one of such parties has appointed commissioners, then such agreement shall be between the commissioners already appointed and the council of such city or the board of supervisors of such county or the township trustees, as the case may be.

[C27, 31, 35, §502-b1; C39, §502.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.21]
Referred to in §360.4

37.22 Unexpended funds.

Whenever in any county, funds have been raised by taxation for the purpose of erecting and maintaining memorial buildings or monuments, and said funds are under control of a commission as provided in this chapter, and said funds have remained unexpended for a period of five years or more, and when no unpaid obligation exists against said funds, the said commission, or a majority of the members thereof, may disburse said funds for the erection, purchase or improvement of one or more memorial buildings, monuments, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, homes or club rooms for duly incorporated and acting posts or chapters of veterans' organizations operating under a United States congressional charter, in the county.

[C31, 35, §502-c1; C39, §502.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.22]
Referred to in §37.24, 37.26

37.23 Contract to repay.

When such erection, purchase or improvement has been made, the commission shall take from the posts or chapters which are beneficiaries of such erection, purchase or improvement, the promissory obligation of such posts or chapters to repay the amount expended by the commission with or without annual interest, together with such security as the commission may require.

[C31, 35, §502-c2; C39, §502.3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.23]
Referred to in §37.26

37.24 Investment of funds.

Funds not disbursed as provided in section 37.22 may be invested by said commission in such securities as are authorized by section 636.23.

[C31, 35, §502-c3; C39, §502.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.24]
Referred to in §37.26

37.25 Accumulations.

All interest accumulations shall become part of the principal fund and all uninvested funds shall be kept on deposit with the county treasurer.

[C31, 35, §502-c4; C39, §502.5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.25]
Referred to in §37.26

37.26 General powers.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 37.22 to 37.25, the commission shall have authority to receive and to convey title to real estate, to take mortgage or other security and to release or transfer the same.

[C31, 35, §502-c5; C39, §502.6; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §37.26]

37.27 Nursing homes with memorial hospitals.

If a memorial building has been constructed for the purpose of a hospital pursuant to this chapter, additions for hospital purposes, and nursing homes to be operated in conjunction with the hospital may be erected or acquired by following the procedure outlined in chapter 347 and by issuing general county purpose bonds in accordance with sections 331.441 to 331.449, with the commissioners acting in the same manner and fashion as the hospital trustees under chapter 347, and with the procedure in all other respects to be identical.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §37.27; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1006]

37.28 Anticipatory warrants.

If the funds raised under this chapter are insufficient for any fiscal year to pay the principal and interest due in that year on bonds issued for hospital purposes under section 37.6 and to pay the expenses of the operation and maintenance of the hospital and any other hospital expenses authorized by this chapter for the fiscal year, the commission may issue anticipatory warrants drawn on the funds to be raised. The warrants shall be in denominations of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars and shall draw interest at a rate not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A. These warrants are not a general obligation of any political subdivision which owns the hospital.

[C79, 81, S81, §37.28; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1007; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §2]
83 Acts, ch 123, §44, 209

37.29 Contents of warrants.

All tax anticipatory warrants shall be signed by the chairperson of the commission and attested by the auditor of a political subdivision which owns the hospital with the auditor's official seal attached thereto, and dated as of the date of sale, and shall not be sold for less than par value. The warrants may be drawn and sold from time to time as the need for funds to carry out the purpose of this chapter arises.

[C79, 81, §37.29]

37.30 Registration — call.

All anticipatory warrants drawn under this chapter shall be numbered consecutively, be registered in the office of the treasurer of a political subdivision which owns the hospital and be subject to call in numerical order at any time when sufficient money derived from the tax levied is in the hands of the treasurer to retire any of the warrants together with accrued interest.

[C79, 81, S81, §37.30; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1008; 82 Acts, ch 1104, §3]
83 Acts, ch 123, §45, 209
Referred to in §331.552

CHAPTER 37A

VETERANS COMMEMORATIVE PROPERTY

Referred to in §35A.5

37A.1 Veterans commemorative property — penalty.

37A.1 Veterans commemorative property — penalty.

1. For purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - a. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of veterans affairs.
 - b. “*Veteran*” means a deceased person who served in the armed forces of the United States during a war in which the United States was engaged or served full-time in active duty in a force of an organized state militia, excluding service in the national guard when in an inactive status.
 - c. “*Veterans commemorative property*” means any memorial as defined in section 523I.102, including a headstone, plaque, statue, urn, decoration, flag holder, badge, shield, item of memorabilia, or other embellishment, that identifies or commemorates any veteran or group of veterans, including any veterans organization or any military unit, company, battalion, or division.
 - d. “*Veterans organization*” means the grand army of the republic, sons of union veterans of the civil war, sons of confederate veterans, veterans of foreign wars, disabled American veterans, united Spanish war veterans, the Jewish war veterans of the United States, inc., the Catholic war veterans, inc., American legion, American veterans of World War II, Italian

American war veterans of the United States, inc., or other corporation or association of veterans.

2. A person who owns or controls property where any veterans commemorative property has been placed shall not sell, trade, or transfer any part of such veterans commemorative property unless the department authorizes the person to do so. The department may authorize the sale, trade, or transfer based upon the following criteria:

a. The veterans commemorative property is at reasonable risk of physically deteriorating so that it will become unrecognizable as identifying or commemorating the veteran or group of veterans originally identified or commemorated.

b. The veterans commemorative property is proposed to be sold, traded, or transferred to a suitable person that will preserve the current condition of the veterans commemorative property and place it in a suitable place that will commemorate the veteran or group of veterans.

c. The person needs to sell, trade, or transfer the veterans commemorative property to ensure that sufficient funds are available to suitably maintain the cemetery where the veterans commemorative property is placed, and the specific lot, plot, grave, burial place, niche, crypt, or other place of interment of such veteran or group of veterans.

d. The veterans commemorative property that is to be sold, traded, or transferred will be replaced at its original site by a fitting replacement commemorative property, monument, or marker that appropriately identifies and commemorates the veteran or group of veterans.

e. If the person reasonably believes that the veterans commemorative property to be sold, traded, or transferred was donated by a veterans organization, the veterans organization consents to the sale, trade, or transfer of the veterans commemorative property.

f. If the person is not the owner of the veterans commemorative property that is to be sold, traded, or transferred, the person is authorized by the owner of such veterans commemorative property, or by operation of law other than this section, to sell, trade, or transfer the veterans commemorative property and to retain and use the proceeds of the sale, trade, or transfer.

3. A person who engages in the sale, trade, or transfer of veterans commemorative property without the authorization of the department pursuant to this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

4. The department may adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to administer this chapter.

2006 Acts, ch 1107, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1067, §1

See also §35B.16A

SUBTITLE 14

RESERVED

CHAPTERS 38 to 38D

RESERVED

TITLE II

ELECTIONS AND OFFICIAL DUTIES

SUBTITLE 1

ELECTIONS

CHAPTER 39

ELECTIONS, ELECTORS, APPOINTMENTS, TERMS, AND OFFICERS

Referred to in §39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 43.5, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1, 400.2

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

39.1	General election.	39.14	Repealed by 61 Acts, ch 296, §2.
39.2	Special elections.	39.15	State senators.
39.3	Definitions.	39.16	Representatives.
39.4	Proclamation concerning revision of Constitution.	39.17	County officers.
39.5	Elections authorized. Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1123, §17, 18.	39.18	Board of supervisors.
39.6	Notice of special election.	39.19	Repealed by 69 Acts, ch 218, §11.
39.7	Time of choosing officer.	39.20	City officers.
39.8	Term of office.	39.21	Nonpartisan offices.
39.9	State officers — term.	39.22	Township officers.
39.10	United States senators.	39.23	Township clerk. Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 68, §3.
39.11	More than one office prohibited.	39.24	School officers.
39.12	Failure to vacate.	39.25	Sex no disqualification.
39.13	Repealed by 59 Acts, ch 319, §1.	39.26	Candidate qualifications.
		39.27	Qualifications for public office.

39.1 General election.

The general election shall be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year.

[C51, §239; R60, §459; C73, §573; C97, §1057; S13, §1057-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §504; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.1]

Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §7

39.2 Special elections.

1. *a.* All special elections which are authorized or required by law, unless the applicable law otherwise requires, shall be held on Tuesday. A special election shall not be held on the first, second, and third Tuesdays preceding and following the primary and the general elections.

b. A special election shall not be held in conjunction with the primary election. A special election shall not be held in conjunction with a school election unless the special election is for a school district or community college. A special election shall not be held in conjunction with a regularly scheduled or special city primary or city runoff election.

2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 1, a special election may be held on the same day as a regularly scheduled election if the two elections are not in conflict within the meaning of section 47.6, subsection 2. A special election may be held on the same day as a regularly scheduled election with which it does so conflict if the commissioner who is responsible for conducting the elections concludes that to do so will cause no undue difficulties.

3. *a.* When voting is to occur on the same day in any one precinct for two or more elections, they shall be considered one election for purposes of administration including but

not limited to publishing notice of the election, preparation of the precinct election register and completion of tally sheets after the polling place has closed.

b. If a special election to fill a vacancy is held in conjunction with a regularly scheduled election, the filing deadlines for the special election shall coincide with the filing deadlines for the regularly scheduled election. An election to fill a vacancy in a city office cannot be held in conjunction with a general election if the city election procedures provide for a primary election.

4. Unless otherwise provided by law, special elections on public measures are limited to the following dates:

a. For a county, on the day of the general election, on the day of the regular city election, on the date of a special election held to fill a vacancy in the same county, or on the first Tuesday in March, the first Tuesday in May, or the first Tuesday in August of each year.

b. For a city, on the day of the general election, on the day of the regular city election, on the date of a special election held to fill a vacancy in the same city, or on the first Tuesday in March, the first Tuesday in May, or the first Tuesday in August of each year.

c. For a school district or merged area, in the odd-numbered year, the first Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in April, the last Tuesday in June, or the second Tuesday in September. For a school district or merged area, in the even-numbered year, the first Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in September, or the first Tuesday in December.

[C51, §237; R60, §460; C73, §574; C97, §1058; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §505; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.2]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §1; 93 Acts, ch 143, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §1, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §24, 71

Referred to in §47.6, 57.3, 75.1, 99F.7, 145A.7, 257.18, 257.29, 260C.28, 260C.39, 275.18, 275.23A, 275.25, 275.35, 275.36, 275.55, 277.2, 278.1, 279.39, 297.11, 298.2, 298.9, 298.18, 298.21, 300.2, 330.17, 331.309, 346.27, 347.14, 347.23, 347.23A, 362.11, 364.2, 368.19, 372.2, 372.9, 392.6, 423B.1, 423F.3

39.3 Definitions.

The definitions established by this section shall apply wherever the terms so defined appear in this chapter and in chapters 39A, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48A through 53, and 68A unless the context in which any such term is used clearly requires otherwise.

1. “*Absentee ballot*” means any ballot authorized by chapter 53.

2. “*City*” means a municipal corporation not including a county, township, school district, or any special purpose district or authority. When used in relation to land area, “*city*” includes only the land area within the city limits.

3. “*City election*” means any election held in a city for nomination or election of the officers thereof including a city primary or runoff election.

4. “*Commissioner*” means the county commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.2.

5. “*Election*” means a general election, primary election, city election, school election or special election.

6. “*Eligible elector*” means a person who possesses all of the qualifications necessary to entitle the person to be registered to vote, whether or not the person is in fact so registered.

7. “*General election*” means the biennial election for national or state officers, members of Congress and of the general assembly, county and township officers, and for the choice of other officers or the decision of questions as provided by law.

8. “*Infamous crime*” means a felony as defined in section 701.7, or an offense classified as a felony under federal law.

9. “*Primary election*” means that election by the members of various political parties for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for public office held as required by chapter 43.

10. “*Public measure*” means any question authorized or required by law to be submitted to the voters at an election.

11. “*Registered voter*” means a person who is registered to vote pursuant to chapter 48A.

12. “*Registrar*” means the state registrar of voters designated by section 47.7.

13. “*Registration commission*” means the state voter registration commission established by section 47.8.

14. “*School election*” means that election held pursuant to section 277.1.

15. “*Special election*” means any other election held for any purpose authorized or required by law.

16. “*State commissioner*” means the state commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.1.

17. “*Written*” and “*in writing*” may include any mode of representing words or letters in general use. A signature, when required by law, must be made by the writing or markings of the person whose signature is required. If a person is unable due to a physical disability to make a written signature or mark, that person may substitute either of the following in lieu of a signature required by law:

a. The name of the person with a disability written by another upon the request and in the presence of the person with a disability.

b. A rubber stamp reproduction of the name or facsimile of the actual signature of the person with a disability when adopted by that person for all purposes requiring a signature and then only when affixed by that person or another upon the request and in the presence of the person with a disability.

[C97, §1089; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §720; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.3]

93 Acts, ch 143, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §43, 65; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §7; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §2, 115

Referred to in §46.25, 48A.2, 48A.11, 275.1, 362.2

39.4 Proclamation concerning revision of Constitution.

In the years in which the Constitution requires, or at other times when the general assembly by law provides for, a vote on the question of calling a convention and revising the Constitution, the governor shall at least sixty days before the general election issue a proclamation directing that at the general election there be proposed to the people the following question:

Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution, and propose amendment or amendments to same?

[C97, §1061; SS15, §1061; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §507; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.4]

Constitutional requirement, Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §3

39.5 Elections authorized. Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1123, § 17, 18.

39.6 Notice of special election.

A proclamation shall be issued before any election ordered by the governor, designating the office to be filled or the public question to be submitted at the election and designating the time at which such election shall be held; and the commissioner of each county in which such election is to be held shall give notice thereof, as provided in section 49.53.

[R60, §462, 464; C73, §577, 579; C97, §1061, 1063; SS15, §1061; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §506, 509; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §39.3, 39.6; C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.6]

Additional provision, §49A.7

39.7 Time of choosing officer.

At the general election next preceding the expiration of the term of any officer, a successor shall be elected.

[R60, §461; C73, §575; C97, §1059; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §510; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.7]

39.8 Term of office.

The term of office of all officers chosen at a general election for a full term shall commence on the first day of January following the election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday, except

when otherwise provided by the Constitution or by statute; that of an officer chosen to fill a vacancy shall commence as soon as the officer has qualified therefor.

[R60, §462; C73, §576; C97, §1060; S13, §1060; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §511; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.8]

Governor and lieutenant governor, Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §15
Judges of supreme and district courts, Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §17

39.9 State officers — term.

The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and attorney general shall be elected for a term of four years at the general election held in the year 1974 and every four years thereafter.

[C51, §239; R60, §465, 466; C73, §580, 581; C97, §1064, 1065; S13, §1065; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §512; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.9]

Referred to in §43.6, 43.78

39.10 United States senators.

Senators in the Congress of the United States shall be elected in the same manner in which state officers are elected.

[R60, §674; C73, §26; C97, §30; S13, §1087-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §513; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.10]

Term of office, United States Constitution, Amendment 17
Vacancy in United States senate, see §69.13

39.11 More than one office prohibited.

Statewide elected officials and members of the general assembly shall not hold more than one elective office at a time. All other elected officials shall not hold more than one elective office at the same level of government at a time. This section does not apply to the following offices: county agricultural extension council or soil and water conservation district commission.

93 Acts, ch 143, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §5

Referred to in §39.12
See also §441.17(1)

39.12 Failure to vacate.

An elected official who has been elected to another elective office to which section 39.11 applies shall choose only one office in which to serve. The official shall resign from all but one of the offices to which section 39.11 applies before the beginning of the term of the office to which the person was most recently elected. Failure to submit the required resignation will result in a vacancy in all elective offices to which the person was elected.

93 Acts, ch 143, §5

39.13 Repealed by 59 Acts, ch 319, § 1.

39.14 Repealed by 61 Acts, ch 296, § 2.

39.15 State senators.

Senators in the general assembly shall be elected at the general election in the respective senatorial districts and shall hold office for the term of four years.

[C51, §239; R60, §471; C73, §588; C97, §1071; S13, §1071; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §518; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.15]

39.16 Representatives.

Members of the house of representatives shall be elected at the general election in the respective representative districts and hold office for the term of two years.

[C51, §239; R60, §470; C73, §587; C97, §1070; S13, §1070; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §519; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.16]

39.17 County officers.

There shall be elected in each county at the general election to be held in the year 1976 and every four years thereafter, an auditor and a sheriff, each to hold office for a term of four years.

There shall be elected in each county at the general election to be held in 1974 and each four years thereafter, a treasurer, a recorder and a county attorney who shall hold office for a term of four years.

[C51, §96, 239; R60, §224, 472, 473; C73, §589; C97, §1072; S13, §1072; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §520; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.17]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10015, 10201

Referred to in §43.6, 43.77, 49.37, 69.14A, 97B.49C, 97B.49G, 331.661, 331.752, 331.753
Combining duties of county officers; §331.323

39.18 Board of supervisors.

There shall be elected biennially in counties, members of the board of supervisors to succeed those whose terms of office will expire on the first day of January following the election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. The term of office of each supervisor shall be four years, except as otherwise provided by section 331.208 or 331.209.

[C51, §239; R60, §475; C73, §295, 591; C97, §411, 1074; S13, §1074; SS15, §411; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §521; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §39.18; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1202]
87 Acts, ch 68, §1

39.19 Repealed by 69 Acts, ch 218, § 11.

39.20 City officers.

The times at which officers of cities shall be elected and their terms of office shall be as provided by or established pursuant to sections 376.1 and 376.2.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.20]

39.21 Nonpartisan offices.

There shall be elected at each general election, on a nonpartisan basis, the following officers:

1. County public hospital trustees as required by section 347.25.
2. Soil and water conservation district commissioners as required by section 161A.5.
3. County agricultural extension council members as provided in section 176A.6.
4. Township officers as provided in section 39.22, subsection 2.

[C77, 79, 81, §39.21]

87 Acts, ch 23, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1149, §8; 93 Acts, ch 48, § 10; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §6; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §1

Referred to in §49.31

39.22 Township officers.

The offices of township trustee and township clerk shall be filled by appointment or election as follows:

1. *By appointment.*

a. The county board of supervisors may pass a resolution in favor of filling the offices of trustee and clerk within a township by appointment by the board, and may direct the county commissioner of elections to submit the question to the registered voters of the township at the next general election. In a township which does not include a city, the voters of the entire township are eligible to vote on the question. In a township which includes a city, only those voters who reside outside the corporate limits of a city are eligible to vote on the question. The resolution shall apply to all townships which have not approved a proposition to fill township offices by appointment. If the proposition to fill the township offices by appointment is approved by a majority of those voting on the question, the board shall fill the offices by appointment as the terms of office of the incumbent township officers expire.

b. The election of the trustees and clerk of a township may be restored after approval of the appointment process under this subsection by a resolution of the board of supervisors

submitting the question to the registered voters who are eligible to vote for township officers of the township at the next general election. If the proposition to restore the election process is approved by a majority of those voting on the question, the election of the township officers shall commence with the next general election. A resolution submitting the question of restoring the election of township officers at the next general election shall be adopted by the board of supervisors upon receipt of a petition signed by eligible electors residing in the township equal in number to at least ten percent of the registered voters of a township. The initial terms of the trustees shall be determined by lot, one for two years, and two for four years. However, if a proposition to change the method of selecting township officers is adopted by the electorate, a resolution to change the method shall not be submitted to the electorate for four years.

2. *By election.* If the county board of supervisors does not have the power provided under subsection 1 to fill the offices of trustee and clerk within a township by appointment, then the offices of township trustee and township clerk shall be filled by election on a nonpartisan basis. Township trustees and the township clerk, in townships which do not include a city, shall be elected by the voters of the entire township. In townships which include a city, the officers shall be elected by the voters of the township who reside outside the corporate limits of the city, but a township officer may be a resident of the city.

a. *Township officers.* The election of township officers shall take place at the general election on ballots which shall not reflect a nominee's political affiliation. A person seeking election as township officer shall file an affidavit of candidacy with the county commissioner of elections pursuant to section 45.3. A plurality is sufficient to elect the township officers.

b. *Township trustees.* Township trustees shall be elected biennially to succeed those whose terms of office expire on the first day of January following the election which is not a Sunday or legal holiday. The term of office of each elected township trustee is four years, except as provided in subsection 1 for initial terms following restoration of the election process.

c. *Township clerk.* At the general election held in the year 1990 and every four years thereafter, in each civil township one township clerk shall be elected who shall hold office for the term of four years.

[C27, 31, 35, §523-b1; C39, §523.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.22]

85 Acts, ch 30, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1117, §1; 87 Acts, ch 68, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §18, 19; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §2, 3; 2007 Acts, ch 25, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §39.21

39.23 Township clerk. Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 68, § 3. See § 39.22.

39.24 School officers.

Members of boards of directors of community and independent school districts, and boards of directors of merged areas shall be elected at the school election. Their terms of office shall be four years, except as otherwise provided by section 260C.11, 260C.13, 275.23A, 275.37, or 275.37A.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §39.24]

83 Acts, ch 77, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §1, 21

Directors, §274.7

For provisions applicable to the transition from election of directors annually for three-year terms to the staggered election of directors biennially for four-year terms, see 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §21

39.25 Sex no disqualification.

No person shall be disqualified on account of sex from holding any office created by the statutes of this state.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §526; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §39.25]

39.26 Candidate qualifications.

Any person seeking election to an elective office under the laws of this state shall be an eligible elector at the time of any election at which the person's name appears on the ballot.
2002 Acts, ch 1134, §3, 115

39.27 Qualifications for public office.

Any person elected to an office under the laws of this state shall be an eligible elector. At the time an elected official takes office the official shall be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, or ward by or for which the person was elected, or in which the duties of the office are to be exercised. An elected official shall continue to be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, or ward by or for which the person was elected, or in which the duties of the office are to be exercised for the duration of the term of office. This section shall not apply to United States senators or representatives in Congress or to members of the general assembly.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §4, 115

Referred to in §45.5

CHAPTER 39A

ELECTION MISCONDUCT

Referred to in §39.3, 43.5, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

See also definitions in §39.3

39A.1	Title and purpose — election officials defined.	39A.4	Election misconduct in the third degree.
39A.2	Election misconduct in the first degree.	39A.5	Election misconduct in the fourth degree.
39A.3	Election misconduct in the second degree.	39A.6	Technical infractions — notice.

39A.1 Title and purpose — election officials defined.

1. This chapter may be cited and referred to as the “*Election Misconduct and Penalties Act*”.

2. The purpose of this chapter is to identify actions which threaten the integrity of the election process and to impose significant sanctions upon persons who intentionally commit those acts. It is the intent of the general assembly that offenses with the greatest potential to affect the election process be vigorously prosecuted and strong punishment meted out through the imposition of felony sanctions which, as a consequence, remove the voting rights of the offenders. Other offenses are still considered serious, but based on the factual context in which they arise, they may not rise to the level of offenses to which felony penalties attach. The general assembly also recognizes that instances may arise in which technical infractions of chapters 39 through 53 may occur which do not merit any level of criminal sanction. In such instances, administrative notice from the state or county commissioner of elections is sufficient. Mandates or proscriptions in chapters 39 through 53 which are not specifically included in this chapter shall be considered to be directive only, without criminal sanction.

3. For the purposes of this chapter, “*election officials*” include the state commissioner, the county commissioner, employees of the state commissioner and county commissioner who are responsible for carrying out functions or duties under chapters 39 through 53, and precinct election officials appointed pursuant to sections 49.12, 49.14, 49.18, and 53.23.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §1

39A.2 Election misconduct in the first degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the first degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Registration fraud.

(1) Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a voter registration application that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.

(2) Falsely swears to an oath required pursuant to section 48A.7A.

b. Vote fraud.

(1) Destroys, delivers, or handles an application for a ballot or an absentee ballot with the intent of interfering with the voter's right to vote.

(2) Produces, procures, submits, or accepts a ballot or an absentee ballot, or produces, procures, casts, accepts, or tabulates a ballot that is known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, forged, or fraudulent.

(3) Votes or attempts to vote more than once at the same election, or votes or attempts to vote at an election knowing oneself not to be qualified.

(4) Makes a false or untrue statement in an application for an absentee ballot or makes or signs a false certification or affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot.

(5) Otherwise deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the citizens of this state of a fair and impartially conducted election process.

c. Duress. Intimidates, threatens, or coerces, or attempts to intimidate, threaten, or coerce, a person to do or to refrain from doing any of the following:

(1) To register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.

(2) To urge or aid a person to register to vote, to vote, or to attempt to register to vote.

(3) To sign a petition nominating a candidate for public office or a petition requesting an election for which a petition may legally be submitted.

(4) To exercise a right under chapters 39 through 53.

d. Bribery.

(1) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to a person to influence the person's vote.

(2) Pays, offers to pay, or causes to be paid money or any other thing of value to an election official conditioned on some act done or omitted to be done contrary to the person's official duty in relation to an election.

(3) Receives money or any other thing of value knowing that it was given in violation of subparagraph (1) or (2).

e. Conspiracy. Conspires with or acts as an accessory with another to commit an act in violation of paragraphs "a" through "d".

f. Voting equipment tampering. Intentionally alters or damages any computer software or any physical part of voting equipment, automatic tabulating equipment, or any other part of a voting system.

2. Election misconduct in the first degree is a class "D" felony.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 35, §1, 7; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §89, 90; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §3

Referred to in §49.11

39A.3 Election misconduct in the second degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the second degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. Interference with validity of election.

(1) Possesses an official ballot outside of the voting room unless the person is an election official or other person authorized by law to possess such a ballot.

(2) Makes or possesses a counterfeit of an official election ballot.

(3) Solicits or encourages a person to vote in an election knowing that person is not qualified to vote in the election.

(4) Files a challenge containing false information under section 48A.14 or 49.79.

b. Actions by election official. As an election official:

(1) Refuses to register a person who is entitled to register to vote under chapter 48A.

(2) Accepts a fee from an applicant applying for registration.

(3) While the polls are open, opens a ballot received from a voter, except as permitted by law.

- (4) Marks a ballot by folding or otherwise so as to be able to recognize it.
 - (5) Attempts to learn how a voter marked a ballot.
 - (6) Causes a voter to cast a vote contrary to the voter's intention.
 - (7) Changes a ballot, or in any way causes a vote to be recorded contrary to the intention of the person casting that vote.
 - (8) Allows a person to do any of the acts proscribed by subparagraphs (1) through (7).
2. Election misconduct in the second degree is an aggravated misdemeanor.
2002 Acts, ch 1071, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §83

39A.4 Election misconduct in the third degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the third degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. *Election day acts.* Any of the following on election day:

(1) Loitering, congregating, electioneering, posting signs, treating voters, or soliciting votes, during the receiving of the ballots, either on the premises of a polling place or within three hundred feet of an outside door of a building affording access to a room where the polls are held, or of an outside door of a building affording access to a hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held. This subparagraph does not apply to the posting of signs on private property not a polling place, except that the placement of a sign that is more than ninety square inches in size on a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, or its attachment to a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer parked on public property within three hundred feet of a polling place is prohibited.

(2) Interrupting, hindering, or opposing a voter while in or approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting.

(3) As a voter, submitting a false statement as to the voter's ability to mark a ballot.

(4) Interfering or attempting to interfere with a voter when the voter is inside the enclosed voting space, or when the voter is marking a ballot.

(5) Endeavoring to induce a voter to show how the voter marks or has marked a ballot.

(6) Marking, or causing in any manner to be marked, on a ballot, any character for the purpose of identifying such ballot.

b. *Actions by election official.* As an election official:

(1) Serving as a member of a challenging committee or observer under section 49.104, subsection 2, 5, or 6, while serving as a precinct election official at the polls.

(2) Failing to perform duties prescribed by chapters 39 through 53, or performing those duties in such a way as to hinder the object of the law.

(3) Disclosing the manner in which a person's ballot has been voted to anyone except as ordered by a court.

(4) Failing to carry out a duty with regard to access under chapter 22 to a public record that relates to an election or voter registration.

(5) Furnishing a voter with a ballot other than the proper ballot to be used at an election.

(6) Making or consenting to a false entry on the list of voters or poll books.

(7) Placing or permitting another election official to place anything other than a ballot into a ballot box as provided in section 49.85, or permitting a person other than an election official to place anything into a ballot box.

(8) Taking or permitting to be taken out of a ballot box a ballot deposited in the ballot box, except in the manner prescribed by law.

(9) Destroying or altering a ballot that has been given to a voter.

(10) Permitting a person to vote in a manner prohibited by law.

(11) Refusing or rejecting the vote of a voter qualified to vote.

(12) Wrongfully acting or refusing to act for the purpose of avoiding an election, or of rendering invalid a ballot cast from a precinct or other voting district.

(13) Having been deputized to carry the poll books of an election to the place where they are to be canvassed, failing to deliver them to such place, safe, with seals unbroken, and within the time specified by law.

c. *Miscellaneous offenses.*

(1) As a party committee member or a primary election officer or public officer upon

whom a duty is imposed by chapter 43 or by a statute applicable to chapter 43, neglecting to perform any such duty, or performing any such duty in such a way as to hinder the object of the statute, or by disclosing to anyone, except as may be ordered by a court, the manner in which a ballot may have been voted.

(2) As a person who is designated pursuant to section 43.4 to report the results of a precinct caucus as it relates to the selection and reporting of delegates selected as part of the presidential nominating process or who is designated pursuant to section 43.4 to tabulate and report the number of persons attending the caucus favoring each presidential candidate, failing to perform those duties, falsifying the information, or omitting information required to be reported under section 43.4.

(3) Making a false answer under chapter 43 relative to a person's qualifications and party affiliations.

(4) Paying, offering to pay, or receiving compensation for voter registration assistance in violation of section 48A.25.

(5) Using voter registration information in violation of section 48A.39.

(6) As a candidate, making a promise to name or appoint another person to a position or to secure a position for another person in violation of section 49.120.

(7) Soliciting the use of influence from a candidate in violation of section 49.121.

(8) As a public official or employee, or a person acting under color of a public official or employee, knowingly requiring a public employee to act in connection with an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.7.

(9) As a person designated by the county commissioner of elections or by the voter casting an absentee ballot, failing to return an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.35A.

(10) As an incumbent officeholder of, or a candidate for, an office being voted for at the election in progress, serving as a member of a challenging committee or observer under section 49.104, subsection 2, 5, or 6, or section 53.23, subsection 4.

(11) Returning a voted absentee ballot, by mail or in person, to the commissioner's office and the person returning the ballot is not the voter, the voter's designee, or a special precinct election official designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1.

(12) Making a false or untrue statement reporting that a voted absentee ballot was returned to the commissioner's office, by mail or in person, by a person other than the voter, the voter's designee, or a special precinct election official designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1.

2. Election misconduct in the third degree is a serious misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §1, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §20, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §222

Referred to in §49.92

39A.5 Election misconduct in the fourth degree.

1. A person commits the crime of election misconduct in the fourth degree if the person willfully commits any of the following acts:

a. *Election day acts.*

(1) As an employer, denying an employee the privilege conferred by section 49.109, or subjecting an employee to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of that privilege.

(2) Failing or refusing to comply with an order or command of an election official made pursuant to chapter 49 for which another penalty is not provided.

(3) Circulating, communicating, or attempting to circulate or communicate information with reference to the result of the counted ballots or making a compilation of vote subtotals before the polls are closed in violation of section 53.23.

(4) Destroying, defacing, tearing down, or removing a list of candidates, card of instruction, or sample ballot posted as provided by law prior to the closing of the polls.

(5) Removing or destroying the supplies or articles furnished for the purpose of enabling voters to prepare their ballots.

(6) Violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions or requirements of chapter 49 to which another penalty does not apply.

b. Miscellaneous offenses.

(1) As a public employee, acting in connection with an absentee ballot in violation of section 53.7.

(2) Violating any provision of chapter 53 for which another penalty is not provided.

2. Election misconduct in the fourth degree is a simple misdemeanor.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §21, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §14; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §84; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §1

39A.6 Technical infractions — notice.

If the state commissioner or county commissioner becomes aware of an apparent technical violation of a provision of chapters 39 through 53, the state commissioner or county commissioner may administratively provide a written notice and letter of instruction to the responsible person regarding proper compliance procedures. This notice is not a final determination of facts or law in the matter, and does not entitle a person to a proceeding under chapter 17A.

2002 Acts, ch 1071, §6

CHAPTER 40

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Referred to in §39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 46.2A, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

40.1 Congressional districts.

40.1 Congressional districts.

The state of Iowa is hereby organized and divided into four congressional districts, which shall be composed, respectively, of the following counties:

1. The first district shall consist of the counties of Worth, Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Bremer, Fayette, Clayton, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Delaware, Dubuque, Marshall, Tama, Benton, Linn, Jones, Jackson, Poweshiek, and Iowa.

2. The second district shall consist of the counties of Jasper, Johnson, Cedar, Clinton, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, Louisa, Muscatine, Scott, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Decatur, Wayne, Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren, and Lee.

3. The third district shall consist of the counties of Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Madison, Warren, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Fremont, Page, Taylor, and Ringgold.

4. The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago, Sioux, O'Brien, Clay, Palo Alto, Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Chickasaw, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, Humboldt, Wright, Franklin, Butler, Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Grundy, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Greene, Boone, Story, Harrison, Shelby, and Audubon.

[C27, 31, 35, §526-a1; C39, §526.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §40.1; 81 Acts 2d Ex, ch 1, §1]

91 Acts, ch 223, §1; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §1, 6; 2011 Acts, ch 76, §1, 6

Constitutional provision, Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §37

Membership beginning in 2013; vacancies prior to 2013; see 2011 Acts, ch 76, §3, 4

CHAPTER 41

STATE SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Referred to in §39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

41.1 Representative districts. 41.2 Senate districts.

41.1 Representative districts.

The state of Iowa is hereby divided into one hundred representative districts as follows:

1. The first representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Lyon county.
 - b. Osceola county.
 - c. In Dickinson county:
 - (1) The city of West Okoboji.
 - (2) Silver Lake, Diamond Lake, Spirit Lake, Superior, Excelsior, Lakeville, and Richland townships, and that portion of Center Grove township not contained in the second representative district.
2. The second representative district shall consist of:
 - a. Clay county.
 - b. Palo Alto county.
 - c. In Dickinson county:
 - (1) Westport, Milford, and Lloyd townships, and that portion of Okoboji township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of West Okoboji.
 - (2) That portion of Center Grove township bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Milford intersects the south boundary of Center Grove township, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Milford until it intersects the south boundary of Center Grove township, then proceeding west along the boundary of Center Grove township to the point of origin.
3. The third representative district shall consist of:
 - a. O'Brien county.
 - b. Cherokee county.
 - c. In Sioux county, Floyd, Grant, Lynn, and Sheridan townships.
 - d. In Plymouth county, Henry township, that portion of Meadow township and Remsen township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Remsen, and that portion of Garfield township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Kingsley.
4. The fourth representative district in Sioux county shall consist of Buncombe, Capel, Center, Eagle, East Orange, Garfield, Holland, Lincoln, Logan, Nassau, Plato, Reading, Rock, Settlers, Sherman, Sioux, Washington, Welcome, and West Branch townships.
5. The fifth representative district shall consist of:
 - a. In Plymouth county:
 - (1) The cities of Remsen and Kingsley.
 - (2) America, Elgin, Elkhorn, Fredonia, Grant, Hancock, Hungerford, Johnson, Liberty, Lincoln, Marion, Perry, Plymouth, Portland, Preston, Sioux, Stanton, Union, Washington, and Westfield townships.
 - b. In Woodbury county:
 - (1) The cities of Lawton and Correctionville.
 - (2) Arlington, Banner, Grant, Merville, Rutland, Union, West Fork, and Wolf Creek townships, and that portion of Kedron township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Anthon.
6. The sixth representative district in Woodbury county shall consist of:
 - a. The city of Sergeant Bluff.
 - b. Grange, Lakeport, and Liberty townships, those portions of Woodbury township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Sioux City, and that portion of Floyd township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Lawton.
 - c. That portion of the city of Sioux City bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Sioux City intersects Stone avenue, then proceeding west

along Stone avenue until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Morningside avenue until it intersects Peters avenue, then proceeding west along Peters avenue until it intersects South Paxton street, then proceeding north along South Paxton street until it intersects Stone avenue, then proceeding west along Stone avenue until it intersects South Cecelia street, then proceeding north along South Cecelia street until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding southeasterly, then northerly along Morningside avenue until it intersects South Cecelia street, then proceeding northerly along South Cecelia street, then Cecelia street south until it intersects Leech avenue, then proceeding west along Leech avenue until it intersects Alice street South, then proceeding north along Alice street South until it intersects Correctionville road, then proceeding west along Correctionville road until it intersects South Westcott street, then proceeding south along South Westcott street until it intersects Gordon drive, then proceeding west along Gordon drive until it intersects South Court street, then proceeding southerly along South Court street and its extension until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa and the corporate limit of the city of Sioux City, then proceeding first southerly, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Sioux City to the point of origin.

7. The seventh representative district shall consist of:

- a. Emmet county.
- b. Winnebago county.
- c. In Kossuth county:

(1) That portion of the city of Algona bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Algona intersects the south boundary of Plum Creek township, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Algona to the point of origin.

(2) Burt, Eagle, Fenton, Grant, Harrison, Hebron, Ledyard, Lincoln, Seneca, Springfield, Swea, and Union townships, and that portion of Greenwood township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Bancroft.

8. The eighth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Hancock county.
- b. Wright county.
- c. In Kossuth county:

(1) The city of Bancroft and that portion of the city of Algona not contained in the seventh representative district.

(2) Buffalo, Cresco, Garfield, German, Irvington, Lotts Creek, Lu Verne, Plum Creek, Portland, Prairie, Ramsey, Riverdale, Sherman, Wesley, and Whittemore townships.

9. The ninth representative district in Webster county shall consist of:

- a. The cities of Duncombe and Fort Dodge.
- b. Badger, Colfax, Cooper, Deer Creek, Douglas, Elkhorn, Jackson, and Newark townships.

10. The tenth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Calhoun county.
- b. Humboldt county.
- c. Pocahontas county.
- d. In Webster county, Clay, Fulton, Gowrie, Johnson, Lost Grove, and Roland townships.

11. The eleventh representative district shall consist of:

- a. Buena Vista county.
- b. Sac county.

12. The twelfth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Audubon county.
- b. Carroll county.
- c. In Crawford county, Hayes, Iowa, Jackson, Milford, Nishnabotny, Stockholm, and West Side townships, and that portion of East Boyer township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Denison.

13. The thirteenth representative district in Woodbury county shall consist of:

- a. Concord township.

b. That portion of the city of Sioux City bounded by a line commencing at the point the north boundary of Woodbury county intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding east along the boundary of Woodbury county until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Sioux City, then proceeding southerly along the corporate limits of the city of Sioux City until it intersects Stone avenue, then proceeding west along Stone avenue until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Morningside avenue until it intersects Peters avenue, then proceeding west along Peters avenue until it intersects South Paxton street, then proceeding north along South Paxton street until it intersects Stone avenue, then proceeding west along Stone avenue until it intersects South Cecelia street, then proceeding north along South Cecelia street until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding southeasterly, then northerly along Morningside avenue until it intersects South Cecelia street, then proceeding northerly along South Cecelia street, then Cecelia street south until it intersects Leech avenue, then proceeding west along Leech avenue until it intersects Alice street South, then proceeding north along Alice street South until it intersects Correctionville road, then proceeding west along Correctionville road until it intersects South Westcott street, then proceeding south along South Westcott street until it intersects Gordon drive, then proceeding west along Gordon drive until it intersects South Court street, then proceeding southerly along South Court street and its extension until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding westerly along the boundary of the state of Iowa until it intersects Wesley parkway, then proceeding northerly along Wesley parkway until it intersects Perry street, then proceeding northeasterly along Perry street until it intersects West Eighth street, then proceeding northwesterly along West Eighth street until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding northerly along Bluff street until it intersects Summit street, then proceeding northerly along Summit street until it intersects Twelfth street, then proceeding east along Twelfth street until it intersects Nebraska street, then proceeding north along Nebraska street until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding east along Thirteenth street until it intersects Jackson street, then proceeding south along Jackson street until it intersects Twelfth street, then proceeding east along Twelfth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding north along Court street until it intersects Fourteenth street, then proceeding easterly along Fourteenth street until it intersects Floyd boulevard, then proceeding south along Floyd boulevard until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding easterly along Thirteenth street until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northerly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Nineteenth street, then proceeding westerly along Nineteenth street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding south along Iowa street until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding west along Eighteenth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding south along Court street until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding west along Sixteenth street until it intersects Virginia street, then proceeding north along Virginia street until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding west along Seventeenth street until it intersects Ingleside avenue, then proceeding southerly along Ingleside avenue until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding west along Seventeenth street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding north along Pierce street until it intersects Twenty-second street, then proceeding east along Twenty-second street until it intersects Nebraska street, then proceeding north along Nebraska street until it intersects Twenty-third street, then proceeding west along Twenty-third street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding north along Pierce street until it intersects Stone Park boulevard, then proceeding northwesterly along Stone Park boulevard until it intersects West Clifton avenue, then proceeding easterly along West Clifton avenue and its extension until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Hamilton boulevard until it intersects Perry creek, then proceeding southerly along Perry creek until it intersects Thirty-fourth street and its extension, then proceeding east along Thirty-fourth street and its extension until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding north along Jones street until it intersects Thirty-eighth street, then proceeding easterly along Thirty-eighth street until it intersects Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding south and then east along Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Cheyenne boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Cheyenne boulevard until it intersects Outer drive North, then proceeding easterly along Outer drive

North until it intersects Buckwalter drive, then proceeding northwesterly along Buckwalter drive until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Hamilton boulevard to the point of origin.

14. The fourteenth representative district in Woodbury county shall consist of that portion of the city of Sioux City bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa intersects the north boundary of Woodbury county, then proceeding east along the boundary of Woodbury county until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding southerly along Hamilton boulevard until it intersects Buckwalter drive, then proceeding southeasterly along Buckwalter drive until it intersects Outer drive North, then proceeding westerly along Outer drive North until it intersects Cheyenne boulevard, then proceeding southerly along Cheyenne boulevard until it intersects Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding west and then north along Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Thirty-eighth street, then proceeding westerly along Thirty-eighth street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding southerly along Jones street until it intersects Thirty-fourth street, then proceeding westerly along Thirty-fourth street and its extension until it intersects Perry creek, then proceeding northerly along Perry creek until it intersects Hamilton boulevard, then proceeding southerly along Hamilton boulevard until it intersects West Clifton avenue and its extension, then proceeding westerly along West Clifton avenue and its extension until it intersects Stone Park boulevard, then proceeding southeasterly along Stone Park boulevard until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding south along Pierce street until it intersects Twenty-third street, then proceeding east along Twenty-third street until it intersects Nebraska street, then proceeding south along Nebraska street until it intersects Twenty-second street, then proceeding west along Twenty-second street until it intersects Pierce street, then proceeding south along Pierce street until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding east along Seventeenth street until it intersects Ingleside avenue, then proceeding northerly along Ingleside avenue until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding east along Seventeenth street until it intersects Virginia street, then proceeding south along Virginia street until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding east along Sixteenth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding north along Court street until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding east along Eighteenth street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding north along Iowa street until it intersects Nineteenth street, then proceeding easterly along Nineteenth street until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southerly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding westerly along Thirteenth street until it intersects Floyd boulevard, then proceeding north along Floyd boulevard until it intersects Fourteenth street, then proceeding westerly along Fourteenth street until it intersects Court street, then proceeding south along Court street until it intersects Twelfth street, then proceeding west along Twelfth street until it intersects Jackson street, then proceeding north along Jackson street until it intersects Thirteenth street, then proceeding west along Thirteenth street until it intersects Nebraska street, then proceeding south along Nebraska street until it intersects Twelfth street, then proceeding west along Twelfth street until it intersects Summit street, then proceeding southerly along Summit street until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding southerly along Bluff street until it intersects West Eighth street, then proceeding southeasterly along West Eighth street until it intersects Perry street, then proceeding southwestly along Perry street until it intersects Wesley parkway, then proceeding southerly along Wesley parkway until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of the state of Iowa to the point of origin.

15. The fifteenth representative district in Pottawattamie county shall consist of:

a. The city of Carter Lake.

b. That portion of the city of Council Bluffs bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs and the boundary of the state of Iowa intersect the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Ninth avenue, then proceeding east along Ninth avenue until it intersects South Twelfth street, then proceeding northerly along South Twelfth street until it intersects Seventh avenue, then proceeding east along Seventh avenue until

it intersects South Ninth street, then proceeding north along South Ninth street until it intersects West Broadway, then proceeding east along West Broadway until it intersects North Eighth street, then proceeding north along North Eighth street until it intersects West Washington avenue, then proceeding easterly along West Washington avenue until it intersects North Main street, then proceeding southerly along North Main street until it intersects Kaneshville boulevard, then proceeding northeasterly along Kaneshville boulevard until it intersects North First street and its extension, then proceeding southerly along North First street and its extension until it intersects East Broadway, then proceeding northeasterly along East Broadway until it intersects Union street, then proceeding southeasterly along Union street until it intersects East Pierce street, then proceeding northeasterly along East Pierce street until it intersects Frank street, then proceeding northwesterly along Frank street until it intersects East Broadway, then proceeding northeasterly along East Broadway until it intersects East Kaneshville boulevard, then proceeding southwesterly along East Kaneshville boulevard until it intersects Harrison street, then proceeding northerly along Harrison street until it intersects Mount Vernon street, then proceeding easterly along Mount Vernon street until it intersects Trail Ridge drive, then proceeding northerly along Trail Ridge drive until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding northerly along Grand avenue until it intersects South Sierra drive, then proceeding easterly, then northerly, along South Sierra drive until it intersects North Sierra drive, then proceeding westerly along North Sierra drive until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding northerly along Grand avenue until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Council Bluffs, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs to the point of origin.

16. The sixteenth representative district in Pottawattamie county shall consist of that portion of the city of Council Bluffs bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs and the boundary of the state of Iowa intersect the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Ninth avenue, then proceeding east along Ninth avenue until it intersects South Twelfth street, then proceeding northerly along South Twelfth street until it intersects Seventh avenue, then proceeding east along Seventh avenue until it intersects South Ninth street, then proceeding north along South Ninth street until it intersects West Broadway, then proceeding east along West Broadway until it intersects North Eighth street, then proceeding north along North Eighth street until it intersects West Washington avenue, then proceeding easterly along West Washington avenue until it intersects North Main street, then proceeding southerly along North Main street until it intersects Kaneshville boulevard, then proceeding easterly along Kaneshville boulevard until it intersects North First street and its extension, then proceeding southerly along North First street and its extension until it intersects East Broadway, then proceeding northeasterly along East Broadway until it intersects Union street, then proceeding southeasterly along Union street until it intersects East Pierce street, then proceeding northeasterly along East Pierce street until it intersects Frank street, then proceeding northwesterly along Frank street until it intersects East Broadway, then proceeding northeasterly along East Broadway until it intersects East Kaneshville boulevard, then proceeding southwesterly along East Kaneshville boulevard until it intersects Harrison street, then proceeding northerly along Harrison street until it intersects Mount Vernon street, then proceeding easterly along Mount Vernon street until it intersects Trail Ridge drive, then proceeding northerly along Trail Ridge drive until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding northerly along Grand avenue until it intersects South Sierra drive, then proceeding easterly, then northerly, along South Sierra drive until it intersects North Sierra drive, then proceeding westerly along North Sierra drive until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding northerly along Grand avenue until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Council Bluffs, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs until it intersects McPherson avenue, then proceeding westerly along McPherson avenue until it intersects Gleason avenue, then proceeding westerly along Gleason avenue until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding north along Morningside avenue until it intersects Park lane, then proceeding westerly along Park lane until it intersects Lincoln avenue, then proceeding southerly along

Lincoln avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Franklin avenue until it intersects Bennett avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along Bennett avenue until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Madison avenue until it intersects Valley View drive, then proceeding southerly along Valley View drive until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Council Bluffs, then proceeding first southerly, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs to the point of origin.

17. The seventeenth representative district shall consist of:

a. Ida county.

b. Monona county.

c. In Harrison county, Allen, Boyer, Calhoun, Cincinnati, Clay, Jackson, Lincoln, Little Sioux, Magnolia, Morgan, Raglan, St. John, and Taylor townships.

d. In Woodbury county:

(1) The city of Anthon.

(2) Liston, Little Sioux, Miller, Morgan, Oto, Sloan, and Willow townships, and that portion of Rock township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Correctionville.

18. The eighteenth representative district shall consist of:

a. Shelby county.

b. In Crawford county:

(1) The city of Denison.

(2) Boyer, Charter Oak, Denison, Goodrich, Hanover, Morgan, Otter Creek, Paradise, Soldier, Union, Washington, and Willow townships.

c. In Harrison county, Cass, Douglas, Harrison, Jefferson, La Grange, Union, and Washington townships.

19. The nineteenth representative district shall consist of:

a. The city of Granger.

b. In Polk county:

(1) That portion of the city of Sheldahl in Polk county.

(2) That portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the west boundary of Polk county intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding first north, then east, along the boundary of Polk county until it intersects the west boundary of Lincoln township, then proceeding south along the boundary of Lincoln township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Polk City, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Polk City until it intersects the east boundary of census block 191530115002185, then proceeding south along the east boundary of census block 191530115002185 and census block 191530115002184 until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northwesterly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river to the point of origin.

c. In Dallas county, Adams, Adel, Beaver, Colfax, Des Moines, Grant, Sugar Grove, and Union townships, and those portions of Boone, Van Meter, and Walnut townships not contained in the forty-fourth representative district.

20. The twentieth representative district shall consist of:

a. Adair county.

b. Guthrie county.

c. In Cass county, Benton, Franklin, Grant, and Lincoln townships.

d. In Dallas county, Dallas, Lincoln, Linn, Spring Valley, and Washington townships.

21. The twenty-first representative district shall consist of:

a. Adams county.

b. Union county.

c. In Cass county, Bear Grove, Brighton, Cass, Edna, Grove, Massena, Noble, Pleasant, Pymosa, Union, Victoria, and Washington townships.

d. In Pottawattamie county, Grove, Layton, Lincoln, Waveland, and Wright townships, and that portion of Center township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Oakland.

22. The twenty-second representative district in Pottawattamie county shall consist of:

a. The city of Oakland.

b. Belknap, Boomer, Carson, Crescent, Hardin, Hazel Dell, James, Keg Creek, Knox,

Macedonia, Minden, Neola, Norwalk, Pleasant, Rockford, Silver Creek, Valley, Washington, and York townships, and those portions of Garner, Lake, and Lewis townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs.

c. That portion of the city of Council Bluffs bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Council Bluffs intersects McPherson avenue, then proceeding westerly along McPherson avenue until it intersects Gleason avenue, then proceeding westerly along Gleason avenue until it intersects Morningside avenue, then proceeding north along Morningside avenue until it intersects Park lane, then proceeding westerly along Park lane until it intersects Lincoln avenue, then proceeding southerly along Lincoln avenue until it intersects Franklin avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Franklin avenue until it intersects Bennett avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along Bennett avenue until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Madison avenue until it intersects Valley View drive, then proceeding southerly along Valley View drive until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs, then proceeding first easterly, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Council Bluffs to the point of origin.

23. The twenty-third representative district shall consist of:

a. Fremont county.

b. Mills county.

c. In Montgomery county, Douglas, Garfield, Lincoln, Pilot Grove, Red Oak, Sherman, and Washington townships, and that portion of Frankfort township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Stanton.

24. The twenty-fourth representative district shall consist of:

a. Page county.

b. Ringgold county.

c. Taylor county.

d. In Montgomery county:

(1) The city of Stanton.

(2) East, Grant, Scott, and West townships.

25. The twenty-fifth representative district shall consist of:

a. The city of Bevington.

b. Madison county.

c. In Warren county:

(1) The cities of Milo and Norwalk.

(2) Jackson, Otter, Squaw, Virginia, and White Oak townships, and that portion of Linn township not contained in the forty-second representative district.

26. The twenty-sixth representative district in Warren county shall consist of:

a. The city of Indianola.

b. Allen, Liberty, Lincoln, Palmyra, Richland, Union, and White Breast townships, that portion of Belmont township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Milo, that portion of Greenfield township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Norwalk, and that portion of Jefferson township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Bevington.

27. The twenty-seventh representative district shall consist of:

a. Clarke county.

b. Decatur county.

c. Wayne county.

d. In Lucas County:

(1) That portion of the city of Chariton and Lincoln township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Chariton intersects the east boundary of Whitebreast township, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Chariton to the point of origin.

(2) Jackson, Otter Creek, Union, Warren, and Whitebreast townships.

28. The twenty-eighth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Jasper county, Elk Creek, Fairview, and Lynn Grove townships, and that portion of Palo Alto township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Newton.

b. In Lucas county, Benton, Cedar, English, Liberty, Pleasant, and Washington townships,

and that portion of Lincoln township not contained in the twenty-seventh representative district.

c. In Marion county, Clay, Dallas, Franklin, Indiana, Knoxville, Liberty, Pleasant Grove, Red Rock, Summit, Union, and Washington townships.

29. The twenty-ninth representative district in Jasper county shall consist of:

a. The city of Newton.

b. Buena Vista, Clear Creek, Des Moines, Hickory Grove, Independence, Kellogg, Malaka, Mariposa, Mound Prairie, Newton, Poweshiek, Richland, Rock Creek, Sherman, and Washington townships.

30. The thirtieth representative district in Polk county shall consist of:

a. The city of Altoona.

b. Beaver, Camp, Elkhart, Franklin, and Washington townships.

c. That portion of Douglas township not contained in the thirty-seventh representative district, that portion of Allen township not contained in the thirty-third representative district, and those portions of Clay and Four Mile townships not contained in the thirty-first representative district.

31. The thirty-first representative district shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point East Fifteenth street intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects East University avenue, then proceeding east along East University avenue until it intersects East Twenty-seventh street, then proceeding northerly along East Twenty-seventh street until it intersects Guthrie avenue, then proceeding west along Guthrie avenue until it intersects Hubbell avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Hubbell avenue until it intersects Arthur avenue, then proceeding east along Arthur avenue until it intersects East Twenty-ninth street, then proceeding north along East Twenty-ninth street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Euclid avenue until it intersects Hubbell avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Hubbell avenue until it intersects East Douglas avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Douglas avenue until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects East Four Mile creek, then proceeding south, then west, along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects the east boundary of Delaware township, then proceeding south along the boundary of Delaware township until it intersects Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding south along the boundary of Delaware township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill until it intersects the south boundary of Clay township, then proceeding easterly along the boundary of Clay township until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Pleasant Hill, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Pleasant Hill until it intersects Dean avenue, then proceeding westerly along Dean avenue until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding south along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Southeast Thirtieth street, then proceeding south along Southeast Thirtieth street until it intersects Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Eighteenth street until it intersects East Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along East Eighteenth street until it intersects Dean avenue, then proceeding west along Dean avenue until it intersects East Seventeenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Seventeenth street until it intersects Lyon street, then proceeding westerly along Lyon street and its extension until it intersects East Fifteenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Fifteenth street to the point of origin.

32. The thirty-second representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point East Fifteenth street intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects East University avenue, then proceeding east along East University avenue until it intersects East Twenty-seventh street, then proceeding northerly along East Twenty-seventh street until it intersects Guthrie

avenue, then proceeding west along Guthrie avenue until it intersects Hubbell avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Hubbell avenue until it intersects Arthur avenue, then proceeding east along Arthur avenue until it intersects East Twenty-ninth street, then proceeding north along East Twenty-ninth street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Euclid avenue until it intersects Hubbell avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Hubbell avenue until it intersects East Douglas avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Douglas avenue, until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first north, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects East Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along East Fourteenth street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding west along East Euclid avenue until it intersects North Union street, then proceeding northerly along North Union street until it intersects East Madison avenue, then proceeding west along East Madison avenue until it intersects Cambridge street, then proceeding south along Cambridge street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding west along East Euclid avenue until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding west along Euclid avenue until it intersects Second avenue, then proceeding south along Second avenue until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding southerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along Court avenue until it intersects East Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Court avenue until it intersects East Seventh street, then proceeding southerly along East Seventh street until it intersects Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Eighteenth street until it intersects East Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along East Eighteenth street until it intersects Dean avenue, then proceeding west along Dean avenue until it intersects East Seventeenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Seventeenth street until it intersects Lyon street, then proceeding westerly along Lyon street and its extension until it intersects East Fifteenth street, then proceeding northerly along East Fifteenth street to the point of origin.

33. The thirty-third representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point the south boundary of Polk county intersects U.S. highway 69, then proceeding northwesterly along U.S. highway 69 until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects East Army Post road, then proceeding west along East Army Post road until it intersects Southeast Fifth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Fifth street until it intersects East Watrous avenue, then proceeding west along East Watrous avenue until it intersects South Union street, then proceeding north along South Union street until it intersects Olinda avenue, then proceeding west along Olinda avenue until it intersects Southwest Ninth street, then proceeding northerly along Southwest Ninth street until it intersects the middle channel of the Raccoon river, then proceeding easterly along the middle channel of the Raccoon river until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along Court avenue until it intersects East Court avenue, then proceeding easterly along East Court avenue until it intersects East Seventh street, then proceeding southerly along East Seventh street until it intersects Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects Southeast Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Thirtieth street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Dean avenue, then proceeding easterly along Dean avenue until it intersects the

east corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects Southeast Sixty-fourth avenue, then proceeding first west, then southerly, along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects the south boundary of Polk county, then proceeding easterly along the south boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

34. The thirty-fourth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of Bloomfield township and the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point the south boundary of Polk county intersects U.S. highway 69, then proceeding northwesterly along U.S. highway 69 until it intersects Southeast Fourteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects East Army Post road, then proceeding west along East Army Post road until it intersects Southeast Fifth street, then proceeding north along Southeast Fifth street until it intersects East Watrous avenue, then proceeding west along East Watrous avenue until it intersects South Union street, then proceeding north along South Union street until it intersects Olinda avenue, then proceeding west along Olinda avenue until it intersects Southwest Ninth street, then proceeding northerly along Southwest Ninth street until it intersects the middle channel of the Raccoon river, then proceeding easterly along the middle channel of the Raccoon river until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding westerly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects Martin Luther King Jr. parkway, then proceeding south along Martin Luther King Jr. parkway until it intersects School street, then proceeding easterly along School street until it intersects the entrance ramp to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the entrance ramp to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects Eighteenth street and its extension, then proceeding south along Eighteenth street and its extension until it intersects Center street, then proceeding east along Center street until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding southerly along Seventeenth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding westerly along Grand avenue until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Eighteenth street until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding southerly along Fleur drive until it intersects the south boundary of Polk county, then proceeding easterly along the boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

35. The thirty-fifth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point Lower Beaver road intersects the south boundary of Webster township, then proceeding easterly along the south boundary of Webster township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects East Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along East Fourteenth street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding west along East Euclid avenue until it intersects North Union street, then proceeding northerly along North Union street until it intersects East Madison avenue, then proceeding north along East Madison avenue until it intersects Cambridge street, then proceeding south along Cambridge street until it intersects East Euclid avenue, then proceeding west along East Euclid avenue until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding west along Euclid avenue until it intersects Second avenue, then proceeding south along Second avenue until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding southerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding westerly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding north along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects School street, then proceeding east along School street until it intersects Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding north along Twenty-fifth street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding west along University avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street and its extension, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street and its extension until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Euclid avenue until it intersects Douglas avenue, then proceeding easterly along Douglas avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street until it intersects Fleming avenue, then

proceeding west along Fleming avenue until it intersects Lawnwoods drive, then proceeding north along Lawnwoods drive until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding west along Madison avenue until it intersects Lower Beaver road, then proceeding northerly along Lower Beaver road to the point of origin.

36. The thirty-sixth representative district shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Des Moines intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Forty-first street, then proceeding north along Forty-first street until it intersects Forest avenue, then proceeding east along Forest avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding northerly along Thirtieth street until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Euclid avenue until it intersects Douglas avenue, then proceeding easterly along Douglas avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding north along Thirtieth street until it intersects Fleming avenue, then proceeding west along Fleming avenue until it intersects Lawnwoods drive, then proceeding north along Lawnwoods drive until it intersects Madison avenue, then proceeding west along Madison avenue until it intersects Lower Beaver road, then proceeding northerly along Lower Beaver road until it intersects the south boundary of Webster township, then proceeding easterly along the south boundary of Webster township until it intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Johnston, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Johnston until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding south along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines to the point of origin.

37. The thirty-seventh representative district in Polk county shall consist of:

a. That portion of Lincoln township lying outside the corporate limits of the cities of Polk City and Sheldahl.

b. That portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Ankeny intersects the south boundary of Lincoln township, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects Southwest Magazine drive, then proceeding east along Southwest Magazine drive until it intersects Northwest Sixteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Northwest Sixteenth street until it intersects West First street, then proceeding east along West First street until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Southwest Maple street, then proceeding southerly along Southwest Maple street until it intersects Southwest Third street, then proceeding east along Southwest Third street until it intersects Southwest Cherry street, then proceeding south along Southwest Cherry street until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects South Ankeny boulevard, then proceeding south along South Ankeny boulevard until it intersects Southeast Magazine road, then proceeding east along Southeast Magazine road until it intersects Southeast Trilein drive, then proceeding north along Southeast Trilein drive until it intersects Southeast Peterson drive, then proceeding east along Southeast Peterson drive until it intersects Northeast Twenty-second street, then proceeding north along Northeast Twenty-second street until it intersects East First street, then proceeding east along East First street until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects the south boundary of Douglas township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Douglas township until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Bondurant, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Bondurant until it intersects the east boundary of Douglas township, then proceeding first north, then west, along the boundary of Douglas township until it intersects the south boundary of Lincoln township, then proceeding west along the boundary of Lincoln township to the point of origin.

38. The thirty-eighth representative district shall consist of that portion of Polk county

bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the south boundary of census block 191530114042143 and the corporate limits of the city of Johnston, then proceeding northerly along the corporate limits of the city of Johnston until it intersects Saylorville reservoir lake and the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding northerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the east boundary of census block 191530115002184, then proceeding north along the east boundary of census block 191530115002184 and census block 191530115002185 until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Polk City, then proceeding first east, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Polk City until it intersects the south boundary of Lincoln township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Lincoln township until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Ankeny, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects Southwest Magazine drive, then proceeding east along Southwest Magazine drive until it intersects Northwest Sixteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Northwest Sixteenth street until it intersects West First street, then proceeding east along West First street until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Southwest Maple street, then proceeding southerly along Southwest Maple street until it intersects Southwest Third street, then proceeding east along Southwest Third street until it intersects Southwest Cherry street, then proceeding south along Southwest Cherry street until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects South Ankeny boulevard, then proceeding south along South Ankeny boulevard until it intersects Southeast Magazine road, then proceeding east along Southeast Magazine road until it intersects Southeast Trilein drive, then proceeding north along Southeast Trilein drive until it intersects Southeast Peterson drive, then proceeding east along Southeast Peterson drive until it intersects Northeast Twenty-second street, then proceeding north along Northeast Twenty-second street until it intersects East First street, then proceeding east along East First street until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ankeny until it intersects the north boundary of Delaware township, then proceeding first east, then south along the boundary of Delaware township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Altoona, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Altoona until it bisects the east boundary of Delaware township, then proceeding south along the boundary of Delaware township until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first northwest, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines to the point of origin.

39. The thirty-ninth representative district shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the west boundary of Polk county intersects the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding southeasterly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the corporate limit of the city of Johnston, then proceeding southerly along the corporate limits of the city of Johnston until it intersects the south boundary of census block 191530114042143 and the middle channel of the Des Moines river, then proceeding southerly along the middle channel of the Des Moines river until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Johnston, then proceeding westerly along the corporate limits of the city of Johnston until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding first westerly, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale until it intersects Northwest Seventy-second street, then proceeding southerly along Northwest Seventy-second street until it intersects Seventy-second street, then proceeding southerly along Seventy-second street and its extension until it intersects Aurora avenue, then proceeding west along Aurora avenue until it intersects Seventy-fifth street, then proceeding northerly along Seventy-fifth street until it intersects Meredith drive, then proceeding west along Meredith drive until it intersects Eighty-sixth street, then proceeding north along Eighty-sixth street until it

intersects the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding first north, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale until it intersects the west boundary of Polk county, then proceeding north along the boundary of Polk county until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Granger, then proceeding first southeasterly, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Granger until it intersects the west boundary of Polk county, then proceeding north along the boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

40. The fortieth representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of the city of Urbandale bounded by a line commencing at the point the south corporate limit of the city of Urbandale intersects the west boundary of Polk county, then proceeding north along the boundary of Polk county until it intersects the corporate limit of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale until it intersects Eighty-sixth street, then proceeding south along Eighty-sixth street until it intersects Meredith drive, then proceeding east along Meredith drive until it intersects Seventy-fifth street, then proceeding southerly along Seventy-fifth street until it intersects Aurora avenue, then proceeding east along Aurora avenue until it intersects Seventy-second street, then proceeding northerly along Seventy-second street and its extension until it intersects Northwest Seventy-second street, then proceeding northerly along Northwest Seventy-second street until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale to the point of origin.

41. The forty-first representative district in Polk county shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the south boundary of Polk county intersects the east corporate limit of the city of West Des Moines, then proceeding north along the corporate limits of the city of West Des Moines until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Forty-first street, then proceeding north along Forty-first street until it intersects Forest avenue, then proceeding east along Forest avenue until it intersects Thirtieth street, then proceeding south along Thirtieth street until it intersects Thirtieth street and its extension, then proceeding south along Thirtieth street and its extension until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding east along University avenue until it intersects Twenty-fifth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-fifth street until it intersects School street, then proceeding west along School street until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding south along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects Martin Luther King Jr. parkway, then proceeding south along Martin Luther King Jr. parkway until it intersects School street, then proceeding easterly along School street until it intersects the entrance ramp to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the entrance ramp to the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects Eighteenth street and its extension, then proceeding south along Eighteenth street and its extension until it intersects Center street, then proceeding east along Center street until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding southerly along Seventeenth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding westerly along Grand avenue until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Eighteenth street until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding southerly along Fleur drive until it intersects the south boundary of Polk county, then proceeding westerly along the boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

42. The forty-second representative district shall consist of:

a. In Polk county, that portion of Bloomfield township and the city of West Des Moines bounded by a line commencing at the point the west boundary of Polk county intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding east along Ashworth road until it intersects Interstate 35, then proceeding south along Interstate 35 until it intersects E.P. True parkway, then proceeding easterly along E.P. True parkway until it intersects Thirty-ninth street, then proceeding north along Thirty-ninth street until it intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding east along Ashworth road until it intersects Vine street, then proceeding southeasterly

along Vine street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Grand avenue until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Sixteenth street until it intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding west along Ashworth road until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Sixteenth street until it intersects Pleasant street, then proceeding westerly along Pleasant street until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding northerly along Seventeenth street until it intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of West Des Moines, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of West Des Moines until it intersects the south boundary of Polk county, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

b. In Warren county, that portion of Linn township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north boundary of Warren county intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Norwalk, then proceeding south along the corporate limits of the city of Norwalk until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Cumming, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cumming until it intersects the west boundary of Warren county, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Warren county to the point of origin.

43. The forty-third representative district shall consist of that portion of Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point the west boundary of Polk county intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding east along Ashworth road until it intersects Interstate 35, then proceeding south along Interstate 35 until it intersects E.P. True parkway, then proceeding easterly along E.P. True parkway until it intersects Thirty-ninth street, then proceeding north along Thirty-ninth street until it intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding east along Ashworth road until it intersects Vine street, then proceeding southeasterly along Vine street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along Grand avenue until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Sixteenth street until it intersects Ashworth road, then proceeding west along Ashworth road until it intersects Sixteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Sixteenth street until it intersects Pleasant street, then proceeding westerly along Pleasant street until it intersects Seventeenth street, then proceeding northerly along Seventeenth street until it intersects the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235, then proceeding easterly along the eastbound lanes of Interstate 235 until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Windsor Heights, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Windsor Heights until it intersects Sixty-third street, then proceeding north along Sixty-third street until it intersects Hickman road, then proceeding west along Hickman road until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Des Moines, then proceeding north along the corporate limits of the city of Des Moines until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Urbandale, then proceeding west along the corporate limits of the city of Urbandale until it intersects the west boundary of Polk county, then proceeding southerly along the boundary of Polk county to the point of origin.

44. The forty-fourth representative district in Dallas county shall consist of:

a. The city of Waukee, that portion of the city of Clive in Dallas county, and that portion of the city of West Des Moines in Dallas county.

b. That portion of Boone township bounded by a line commencing at the point the west boundary of Boone township intersects the south boundary of Walnut township, then proceeding east along the south boundary of Walnut township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Waukee, then proceeding first east, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waukee until it intersects the west boundary of Boone township, then proceeding north along the boundary of Boone township to the point of origin.

45. The forty-fifth representative district in Story County shall consist of:

a. The city of Kelley.

b. That portion of Milford township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ames, those portions of Washington township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Kelley

and the city of Ames, and those portions of Grant township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ames and not contained in the forty-ninth representative district.

c. That portion of the city of Ames bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Ames intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding south along Grand avenue until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding east along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Luther drive, then proceeding southerly along Luther drive until it intersects Jensen avenue, then proceeding south along Jensen avenue until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding west along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding south along Grand avenue until it intersects Lincoln way, then proceeding west along Lincoln way until it intersects Beach avenue, then proceeding south along Beach avenue until it intersects Greeley street, then proceeding westerly along Greeley street until it intersects Pearson avenue, then proceeding westerly along Pearson avenue until it intersects Sunset drive, then proceeding westerly along Sunset drive until it intersects Ash avenue, then proceeding south along Ash avenue until it intersects Knapp street, then proceeding west along Knapp street until it intersects Hayward avenue, then proceeding north along Hayward avenue until it intersects Lincoln way, then proceeding west along Lincoln way until it intersects Colorado avenue, then proceeding north along Colorado avenue until it intersects West street, then proceeding west along West street until it intersects North Franklin avenue, then proceeding north along North Franklin avenue until it intersects Oakland street, then proceeding easterly along Oakland street until it intersects Hyland avenue, then proceeding north along Hyland avenue until it intersects Clear creek, then proceeding westerly along Clear creek until it intersects North Dakota avenue, then proceeding north along North Dakota avenue until it intersects Ontario street, then proceeding west along Ontario street until it intersects Idaho avenue, then proceeding northerly along Idaho avenue until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Ames, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ames to the point of origin.

46. The forty-sixth representative district in Story county shall consist of that portion of the city of Ames bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Ames intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding south along Grand avenue until it intersects Twenty-eighth street, then proceeding east along Twenty-eighth street until it intersects Luther drive, then proceeding southerly along Luther drive until it intersects Jensen avenue, then proceeding south along Jensen avenue until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding west along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Grand avenue, then proceeding south along Grand avenue until it intersects Lincoln way, then proceeding west along Lincoln way until it intersects Beach avenue, then proceeding south along Beach avenue until it intersects Greeley street, then proceeding westerly along Greeley street until it intersects Pearson avenue, then proceeding westerly along Pearson avenue until it intersects Sunset drive, then proceeding westerly along Sunset drive until it intersects Ash avenue, then proceeding south along Ash avenue until it intersects Knapp street, then proceeding west along Knapp street until it intersects Hayward avenue, then proceeding north along Hayward avenue until it intersects Lincoln way, then proceeding west along Lincoln way until it intersects Colorado avenue, then proceeding north along Colorado avenue until it intersects West street, then proceeding west along West street until it intersects North Franklin avenue, then proceeding north along North Franklin avenue until it intersects Oakland street, then proceeding easterly along Oakland street until it intersects Hyland avenue, then proceeding north along Hyland avenue until it intersects Clear creek, then proceeding westerly along Clear creek until it intersects North Dakota avenue, then proceeding north along North Dakota avenue until it intersects Ontario street, then proceeding west along Ontario street until it intersects Idaho avenue, then proceeding northerly along Idaho avenue until it intersects the north corporate limit of the city of Ames, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ames to the point of origin.

47. The forty-seventh representative district shall consist of:

- a. Greene county.
- b. In Boone county:

(1) The cities of Fraser and Luther.

(2) Amaqua, Beaver, Cass, Des Moines, Grant, Marcy, Peoples, Pilot Mound, Union, Worth, and Yell townships, and that portion of Douglas township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Madrid.

48. The forty-eighth representative district shall consist of:

a. Hamilton county.

b. In Boone county:

(1) The city of Madrid.

(2) Garden, Harrison, and Jackson townships, that portion of Colfax township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Luther, and that portion of Dodge township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Fraser.

c. In Story county:

(1) That portion of Franklin township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ames and that portion of Lafayette township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Story City.

(2) That portion of Palestine township bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Sheldahl intersects the south boundary of Story county, then proceeding north along the corporate limits of the city of Sheldahl until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Slater, then proceeding first east, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Slater until it intersects the west boundary of Story county, then proceeding first south, then east, along the boundary of Story county to the point of origin.

d. In Webster county, Burnside, Dayton, Hardin, Otho, Pleasant Valley, Sumner, Webster, and Yell townships, and that portion of Washington township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Duncombe.

49. The forty-ninth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Hardin county:

(1) The city of Eldora.

(2) Concord, Eldora, Grant, Pleasant, Providence, Sherman, Tipton, and Union townships.

b. In Story county:

(1) The city of Story City.

(2) Collins, Howard, Indian Creek, Lincoln, Nevada, New Albany, Richland, Sherman, Union, and Warren townships, and that portion of Palestine township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Kelley and not contained in the forty-eighth representative district.

(3) That portion of the city of Nevada and Grant township bounded by a line commencing at the point the south corporate limit of the city of Nevada intersects the east boundary of Grant township, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Nevada until it intersects the north boundary of Grant township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Grant township until it intersects the west boundary of Nevada township and the north corporate limit of the city of Nevada, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Nevada to the point of origin.

50. The fiftieth representative district shall consist of:

a. Grundy county.

b. In Butler county, Albion, Beaver, Jefferson, Monroe, Ripley, and Shell Rock townships.

c. In Hardin county, Alden, Buckeye, Clay, Ellis, Etna, Hardin, and Jackson townships.

51. The fifty-first representative district shall consist of:

a. Howard county.

b. Mitchell county.

c. Worth county.

d. In Winneshiek county, Bluffton, Burr Oak, Fremont, Lincoln, Madison, and Orleans townships.

52. The fifty-second representative district shall consist of:

a. Chickasaw county.

- b. Floyd county.
 - c. In Cerro Gordo county, Dougherty, Falls, Owen, and Portland townships.
53. The fifty-third representative district in Cerro Gordo county shall consist of:
- a. The city of Mason City.
 - b. Bath, Geneseo, Lime Creek, and Mason townships.
54. The fifty-fourth representative district shall consist of:
- a. Franklin county.
 - b. In Butler county, Bennezzette, Butler, Coldwater, Dayton, Fremont, Jackson, Madison, Pittsford, Washington, and West Point townships.
 - c. In Cerro Gordo county:
 - (1) The city of Clear Lake.
 - (2) Clear Lake, Grant, Grimes, Lake, Lincoln, Mount Vernon, Pleasant Valley, and Union townships.
55. The fifty-fifth representative district shall consist of:
- a. In Clayton county, Boardman, Highland, and Marion townships.
 - b. In Fayette county:
 - (1) The cities of Fayette and West Union.
 - (2) Auburn, Bethel, Clermont, Dover, Eden, Illyria, Pleasant Valley, Union, Westfield, and Windsor townships.
 - c. In Winneshiek county, Bloomfield, Calmar, Canoe, Decorah, Frankville, Glenwood, Hesper, Highland, Jackson, Military, Pleasant, Springfield, Sumner, and Washington townships.
56. The fifty-sixth representative district shall consist of:
- a. Allamakee county.
 - b. In Clayton county, Buena Vista, Cass, Clayton, Cox Creek, Elk, Farmersburg, Garnavillo, Giard, Grand Meadow, Jefferson, Lodomillo, Mallory, Mendon, Millville, Monona, Read, Sperry, Volga, and Wagner townships.
57. The fifty-seventh representative district in Dubuque county consists of:
- a. The city of Asbury.
 - b. That portion of Center township bounded by a line commencing at the point the east boundary of Center township intersects the north corporate limits of the city of Asbury, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Asbury until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the east boundary of Center township, then proceeding south along the east boundary of Center township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the south boundary of Center township, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Center township to the point of origin.
 - c. Liberty, Concord, Jefferson, Peru, New Wine, Iowa, Dodge, Taylor, Mosalem, Prairie Creek, and Vernon townships, and that portion of Washington township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Zwingle.
 - d. That portion of Table Mound township not contained in the ninety-ninth representative district.
58. The fifty-eighth representative district shall consist of:
- a. The city of Zwingle.
 - b. Jackson county.
 - c. In Dubuque county, Cascade and Whitewater townships.
 - d. In Jones county, Clay, Greenfield, Hale, Madison, Oxford, Richland, Rome, Scotch Grove, Washington, and Wyoming townships, and that portion of Fairview township not contained in the ninety-sixth representative district.
59. The fifty-ninth representative district in Black Hawk county consists of that portion of the city of Cedar Falls bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls intersects East Greenhill road, then proceeding westerly along East Greenhill road until it intersects Cedar Heights drive, then proceeding north along Cedar

Heights drive until it intersects Greenhill drive and its extension, then proceeding west along Greenhill drive and its extension until it intersects Hillside drive, then proceeding north along Hillside drive until it intersects Valley High drive, then proceeding west along Valley High drive until it intersects Clearview drive, then proceeding north along Clearview drive until it intersects Primrose drive, then proceeding west along Primrose drive until it intersects Rownd street, then proceeding north along Rownd street until it intersects Primrose drive, then proceeding westerly along Primrose drive until it intersects Maryhill drive, then proceeding southerly along Maryhill drive until it intersects Carlton drive, then proceeding northerly along Carlton drive until it intersects Orchard drive, then proceeding west along Orchard drive until it intersects South Main street, then proceeding north along South Main street until it intersects Oregon road, then proceeding easterly along Oregon road until it intersects Dallas drive, then proceeding north along Dallas drive until it intersects Utah road, then proceeding east along Utah road until it intersects Tucson drive, then proceeding north along Tucson drive until it intersects Idaho road, then proceeding east along Idaho road until it intersects Boulder drive, then proceeding north along Boulder drive until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding west along University avenue until it intersects Grove street, then proceeding north along Grove street until it intersects East Seerley boulevard, then proceeding westerly along East Seerley boulevard until it intersects West Seerley boulevard, then proceeding westerly along West Seerley boulevard until it intersects College street, then proceeding south along College street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along University avenue until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls to the point of origin.

60. The sixtieth representative district in Black Hawk county consists of:

a. Black Hawk, Cedar Falls, and Lincoln townships.

b. That portion of the city of Cedar Falls bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls intersects East Greenhill road, then proceeding westerly along East Greenhill road until it intersects Cedar Heights drive, then proceeding north along Cedar Heights drive until it intersects Greenhill drive and its extension, then proceeding west along Greenhill drive and its extension until it intersects Hillside drive, then proceeding north along Hillside drive until it intersects Valley High drive, then proceeding west along Valley High drive until it intersects Clearview drive, then proceeding north along Clearview drive until it intersects Primrose drive, then proceeding west along Primrose drive until it intersects Rownd street, then proceeding north along Rownd street until it intersects Primrose drive, then proceeding westerly along Primrose drive until it intersects Maryhill drive, then proceeding southerly along Maryhill drive until it intersects Carlton drive, then proceeding northerly along Carlton drive until it intersects Orchard drive, then proceeding west along Orchard drive until it intersects South Main street, then proceeding north along South Main street until it intersects Oregon road, then proceeding easterly along Oregon road until it intersects Dallas drive, then proceeding north along Dallas drive until it intersects Utah road, then proceeding east along Utah road until it intersects Tucson drive, then proceeding north along Tucson drive until it intersects Idaho road, then proceeding east along Idaho road until it intersects Boulder drive, then proceeding north along Boulder drive until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding west along University avenue until it intersects Grove street, then proceeding north along Grove street until it intersects East Seerley boulevard, then proceeding westerly along East Seerley boulevard until it intersects West Seerley boulevard, then proceeding westerly along West Seerley boulevard until it intersects College street, then proceeding south along College street until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along University avenue until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls, then proceeding first east, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Falls to the point of origin.

c. That portion of the city of Waterloo bounded by a line commencing at the point Rainbow drive intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding southeasterly along Rainbow drive until it intersects Hanna boulevard, then proceeding southerly along Hanna boulevard until it intersects Maxine avenue, then proceeding west

along Maxine avenue until it intersects Auburn street, then proceeding south along Auburn street until it intersects Maynard avenue, then proceeding west along Maynard avenue until it intersects Beverly Hill street, then proceeding southerly along Beverly Hill street until it intersects Carriage Hill drive, then proceeding southeasterly along Carriage Hill drive until it intersects Stephan avenue, then proceeding southerly along Stephan avenue until it intersects Falls avenue, then proceeding southwesterly along Falls avenue until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along University avenue until it intersects Ansborough avenue, then proceeding south along Ansborough avenue until it intersects Black Hawk creek, then proceeding easterly along Black Hawk creek until it intersects Fletcher avenue, then proceeding south along Fletcher avenue until it intersects Campbell avenue, then proceeding east along Campbell avenue until it intersects West Fourth street, then proceeding northeasterly along West Fourth street until it intersects Bayard street, then proceeding southerly along Bayard street until it intersects Byron avenue, then proceeding west along Byron avenue until it intersects Hale street, then proceeding south along Hale street until it intersects Carolina avenue, then proceeding west along Carolina avenue until it intersects Kimball avenue, then proceeding south along Kimball avenue until it intersects East San Marnan drive, then proceeding east along East San Marnan drive until it intersects Hawkeye road, then proceeding south along Hawkeye road until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo to the point of origin.

61. The sixty-first representative district in Black Hawk county shall consist of:

a. Orange, Cedar, Fox, and Spring Creek townships.

b. That portion of Poyner township bounded by a line commencing at the point Indian Creek road intersects the east boundary of Poyner township, then proceeding first south, and then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Poyner township until it intersects Gilbertville road, then proceeding southeasterly along Gilbertville road until it intersects Indian Creek road, then proceeding southeasterly, then east, along Indian Creek road to the point of origin.

c. That portion of the city of Waterloo bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Waterloo intersects the main channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding northwesterly along the main channel of the Cedar river until it intersects Conger street, then proceeding southwesterly along Conger street until it intersects West Conger street, then proceeding southwesterly along West Conger street until it intersects Westfield avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Westfield avenue until it intersects Black Hawk creek, then proceeding southwesterly along Black Hawk creek until it intersects Fletcher avenue, then proceeding south along Fletcher avenue until it intersects Campbell avenue, then proceeding east along Campbell avenue until it intersects West Fourth street, then proceeding northeasterly along West Fourth street until it intersects Bayard street, then proceeding southerly along Bayard street until it intersects Byron avenue, then proceeding west along Byron avenue until it intersects Hale street, then proceeding south along Hale street until it intersects Carolina avenue, then proceeding west along Carolina avenue until it intersects Kimball avenue, then proceeding south along Kimball avenue until it intersects East San Marnan drive, then proceeding east along East San Marnan drive until it intersects Hawkeye road, then proceeding south along Hawkeye road until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first east, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo to the point of origin.

62. The sixty-second representative district in Black Hawk county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Elk Run Heights, Evansdale, and Raymond.

b. That portion of the city of Waterloo bounded by a line commencing at the point Rainbow drive intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Waterloo, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Waterloo until it intersects the main channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding northwesterly along the main channel of the Cedar river until it intersects Conger street, then proceeding southwesterly along Conger street until it intersects West Conger street, then proceeding southwesterly along West Conger street until it intersects Westfield avenue, then proceeding southeasterly along Westfield avenue until it intersects Black Hawk creek, then proceeding southwesterly

along Black Hawk creek until it intersects Ansborough avenue, then proceeding north along Ansborough avenue until it intersects University avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along University avenue until it intersects Falls avenue, then proceeding northerly along Falls avenue until it intersects Stephan avenue, then proceeding northerly along Stephan avenue until it intersects Carriage Hill drive, then proceeding westerly along Carriage Hill drive until it intersects Beverly Hill street, then proceeding northerly along Beverly Hill street until it intersects Maynard avenue, then proceeding east along Maynard avenue until it intersects Auburn street, then proceeding north along Auburn street until it intersects Maxine avenue, then proceeding east along Maxine avenue until it intersects Hanna boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Hanna boulevard until it intersects Rainbow drive, then proceeding northwesterly along Rainbow drive to the point of origin.

63. The sixty-third representative district shall consist of:

a. Bremer county.

b. In Black Hawk county, Barclay, Bennington, East Waterloo, Lester, Mount Vernon, Union, and Washington townships, and that portion of Poyner township not contained in the sixty-first and sixty-second representative districts.

64. The sixty-fourth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Buchanan county, Buffalo, Byron, Fairbank, Fremont, Hazleton, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Perry, Sumner, Washington, and Westburg townships.

b. In Fayette county:

(1) That portion of the city of Sumner in Fayette county.

(2) Banks, Center, Fairfield, Fremont, Harlan, Jefferson, Oran, Putnam, Scott, and Smithfield townships.

65. The sixty-fifth representative district in Linn county consists of that portion of the city of Cedar Rapids and Bertram township bounded by a line commencing at the point the east corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids intersects Thirty-fifth street drive Southeast, then proceeding westerly along Thirty-fifth street drive Southeast until it intersects First avenue East, then proceeding southerly along First avenue East until it intersects Nineteenth street Northeast, then proceeding northwesterly along Nineteenth street Northeast until it intersects E avenue Northeast, then proceeding northeasterly along E avenue Northeast until it intersects Twentieth street Northeast, then proceeding northerly along Twentieth street Northeast until it intersects Prairie drive Northeast, then proceeding northwesterly along Prairie drive Northeast until it intersects Robinwood lane Northeast, then proceeding westerly along Robinwood lane Northeast until it intersects Elmhurst drive Northeast, then proceeding westerly along Elmhurst drive Northeast until it intersects Oakland road Northeast, then proceeding southerly along Oakland road Northeast until it intersects F avenue Northeast, then proceeding southwestly along F avenue Northeast until it intersects Interstate 380, then proceeding southerly along Interstate 380 until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding southerly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks, then proceeding first southerly, then westerly along Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks until it intersects First street Southwest, then proceeding southerly along First street Southwest until it intersects C street Southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along C street Southwest until it intersects Sixteenth avenue Southwest, then proceeding southwestly along Sixteenth avenue Southwest until it intersects Second street Southwest, then proceeding southerly along Second street Southwest until it intersects Seventeenth avenue Southwest, then proceeding easterly along Seventeenth avenue Southwest until it intersects Second street Southwest, then proceeding south along Second street Southwest until it intersects Wilson avenue Southwest, then proceeding west along Wilson avenue Southwest until it intersects Second street Southwest, then proceeding south along Second street Southwest until it intersects Twenty-sixth avenue Southwest, then proceeding west along Twenty-sixth avenue Southwest until it intersects J street Southwest, then proceeding southerly along J street Southwest until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the middle channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding easterly along the middle channel of the Cedar river until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first north, then in a

counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids to the point of origin.

66. The sixty-sixth representative district in Linn county consists of that portion of the city of Cedar Rapids and Monroe township bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids and the south corporate limit of the city of Robins intersects Council street Northeast, then proceeding south along Council street Northeast until it intersects Collins road Northeast, then proceeding easterly along Collins road Northeast until it intersects Twixt Town road Northeast, then proceeding northerly along Twixt Town road Northeast until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects Thirty-fifth street drive Southeast, then proceeding westerly along Thirty-fifth street drive Southeast until it intersects First avenue East, then proceeding southerly along First avenue East until it intersects Nineteenth street Northeast, then proceeding northwesterly along Nineteenth street Northeast until it intersects E avenue Northeast, then proceeding northeasterly along E avenue Northeast until it intersects Twentieth street Northeast, then proceeding northerly along Twentieth street Northeast until it intersects Prairie drive Northeast, then proceeding northwesterly along Prairie drive Northeast until it intersects Robinwood lane Northeast, then proceeding westerly along Robinwood lane Northeast until it intersects Elmhurst drive Northeast, then proceeding westerly along Elmhurst drive Northeast until it intersects Oakland road Northeast, then proceeding southerly along Oakland road Northeast until it intersects F avenue Northeast, then proceeding southwestly along F avenue Northeast until it intersects Interstate 380, then proceeding southerly along Interstate 380 until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northwesterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the middle channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding westerly along the middle channel of the Cedar river until it intersects the east boundary of Clinton township and the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first southwestly, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids to the point of origin.

67. The sixty-seventh representative district in Linn county consists of:

a. That portion of the city of Robins, the city of Hiawatha, and Monroe township, bounded by a line commencing at the point the south corporate limit of the city of Robins intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding southwestly along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Hiawatha, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Hiawatha until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Robins, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Robins to the point of origin.

b. That portion of the city of Marion and Marion township bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limits of the city of Marion and the south boundary of that portion of Marion township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Marion intersect Winslow road, then proceeding southerly along Winslow road until it intersects Indian Creek road, then proceeding southwestly along Indian Creek road until it intersects Twenty-ninth avenue, then proceeding east along Twenty-ninth avenue until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding southerly along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Seventeenth avenue, then proceeding west along Seventeenth avenue until it intersects Northview drive, then proceeding south along Northview drive until it intersects Fifteenth avenue, then proceeding westerly along Fifteenth avenue until it intersects Douglas court, then proceeding north along Douglas court until it intersects Henderson drive, then proceeding westerly along Henderson drive until it intersects English boulevard, then proceeding southerly along English boulevard until it intersects Park avenue, then proceeding west along Park avenue until it intersects Lincoln drive, then proceeding southerly along Lincoln drive until it intersects Thirteenth avenue, then proceeding west along Thirteenth avenue until it intersects Seventh street, then proceeding south along Seventh street until it intersects Central avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Central avenue until it intersects Alburnett road, then proceeding northwesterly along Alburnett road until it intersects Indian creek, then proceeding southwestly along Indian creek until it intersects West Eighth

avenue, then proceeding westerly along West Eighth avenue until it intersects Lindale drive, then proceeding southwesterly along Lindale drive until it intersects Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Marion, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Marion to the point of origin.

c. That portion of the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids and the south corporate limit of the city of Robins intersects Council street Northeast, then proceeding south along Council street Northeast until it intersects Collins road Northeast, then proceeding easterly along Collins road Northeast until it intersects Twixt Town road Northeast, then proceeding northerly along Twixt Town road Northeast until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids to the point of origin.

68. The sixty-eighth representative district in Linn county consists of:

a. The city of Ely.

b. Putnam township, and that portion of Bertram township not contained in the sixty-fifth representative district.

c. That portion of the city of Marion and Marion township bounded by a line commencing at the point the corporate limit of the city of Marion and the south boundary of that portion of Marion township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Marion intersect Winslow road, then proceeding southerly along Winslow road until it intersects Indian Creek road, then proceeding southwesterly along Indian Creek road until it intersects Twenty-ninth avenue, then proceeding east along Twenty-ninth avenue until it intersects Twenty-fourth street, then proceeding southerly along Twenty-fourth street until it intersects Seventeenth avenue, then proceeding west along Seventeenth avenue until it intersects Northview drive, then proceeding south along Northview drive until it intersects Fifteenth avenue, then proceeding westerly along Fifteenth avenue until it intersects Douglas court, then proceeding north along Douglas court until it intersects Henderson drive, then proceeding westerly along Henderson drive until it intersects English boulevard, then proceeding southerly along English boulevard until it intersects Park avenue, then proceeding west along Park avenue until it intersects Lincoln drive, then proceeding southerly along Lincoln drive until it intersects Thirteenth avenue, then proceeding west along Thirteenth avenue until it intersects Seventh street, then proceeding south along Seventh street until it intersects Central avenue, then proceeding northwesterly along Central avenue until it intersects Alburnett road, then proceeding northwesterly along Alburnett road until it intersects Indian creek, then proceeding southwesterly along Indian creek until it intersects West Eighth avenue, then proceeding westerly along West Eighth avenue until it intersects Lindale drive, then proceeding southwesterly along Lindale drive until it intersects Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding westerly along Chicago Central and Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the north boundary of Bertram township, then proceeding east along the boundary of Bertram township until it intersects U.S. highway 151, then proceeding north along U.S. highway 151 until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Marion, then proceeding first east, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Marion to the point of origin.

69. The sixty-ninth representative district in Linn county consists of:

a. Fairfax township and that portion of College township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ely.

b. That portion of the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids intersects Sixteenth avenue Southwest, then proceeding easterly along Sixteenth avenue Southwest until it intersects Eighteenth street Southwest, then proceeding northerly along Eighteenth street Southwest until it intersects First avenue Northwest, then proceeding easterly along First avenue Northwest until it intersects Twelfth street Southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along Twelfth

street Southwest until it intersects Third avenue Southwest, then proceeding east along Third avenue Southwest until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding first northeasterly, then southeasterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks, then proceeding first southerly, then westerly along Cedar Rapids and Iowa City Railway tracks until it intersects First street Southwest, then proceeding southerly along First street Southwest until it intersects C street Southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along C street Southwest until it intersects Sixteenth avenue Southwest, then proceeding southwesterly along Sixteenth avenue Southwest until it intersects Second street Southwest, then proceeding southerly along Second street Southwest until it intersects Seventeenth avenue Southwest, then proceeding easterly along Seventeenth avenue Southwest until it intersects Second street Southwest, then proceeding south along Second street Southwest until it intersects Wilson avenue Southwest, then proceeding west along Wilson avenue Southwest until it intersects Second street Southwest, then proceeding south along Second street Southwest until it intersects Twenty-sixth avenue Southwest, then proceeding west along Twenty-sixth avenue Southwest until it intersects J street Southwest, then proceeding southerly along J street Southwest until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the middle channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding easterly along the middle channel of the Cedar river until it intersects the corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first north, then easterly along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids until it intersects the west boundary of Putnam township, then proceeding southerly along the boundary of Putnam township until it intersects the corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids to the point of origin.

70. The seventieth representative district in Linn county consists of:

a. Clinton township.

b. That portion of the city of Cedar Rapids bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Cedar Rapids intersects Sixteenth avenue Southwest, then proceeding easterly along Sixteenth avenue Southwest until it intersects Eighteenth street Southwest, then proceeding northerly along Eighteenth street Southwest until it intersects First avenue Northwest, then proceeding easterly along First avenue Northwest until it intersects Twelfth street Southwest, then proceeding southeasterly along Twelfth street Southwest until it intersects Third avenue Southwest, then proceeding east along Third avenue Southwest until it intersects Union Pacific Railroad tracks, then proceeding northeasterly along Union Pacific Railroad tracks until it intersects the middle channel of the Cedar river, then proceeding westerly along the middle channel of the Cedar river until it intersects the east boundary of Clinton township and the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Cedar Rapids to the point of origin.

71. The seventy-first representative district in Marshall county shall consist of:

a. The city of Marshalltown.

b. Bangor, Liscomb, Marion, Taylor, and Vienna townships.

72. The seventy-second representative district shall consist of:

a. Tama county.

b. In Black Hawk county, Big Creek and Eagle townships.

c. In Marshall county, Eden, Greencastle, Jefferson, Liberty, Logan, Marietta, Minerva, State Center, and Washington townships, and those portions of Le Grand and Timber Creek townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Marshalltown.

73. The seventy-third representative district shall consist of:

a. The city of Wilton.

b. Cedar county.

c. In Johnson county, Big Grove, Cedar, Graham, Newport, and Scott townships.

74. The seventy-fourth representative district in Johnson county shall consist of:

a. The city of Coralville.

b. That portion of the city of Iowa City and West Lucas township bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Iowa City intersects state

highway 1, then proceeding northeasterly along state highway 1 until it intersects Sunset street, then proceeding northwesterly along Sunset street until it intersects Aber avenue, then proceeding westerly along Aber avenue until it intersects Teg drive, then proceeding first westerly, then northerly, along Teg drive until it intersects West Benton street, then proceeding west along West Benton street until it intersects Keswick drive, then proceeding first northerly, then easterly, along Keswick drive until it intersects Westgate street, then proceeding northerly along Westgate street until it intersects Melrose avenue, then proceeding westerly along Melrose avenue until it intersects Mormon Trek boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Mormon Trek boulevard until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Coralville, then proceeding westerly along the corporate limits of the city of Coralville until it intersects the west boundary of West Lucas township, then proceeding south along the boundary of West Lucas township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City to the point of origin.

c. That portion of Penn township and East Lucas township bounded by a line commencing at the point the west boundary of Penn township intersects the north corporate limit of the city of North Liberty, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Penn township until it intersects the north boundary of East Lucas township, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of East Lucas township until it intersects the boundary of Penn township, then proceeding westerly along the boundary of Penn township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Coralville, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Coralville until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of North Liberty, then proceeding first northerly, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of North Liberty to the point of origin.

75. The seventy-fifth representative district shall consist of:

a. Benton county.

b. In Iowa county, Honey Creek, Marengo, and Washington townships, and that portion of Hilton township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Williamsburg.

76. The seventy-sixth representative district shall consist of:

a. Poweshiek county.

b. In Iowa county:

(1) The city of Williamsburg.

(2) Dayton, English, Fillmore, Greene, Hartford, Iowa, Lenox, Lincoln, Pilot, Sumner, Troy, and York townships.

77. The seventy-seventh representative district in Johnson county shall consist of:

a. The city of North Liberty.

b. Fremont, Hardin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Monroe, Oxford, Pleasant Valley, Sharon, and Washington townships.

c. Those portions of Clear Creek and Union townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Coralville, that portion of Penn township not contained in the seventy-fourth representative district, that portion of Liberty township not contained in the eighty-sixth representative district, and that portion of West Lucas township not contained in the seventy-fourth or eighty-sixth representative district.

78. The seventy-eighth representative district shall consist of:

a. Keokuk county.

b. In Washington county, Cedar, Clay, Dutch Creek, English River, Franklin, Highland, Iowa, Jackson, Lime Creek, Oregon, Seventy-Six, and Washington townships.

79. The seventy-ninth representative district shall consist of:

a. In Mahaska county:

(1) The cities of Oskaloosa and University Park.

(2) Black Oak, Garfield, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Prairie, Richland, Scott, and West Des Moines townships.

(3) That portion of East Des Moines township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Eddyville, and that portion of Spring Creek township not contained in the eightieth representative district.

b. In Marion county, Lake Prairie township.

80. The eightieth representative district shall consist of:

a. The city of Eddyville.

b. Appanoose county.

c. Monroe county.

d. In Mahaska county:

(1) Adams, Cedar, Harrison, Monroe, Pleasant Grove, Union, and White Oak townships.

(2) That portion of Spring Creek township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of University Park and the east corporate limit of the city of Oskaloosa intersects the west boundary of Spring Creek township, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Spring Creek township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of University Park, then proceeding first north, then west, along the corporate limits of the city of University Park to the point of origin.

e. In Wapello county:

(1) Adams, Cass, Columbia, Highland, and Polk townships, and that portion of Richland township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Ottumwa.

(2) That portion of Center township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north boundary of Center township intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Ottumwa, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the boundary of Center township until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Ottumwa, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Ottumwa to the point of origin.

81. The eighty-first representative district in Wapello county shall consist of:

a. The city of Ottumwa.

b. Agency, Competine, Dahlonga, Green, Keokuk, Pleasant, and Washington townships, and that portion of Center township not contained in the eightieth representative district.

82. The eighty-second representative district shall consist of:

a. Davis county.

b. Van Buren county.

c. In Jefferson county:

(1) The city of Fairfield.

(2) Black Hawk, Cedar, Center, Des Moines, Liberty, Locust Grove, Penn, and Polk townships.

83. The eighty-third representative district in Lee county shall consist of:

a. The city of Keokuk.

b. Des Moines, Green Bay, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Montrose, Van Buren, and Washington townships, and that portion of Charleston township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Donnellson.

84. The eighty-fourth representative district shall consist of:

a. Henry county.

b. In Jefferson county, Buchanan, Lockridge, Round Prairie, and Walnut townships.

c. In Lee county:

(1) The city of Donnellson.

(2) Cedar, Denmark, Franklin, Harrison, Marion, Pleasant Ridge, and West Point townships.

d. In Washington county, Brighton, Crawford, and Marion townships.

85. The eighty-fifth representative district in Johnson county shall consist of that portion of the city of Iowa City bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Iowa City intersects Second street, then proceeding southeasterly along Second street until it intersects South Riverside drive, then proceeding southerly along South Riverside drive until it intersects Newton road, then proceeding east along Newton road until it intersects the Iowa river, then proceeding southerly along the Iowa river until it intersects West Burlington street, then proceeding east along West Burlington street until it intersects East Burlington street, then proceeding east along East Burlington street until it intersects South Gilbert street, then proceeding southerly along South Gilbert street until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along the

Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects South Lucas street and its extension, then proceeding northerly along South Lucas street and its extension until it intersects Bowery street, then proceeding east along Bowery street until it intersects South Governor street, then proceeding north along South Governor street until it intersects East Burlington street, then proceeding east along East Burlington street until it intersects Muscatine avenue, then proceeding first southeasterly, then east, along Muscatine avenue until it intersects American Legion road Southeast, then proceeding east along American Legion road Southeast until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first north, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City to the point of origin.

86. The eighty-sixth representative district in Johnson county consists of:

a. The cities of Hills and University Heights.

b. That portion of Liberty, East Lucas, and West Lucas townships, and the city of Iowa City, bounded by a line commencing at the point First avenue intersects Second street on the corporate limit of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding southeasterly along Second street until it intersects South Riverside drive, then proceeding southerly along South Riverside drive until it intersects Newton road, then proceeding east along Newton road until it intersects the Iowa river, then proceeding southerly along the Iowa river until it intersects West Burlington street, then proceeding east along West Burlington street until it intersects East Burlington street, then proceeding east along East Burlington street until it intersects South Gilbert street, then proceeding southerly along South Gilbert street until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding southeasterly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects South Lucas street and its extension, then proceeding northerly along South Lucas street and its extension until it intersects Bowery street, then proceeding east along Bowery street until it intersects South Governor street, then proceeding north along South Governor street until it intersects East Burlington street, then proceeding east along East Burlington street until it intersects Muscatine avenue, then proceeding first southeasterly, then east, along Muscatine avenue until it intersects American Legion road Southeast, then proceeding east along American Legion road Southeast until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City until it intersects the east boundary of East Lucas township, then proceeding south along the boundary of East Lucas township until it intersects the north boundary of Pleasant Valley township, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the boundary of Pleasant Valley township until it intersects the corporate limit of the city of Hills, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Hills until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Iowa City, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Iowa City until it intersects state highway 1, then proceeding northeasterly along state highway 1 until it intersects Sunset street, then proceeding northwesterly along Sunset street until it intersects Aber avenue, then proceeding westerly along Aber avenue until it intersects Teg drive, then proceeding first westerly, then northerly, along Teg drive until it intersects West Benton street, then proceeding west along West Benton street until it intersects Keswick drive, then proceeding first northerly, then easterly, along Keswick drive until it intersects Westgate street, then proceeding northerly along Westgate street until it intersects Melrose avenue, then proceeding westerly along Melrose avenue until it intersects Mormon Trek boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Mormon Trek boulevard until it intersects First avenue, then proceeding northeasterly along First avenue to the point of origin.

87. The eighty-seventh representative district in Des Moines county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Burlington and West Burlington.

b. Concordia and Tama townships.

88. The eighty-eighth representative district shall consist of:

a. Louisa county.

b. In Des Moines county:

(1) The cities of Danville, Mediapolis, and Middletown.

(2) Benton, Danville, Flint River, Franklin, Huron, Jackson, Pleasant Grove, Union, Washington, and Yellow Springs townships.

c. In Muscatine county:

(1) Cedar, Goshen, Lake, Orono, Pike, and Wapsinonoc townships, those portions of Moscow and Wilton townships lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Wilton, and that portion of Seventy-Six township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Muscatine.

(2) That portion of Fruitland township bounded by a line commencing at the point the north boundary of Fruitland township intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Muscatine, then proceeding first west, then in a counterclockwise manner along the boundary of Fruitland township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Muscatine, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Muscatine to the point of origin.

89. The eighty-ninth district in Scott county consists of that portion of the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Davenport intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects West Forty-sixth street, then proceeding east along West Forty-sixth street until it intersects Wisconsin avenue, then proceeding north along Wisconsin avenue until it intersects West Kimberly road, then proceeding southeasterly along West Kimberly road until it intersects Wyoming avenue, then proceeding north along Wyoming avenue until it intersects West Silver creek, then proceeding easterly along West Silver creek until it intersects North Fairmount street, then proceeding south along North Fairmount street until it intersects West Forty-ninth street, then proceeding easterly along West Forty-ninth street until it intersects North Pine street, then proceeding north along North Pine street until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Northwest boulevard until it intersects Ridgeview drive, then proceeding northeasterly along Ridgeview drive until it intersects North Division street, then proceeding southerly along North Division street until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding southeasterly along Northwest boulevard until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding southerly along North Harrison street until it intersects West Thirty-fifth street, then proceeding easterly along West Thirty-fifth street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding north along Fair avenue until it intersects East Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding east along East Thirty-seventh street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding southerly along North Brady street until it intersects Brady street, then proceeding southerly along Brady street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding west along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Dubuque street, then proceeding south along Dubuque street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding west along East Thirtieth street until it intersects West Thirtieth street, then proceeding west along West Thirtieth street until it intersects Sheridan street, then proceeding south along Sheridan street until it intersects West Columbia avenue, then proceeding west along West Columbia avenue until it intersects North Main street, then proceeding south along North Main street until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding southerly along North Harrison street until it intersects West Rusholme street, then proceeding westerly along West Rusholme street until it intersects Warren street, then proceeding southerly along Warren street until it intersects West Fifteenth street, then proceeding west along West Fifteenth street until it intersects North Marquette street, then proceeding south along North Marquette street until it intersects West Fifteenth street, then proceeding west along West Fifteenth street until it intersects North Sturdevant street, then proceeding south along North Sturdevant street until it intersects West Fourteenth street, then proceeding west along West Fourteenth street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding northerly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects West Pleasant street and its extension, then proceeding easterly along West Pleasant street and its extension until it intersects North Howell street, then proceeding northerly along North Howell street until it intersects Frisco drive, then proceeding northerly along Frisco drive until it intersects Hickory Grove road, then

proceeding northwesterly along Hickory Grove road until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Michigan avenue, then proceeding south along North Michigan avenue until it intersects West Lombard street, then proceeding east along West Lombard street until it intersects North Clark street, then proceeding southerly along North Clark street until it intersects Waverly road, then proceeding southeasterly along Waverly road until it intersects Telegraph road, then proceeding westerly along Telegraph road until it intersects Wisconsin avenue, then proceeding northerly along Wisconsin avenue until it intersects West Locust street, then proceeding west along West Locust street until it intersects One Hundred Sixtieth street, then proceeding west along One Hundred Sixtieth street until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport to the point of origin.

90. The ninetieth district in Scott county consists of:

a. That portion of the city of Buffalo and Buffalo township commencing at the point the west boundary of Scott county intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding north along the boundary of Scott county until it intersects the south corporate limit of the city of Buffalo, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Buffalo until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Davenport, then proceeding south along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding westerly along the boundary of the state of Iowa to the point of origin.

b. That portion of Blue Grass township and the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa and the corporate limits of the city of Davenport intersect the extension of Mound street to the Mississippi river, then proceeding northerly along Mound street and its extension until it intersects East Thirteenth street, then proceeding easterly along East Thirteenth street until it intersects Kirkwood boulevard, then proceeding westerly along Kirkwood boulevard until it intersects Bridge avenue, then proceeding north along Bridge avenue until it intersects East Locust street, then proceeding west along East Locust street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding south along Iowa street until it intersects Kirkwood boulevard, then proceeding westerly along Kirkwood boulevard until it intersects Brady street, then proceeding south along Brady street until it intersects West Sixteenth street, then proceeding west along West Sixteenth street until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding north along North Harrison street until it intersects West Locust street, then proceeding west along West Locust street until it intersects Ripley street, then proceeding north along Ripley street until it intersects West Pleasant street, then proceeding westerly along West Pleasant street until it intersects Scott street, then proceeding north along Scott street until it intersects West Rusholme street, then proceeding westerly along West Rusholme street until it intersects Warren street, then proceeding southerly along Warren street until it intersects West Fifteenth street, then proceeding west along West Fifteenth street until it intersects North Marquette street, then proceeding south along North Marquette street until it intersects West Fifteenth street, then proceeding west along West Fifteenth street until it intersects North Sturdevant street, then proceeding south along North Sturdevant street until it intersects West Fourteenth street, then proceeding west along West Fourteenth street and its extension until it intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding northerly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects West Pleasant street and its extension, then proceeding easterly along West Pleasant street and its extension until it intersects North Howell street, then proceeding northerly along North Howell street until it intersects Frisco drive, then proceeding northerly along Frisco drive until it intersects Hickory Grove road, then proceeding northwesterly along Hickory Grove road until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding west along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Michigan avenue, then proceeding south along North Michigan avenue until it intersects West Lombard street, then proceeding east along West Lombard street until it intersects North Clark street, then proceeding southerly along North Clark street until it intersects Waverly road, then proceeding southeasterly along Waverly road until it intersects Telegraph road, then proceeding westerly along Telegraph road until it intersects Wisconsin avenue,

then proceeding northerly along Wisconsin avenue until it intersects West Locust street, then proceeding west along West Locust street until it intersects One Hundred Sixtieth street, then proceeding west along One Hundred Sixtieth street until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first south, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport to the point of origin.

91. The ninety-first representative district in Muscatine county shall consist of:

a. The city of Muscatine.

b. Bloomington, Fulton, Montpelier, and Sweetland townships, and those portions of Fruitland township not contained in the eighty-eighth representative district.

92. The ninety-second representative district in Scott county consists of:

a. The cities of Dixon, Donahue, and Long Grove.

b. Liberty, Cleona, Hickory Grove, and Sheridan townships, and those portions of Blue Grass and Buffalo townships not contained in the ninetieth representative district.

c. That portion of the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the west corporate limit of the city of Davenport intersects the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks, then proceeding easterly along the Iowa Interstate Railroad tracks until it intersects West Forty-sixth street, then proceeding east along West Forty-sixth street until it intersects Wisconsin avenue, then proceeding north along Wisconsin avenue until it intersects West Kimberly road, then proceeding southeasterly along West Kimberly road until it intersects Wyoming avenue, then proceeding north along Wyoming avenue until it intersects West Silver Creek, then proceeding easterly along West Silver Creek until it intersects North Fairmount street, then proceeding south along North Fairmount street until it intersects West Forty-ninth street, then proceeding easterly along West Forty-ninth street until it intersects North Pine street, then proceeding north along North Pine street until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding northerly along Northwest boulevard until it intersects Ridgeview drive, then proceeding northeasterly along Ridgeview drive until it intersects North Division street, then proceeding southerly along North Division street until it intersects Northwest boulevard, then proceeding southeasterly along Northwest boulevard until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding southerly along North Harrison street until it intersects West Thirty-fifth street, then proceeding easterly along West Thirty-fifth street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding north along Fair avenue until it intersects East Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding east along East Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding northerly along Fair avenue until it intersects East Kimberly road, then proceeding easterly along East Kimberly road until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding west along East Fifty-third street until it intersects Welcome way, then proceeding north along Welcome way until it intersects East Sixty-first street and its extension, then proceeding westerly along East Sixty-first street and its extension until it intersects West Sixty-first street, then proceeding westerly along West Sixty-first street until it intersects North Ripley street, then proceeding northerly along North Ripley street until it intersects West Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding easterly along West Sixty-fifth street until it intersects East Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding easterly along East Sixty-fifth street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects U.S. highway 61, then proceeding northerly along U.S. highway 61 until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first northerly, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport to the point of origin.

93. The ninety-third representative district in Scott county consists of that portion of the city of Bettendorf and the city of Davenport bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa and the corporate limits of the city of Davenport intersect the extension of Mound street to the Mississippi river, then proceeding northerly along Mound street and its extension until it intersects East Thirteenth street, then proceeding east along East Thirteenth street until it intersects Kirkwood boulevard, then proceeding westerly along Kirkwood boulevard until it intersects Bridge avenue, then proceeding north along Bridge avenue until it intersects East Locust street, then proceeding west along East Locust street until it intersects Iowa street, then proceeding south along Iowa street until it intersects

Kirkwood boulevard, then proceeding westerly along Kirkwood boulevard until it intersects Brady street, then proceeding south along Brady street until it intersects West Sixteenth street, then proceeding west along West Sixteenth street until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding north along North Harrison street until it intersects West Locust street, then proceeding west along West Locust street until it intersects Ripley street, then proceeding north along Ripley street until it intersects West Pleasant street, then proceeding westerly along West Pleasant street until it intersects Scott street, then proceeding north along Scott street until it intersects West Rusholme street, then proceeding east along West Rusholme street until it intersects North Harrison street, then proceeding northerly along North Harrison street until it intersects West Central Park avenue, then proceeding east along West Central Park avenue until it intersects North Main street, then proceeding north along North Main street until it intersects West Columbia avenue, then proceeding east along West Columbia avenue until it intersects Sheridan street, then proceeding north along Sheridan street until it intersects West Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along West Thirtieth street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Dubuque street, then proceeding north along Dubuque street until it intersects East Thirtieth street, then proceeding east along East Thirtieth street until it intersects Brady street, then proceeding northerly along Brady street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects East Thirty-seventh street, then proceeding west along East Thirty-seventh street until it intersects Fair avenue, then proceeding northerly along Fair avenue until it intersects East Kimberly road, then proceeding easterly along East Kimberly road until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding east along East Fifty-third street until it intersects Eastern avenue, then proceeding south along Eastern avenue until it intersects East Forty-sixth street, then proceeding east along East Forty-sixth street until it intersects Jersey Ridge road, then proceeding north along Jersey Ridge road until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding east along East Fifty-third street until it intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first south, then west, along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport until it intersects Hamilton drive, then proceeding southerly along Hamilton drive until it intersects Queens drive, then proceeding easterly along Queens drive until it intersects Greenbrier drive, then proceeding southerly along Greenbrier drive until it intersects Tanglefoot lane, then proceeding east along Tanglefoot lane until it intersects Parkdale drive, then proceeding south along Parkdale drive until it intersects Brookside drive, then proceeding east along Brookside drive until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Eighteenth street until it intersects Middle road, then proceeding westerly along Middle road until it intersects Fourteenth street, then proceeding southerly along Fourteenth street until it intersects Mississippi boulevard, then proceeding easterly along Mississippi boulevard until it intersects Twenty-second street, then proceeding south along Twenty-second street until it intersects Grant street, then proceeding easterly along Grant street until it intersects Twenty-third street, then proceeding southerly along Twenty-third street and its extension until it intersects the boundary of the state of Iowa, then proceeding westerly along the boundary of the state of Iowa to the point of origin.

94. The ninety-fourth representative district in Scott county consists of:

- a. The cities of Riverdale and Panorama Park.
- b. That portion of Pleasant Valley township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf.
- c. That portion of the city of Bettendorf and the city of Davenport commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa and the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf intersect Twenty-third street and its extension, then proceeding northerly along Twenty-third street and its extension until it intersects Grant street, then proceeding westerly along Grant street until it intersects Twenty-second street, then proceeding north along Twenty-second street until it intersects Mississippi boulevard, then proceeding westerly along Mississippi boulevard until it intersects Fourteenth street, then proceeding northerly along Fourteenth street until it intersects Middle road, then proceeding easterly along Middle road until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding northeasterly along Eighteenth street until it

intersects Brookside drive, then proceeding west along Brookside drive until it intersects Parkdale drive, then proceeding north along Parkdale drive until it intersects Tanglefoot lane, then proceeding west along Tanglefoot lane until it intersects Greenbrier drive, then proceeding northerly along Greenbrier drive until it intersects Queens drive, then proceeding westerly along Queens drive until it intersects Hamilton drive, then proceeding northerly along Hamilton drive until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first east, then north, along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding west along East Fifty-third street until it intersects Jersey Ridge road, then proceeding south along Jersey Ridge road until it intersects East Forty-sixth street, then proceeding west along East Forty-sixth street until it intersects Eastern avenue, then proceeding north along Eastern avenue until it intersects East Fifty-third street, then proceeding west along East Fifty-third street until it intersects Welcome way, then proceeding north along Welcome way until it intersects East Sixty-first street and its extension, then proceeding westerly along East Sixty-first street and its extension until it intersects West Sixty-first street, then proceeding westerly along West Sixty-first street until it intersects North Ripley street, then proceeding northerly along North Ripley street until it intersects West Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding easterly along West Sixty-fifth street until it intersects East Sixty-fifth street, then proceeding easterly along East Sixty-fifth street until it intersects North Brady street, then proceeding northerly along North Brady street until it intersects U.S. highway 61, then proceeding northerly along U.S. highway 61 until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Davenport, then proceeding first southerly, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Davenport until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Bettendorf, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Bettendorf to the point of origin.

95. The ninety-fifth representative district shall consist of:

- a. In Buchanan county, Cono, Homer, Middlefield, and Newton townships.
- b. In Linn county, Boulder, Brown, Buffalo, Fayette, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, Linn, Maine, Otter Creek, Spring Grove, and Washington townships, that portion of Marion township not contained in the sixty-seventh or sixty-eighth representative district, and that portion of Monroe township not contained in the sixty-sixth or sixty-seventh representative district.

96. The ninety-sixth representative district shall consist of:

- a. Delaware county.
- b. In Jones county:
 - (1) Cass, Castle Grove, Jackson, Lovell, and Wayne townships.
 - (2) That portion of Fairview township bounded by a line commencing at the point the south corporate limit of the city of Anamosa intersects the east boundary of Fairview township, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Anamosa, until it intersects the north boundary of Fairview township, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Fairview township to the point of origin.

97. The ninety-seventh representative district shall consist of:

- a. In Clinton county, Bloomfield, Brookfield, De Witt, Grant, Liberty, Olive, Orange, Sharon, Spring Rock, Washington, and Welton townships, that portion of Eden township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Low Moor, and that portion of Camanche township bounded by a line commencing at the point the boundary of the state of Iowa intersects the east corporate limit of the city of Camanche, then proceeding southwestwardly along the boundary of the state of Iowa until it intersects the south boundary of Camanche township, then proceeding first westerly, then in a clockwise manner along the boundary of Camanche township until it intersects the west corporate limit of the city of Camanche, then proceeding first east, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Camanche to the point of origin.

- b. In Scott county, Butler, Le Claire, Lincoln, and Princeton townships, that portion of Allens Grove township lying outside the corporate limits of the cities of Dixon and Donahue,

and that portion of Winfield township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Long Grove.

98. The ninety-eighth representative district in Clinton county shall consist of:

a. The cities of Clinton and Low Moor.

b. Center, Deep Creek, Elk River, Hampshire, and Waterford townships, and those portions of Camanche township not contained in the ninety-seventh representative district.

99. The ninety-ninth representative district in Dubuque county shall consist of:

a. Those portions of Center, Dubuque, and Table Mound townships, and the city of Dubuque, bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Dubuque intersects John F. Kennedy road, then proceeding southerly along John F. Kennedy road until it intersects Sunset Park circle, then proceeding southwestwardly along Sunset Park circle until it intersects Meggan street, then proceeding west along Meggan street until it intersects Bonson road, then proceeding south along Bonson road until it intersects Kaufmann avenue, then proceeding easterly along Kaufmann avenue until it intersects Chaney road, then proceeding southerly along Chaney road until it intersects Asbury road, then proceeding southeasterly along Asbury road until it intersects Rosedale avenue, then proceeding east along Rosedale avenue until it intersects North Grandview avenue, then proceeding first east, then southerly along North Grandview avenue until it intersects Loras boulevard, then proceeding easterly along Loras boulevard until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding southerly along Bluff street until it intersects West Eleventh street, then proceeding easterly along West Eleventh street until it intersects Locust street, then proceeding southerly along Locust street until it intersects West Tenth street, then proceeding westerly along West Tenth street until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding southerly along Bluff street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding easterly along Jones street and its extension until it intersects Locust street, then proceeding easterly along Jones street and its extension until it intersects Main street, then proceeding southerly along Main street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding easterly along Jones street until it intersects Terminal street, then proceeding southerly along Terminal street until it intersects Dodge street, then proceeding easterly along Dodge street and the Julien Dubuque bridge until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the east boundary of Table Mound township, then proceeding south along the boundary of Table Mound township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first south, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the south boundary of Dubuque township, then proceeding west along the south boundary of Dubuque township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first west, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque until it intersects the west boundary of Dubuque township, then proceeding north along the west boundary of Dubuque township until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first north, then in a clockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque to the point of origin.

b. That portion of Center township lying outside the corporate limits of the city of Asbury and the city of Dubuque and not contained in the fifty-seventh representative district.

100. The one hundredth representative district in Dubuque county shall consist of:

a. That portion of Dubuque township not contained in the fifty-seventh or ninety-ninth representative district.

b. That portion of the city of Dubuque bounded by a line commencing at the point the north corporate limit of the city of Dubuque intersects John F. Kennedy road, then proceeding southerly along John F. Kennedy road until it intersects Sunset Park circle, then proceeding southwestwardly along Sunset Park circle until it intersects Meggan street, then proceeding west along Meggan street until it intersects Bonson road, then proceeding south along Bonson road until it intersects Kaufmann avenue, then proceeding easterly along Kaufmann avenue until it intersects Chaney road, then proceeding southerly along Chaney road until it intersects Asbury road, then proceeding southeasterly along Asbury road until it intersects Rosedale avenue, then proceeding east along Rosedale avenue until it intersects North Grandview avenue, then proceeding first east, then southerly along North Grandview

avenue until it intersects Loras boulevard, then proceeding easterly along Loras boulevard until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding southerly along Bluff street until it intersects West Eleventh street, then proceeding easterly along West Eleventh street until it intersects Locust street, then proceeding southerly along Locust street until it intersects West Tenth street, then proceeding westerly along West Tenth street until it intersects Bluff street, then proceeding southerly along Bluff street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding easterly along Jones street and its extension until it intersects Locust street, then proceeding easterly along Jones street and its extension until it intersects Main street, then proceeding southerly along Main street until it intersects Jones street, then proceeding easterly along Jones street until it intersects Terminal street, then proceeding southerly along Terminal street until it intersects Dodge street, then proceeding easterly along Dodge street and the Julien Dubuque bridge until it intersects the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque, then proceeding first north, then in a counterclockwise manner along the corporate limits of the city of Dubuque to the point of origin.

[C27, 31, 35, §526-b1, -b2; C39, §526.3, 526.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §42.1, 42.2; C66, §41.3; C71, §41.4; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §41.1; 81 Acts, 2d Ex, ch 1, §2]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §3; 91 Acts, ch 223, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §10, 11; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §2, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §79; 2011 Acts, ch 76, §2, 6

Referred to in §41.2

References based on January 1, 2010, boundaries and official census maps and Redistricting Census 2010 TIGER/Line files; see 2011 Acts, ch 76, §5

Membership beginning in 2013; vacancies prior to 2013; see 2011 Acts, ch 76, §3, 4

41.2 Senate districts.

The state of Iowa is hereby divided into fifty senatorial districts, each composed of two of the representative districts established by section 41.1, as follows:

1. The first senatorial district shall consist of the first and second representative districts.
2. The second senatorial district shall consist of the third and fourth representative districts.
3. The third senatorial district shall consist of the fifth and sixth representative districts.
4. The fourth senatorial district shall consist of the seventh and eighth representative districts.
5. The fifth senatorial district shall consist of the ninth and tenth representative districts.
6. The sixth senatorial district shall consist of the eleventh and twelfth representative districts.
7. The seventh senatorial district shall consist of the thirteenth and fourteenth representative districts.
8. The eighth senatorial district shall consist of the fifteenth and sixteenth representative districts.
9. The ninth senatorial district shall consist of the seventeenth and eighteenth representative districts.
10. The tenth senatorial district shall consist of the nineteenth and twentieth representative districts.
11. The eleventh senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-first and twenty-second representative districts.
12. The twelfth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth representative districts.
13. The thirteenth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth representative districts.
14. The fourteenth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth representative districts.
15. The fifteenth senatorial district shall consist of the twenty-ninth and thirtieth representative districts.
16. The sixteenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-first and thirty-second representative districts.
17. The seventeenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth representative districts.

18. The eighteenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth representative districts.

19. The nineteenth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth representative districts.

20. The twentieth senatorial district shall consist of the thirty-ninth and fortieth representative districts.

21. The twenty-first senatorial district shall consist of the forty-first and forty-second representative districts.

22. The twenty-second senatorial district shall consist of the forty-third and forty-fourth representative districts.

23. The twenty-third senatorial district shall consist of the forty-fifth and forty-sixth representative districts.

24. The twenty-fourth senatorial district shall consist of the forty-seventh and forty-eighth representative districts.

25. The twenty-fifth senatorial district shall consist of the forty-ninth and fiftieth representative districts.

26. The twenty-sixth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-first and fifty-second representative districts.

27. The twenty-seventh senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth representative districts.

28. The twenty-eighth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth representative districts.

29. The twenty-ninth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth representative districts.

30. The thirtieth senatorial district shall consist of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth representative districts.

31. The thirty-first senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-first and sixty-second representative districts.

32. The thirty-second senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-third and sixty-fourth representative districts.

33. The thirty-third senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth representative districts.

34. The thirty-fourth senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth representative districts.

35. The thirty-fifth senatorial district shall consist of the sixty-ninth and seventieth representative districts.

36. The thirty-sixth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-first and seventy-second representative districts.

37. The thirty-seventh senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-third and seventy-fourth representative districts.

38. The thirty-eighth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth representative districts.

39. The thirty-ninth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-seventh and seventy-eighth representative districts.

40. The fortieth senatorial district shall consist of the seventy-ninth and eightieth representative districts.

41. The forty-first senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-first and eighty-second representative districts.

42. The forty-second senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-third and eighty-fourth representative districts.

43. The forty-third senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth representative districts.

44. The forty-fourth senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth representative districts.

45. The forty-fifth senatorial district shall consist of the eighty-ninth and ninetieth representative districts.

46. The forty-sixth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-first and ninety-second representative districts.

47. The forty-seventh senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-third and ninety-fourth representative districts.

48. The forty-eighth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-fifth and ninety-sixth representative districts.

49. The forty-ninth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-seventh and ninety-eighth representative districts.

50. The fiftieth senatorial district shall consist of the ninety-ninth and one hundredth representative districts.

[C27, 31, 35, §526-a2; C39, §526.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §41.1; C66, §41.2; C71, §41.5; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §41.2]

Membership beginning in 2013 and effect on incumbent senators, vacancies prior to 2013; see 2011 Acts, ch 76, §3, 4

CHAPTER 42

REDISTRICTING GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Referred to in §2A.4, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 46.2A, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

42.1	Definitions.	42.5	Temporary redistricting advisory commission.
42.2	Preparations for redistricting.		
42.3	Timetable for preparation of plan.	42.6	Duties of commission.
42.4	Redistricting standards.	42.7	Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1021, §7.

42.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. “*Chief election officer*” means the state commissioner of elections as defined by section 47.1.
2. “*Commission*” means the temporary redistricting advisory commission established pursuant to this chapter.
3. “*Federal census*” means the decennial census required by federal law to be conducted by the United States bureau of the census in every year ending in zero.
4. “*Four selecting authorities*” means:
 - a. The majority floor leader of the state senate.
 - b. The minority floor leader of the state senate.
 - c. The majority floor leader of the state house of representatives.
 - d. The minority floor leader of the state house of representatives.
5. “*Partisan public office*” means:
 - a. An elective or appointive office in the executive or legislative branch or in an independent establishment of the federal government.
 - b. An elective office in the executive or legislative branch of the government of this state, or an office which is filled by appointment and is exempt from the merit system under section 8A.412.
 - c. An office of a county, city or other political subdivision of this state which is filled by an election process involving nomination and election of candidates on a partisan basis.
6. “*Plan*” means a plan for legislative and congressional reapportionment drawn up pursuant to the requirements of this chapter.
7. “*Political party office*” means an elective office in the national or state organization of a political party, as defined by section 43.2.
8. “*Relative*” means an individual who is related to the person in question as father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, grandfather, grandmother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law,

brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother or half sister.

[C81, §42.1]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §151

42.2 Preparations for redistricting.

1. The legislative services agency shall acquire appropriate information, review and evaluate available facilities, and develop programs and procedures in preparation for drawing congressional and legislative redistricting plans on the basis of each federal census. Funds shall be expended for the purchase or lease of equipment and materials only with prior approval of the legislative council.

2. By December 31 of each year ending in zero, the legislative services agency shall obtain from the United States bureau of the census information regarding geographic and political units in this state for which federal census population data has been gathered and will be tabulated. The legislative services agency shall use the data so obtained to:

a. Prepare necessary descriptions of geographic and political units for which census data will be reported, and which are suitable for use as components of legislative districts.

b. Prepare maps of counties, cities and other geographic units within the state, which may be used to illustrate the locations of legislative district boundaries proposed in plans drawn in accordance with section 42.4.

3. As soon as possible after January 1 of each year ending in one, the legislative services agency shall obtain from the United States bureau of the census the population data needed for legislative districting which the census bureau is required to provide this state under United States Pub. L. No. 94-171, and shall use that data to assign a population figure based upon certified federal census data to each geographic or political unit described pursuant to subsection 2, paragraph "a". Upon completing that task, the legislative services agency shall begin the preparation of congressional and legislative districting plans as required by section 42.3.

4. Upon each delivery by the legislative services agency to the general assembly of a bill embodying a plan, pursuant to section 42.3, the legislative services agency shall at the earliest feasible time make available to the public the following information:

a. Copies of the bill delivered by the legislative services agency to the general assembly.

b. Maps illustrating the plan.

c. A summary of the standards prescribed by section 42.4 for development of the plan.

d. A statement of the population of each district included in the plan, and the relative deviation of each district population from the ideal district population.

[C81, §42.2]

2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §33; 2007 Acts, ch 78, §1

42.3 Timetable for preparation of plan.

1. a. Not later than April 1 of each year ending in one, the legislative services agency shall deliver to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives identical bills embodying a plan of legislative and congressional districting prepared in accordance with section 42.4. It is the intent of this chapter that the general assembly shall bring the bill to a vote in either the senate or the house of representatives expeditiously, but not less than three days after the report of the commission required by section 42.6 is received and made available to the members of the general assembly, under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments except those of a purely corrective nature. It is further the intent of this chapter that if the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, it shall expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under this subsection fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house, as the case may be, shall at once, but in no event later than seven days after the date the bill failed to be approved, transmit to the legislative services agency information which the senate or house may direct by resolution regarding reasons why the plan was not approved.

b. However, if the population data for legislative districting which the United States census bureau is required to provide this state under Pub. L. No. 94-171 and, if used by the legislative services agency, the corresponding topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for that population data are not available to the legislative services agency on or before February 15 of the year ending in one, the dates set forth in paragraph "a" shall be extended by a number of days equal to the number of days after February 15 of the year ending in one that the federal census population data and the topologically integrated geographic encoding and referencing data file for legislative districting become available.

2. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under subsection 1 fails to be enacted, the legislative services agency shall prepare a bill embodying a second plan of legislative and congressional districting. The bill shall be prepared in accordance with section 42.4, and, insofar as it is possible to do so within the requirements of section 42.4, with the reasons cited by the senate or house of representatives by resolution, or the governor by veto message, for the failure to approve the plan. If a second plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than thirty-five days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 1, or the date the governor vetoes or fails to approve the bill. If it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill shall be brought to a vote not less than seven days after the bill is submitted and made available to the members of the general assembly, under a procedure or rule permitting no amendments except those of a purely corrective nature. It is further the intent of this chapter that if the bill is approved by the first house in which it is considered, it shall expeditiously be brought to a vote in the second house under a similar procedure or rule. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under this subsection fails to be approved by a constitutional majority in either the senate or the house of representatives, the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the house, as the case may be, shall transmit to the legislative services agency in the same manner as described in subsection 1, information which the senate or agency may direct by resolution regarding reasons why the plan was not approved.

3. If the bill embodying the plan submitted by the legislative services agency under subsection 2 fails to be enacted, the same procedure as prescribed by subsection 2 shall be followed. If a third plan is required under this subsection, the bill embodying it shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives not later than thirty-five days after the date of the vote by which the senate or the house of representatives fails to approve the bill submitted under subsection 2, or the date the governor vetoes or fails to approve the bill. The legislative services agency shall submit a bill under this subsection sufficiently in advance of September 1 of the year ending in one to permit the general assembly to consider the plan prior to that date. If it is necessary to submit a bill under this subsection, the bill shall be brought to a vote within the same time period after its delivery to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives as is prescribed for the bill submitted under subsection 2, but shall be subject to amendment in the same manner as other bills.

[C81, §42.3]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §34; 2007 Acts, ch 78, §2 - 5; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §11, 12

Referred to in §42.2, 42.6

42.4 Redistricting standards.

1. Legislative and congressional districts shall be established on the basis of population.

a. Senatorial and representative districts, respectively, shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for such districts, determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the state reported in the federal decennial census. Senatorial districts and representative districts shall not vary in population from the respective ideal district populations except as necessary to comply with one of the other standards enumerated in this section. In no case shall the quotient, obtained

by dividing the total of the absolute values of the deviations of all district populations from the applicable ideal district population by the number of districts established, exceed one percent of the applicable ideal district population. No senatorial district shall have a population which exceeds that of any other senatorial district by more than five percent, and no representative district shall have a population which exceeds that of any other representative district by more than five percent.

b. Congressional districts shall each have a population as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal district population, derived as prescribed in paragraph “a” of this subsection. No congressional district shall have a population which varies by more than one percent from the applicable ideal district population, except as necessary to comply with Article III, section 37 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

c. If a challenge is filed with the supreme court alleging excessive population variance among districts established in a plan adopted by the general assembly, the general assembly has the burden of justifying any variance in excess of one percent between the population of a district and the applicable ideal district population.

2. To the extent consistent with subsection 1, district boundaries shall coincide with the boundaries of political subdivisions of the state. The number of counties and cities divided among more than one district shall be as small as possible. When there is a choice between dividing local political subdivisions, the more populous subdivisions shall be divided before the less populous, but this statement does not apply to a legislative district boundary drawn along a county line which passes through a city that lies in more than one county.

3. Districts shall be composed of convenient contiguous territory. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

4. Districts shall be reasonably compact in form, to the extent consistent with the standards established by subsections 1, 2, and 3. In general, reasonably compact districts are those which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape, and not irregularly shaped, to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries. If it is necessary to compare the relative compactness of two or more districts, or of two or more alternative districting plans, the tests prescribed by paragraphs “a” and “b” shall be used.

a. *Length-width compactness.* The compactness of a district is greatest when the length of the district and the width of the district are equal. The measure of a district’s compactness is the absolute value of the difference between the length and the width of the district. In general, the length-width compactness of a district is calculated by measuring the distance from the northernmost point or portion of the boundary of a district to the southernmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district and the distance from the westernmost point or portion of the boundary of the district to the easternmost point or portion of the boundary of the same district. The absolute values computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be cumulated for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of two or more alternative districting plans for the state, or for a portion of the state.

b. *Perimeter compactness.* The compactness of a district is greatest when the distance needed to traverse the perimeter boundary of a district is as short as possible. The total perimeter distance computed for individual districts under this paragraph may be cumulated for all districts in a plan in order to compare the overall compactness of two or more alternative districting plans for the state, or for a portion of the state.

5. No district shall be drawn for the purpose of favoring a political party, incumbent legislator or member of Congress, or other person or group, or for the purpose of augmenting or diluting the voting strength of a language or racial minority group. In establishing districts, no use shall be made of any of the following data:

- a. Addresses of incumbent legislators or members of Congress.
- b. Political affiliations of registered voters.
- c. Previous election results.

d. Demographic information, other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

6. In order to minimize electoral confusion and to facilitate communication within state legislative districts, each plan drawn under this section shall provide that each representative district is wholly included within a single senatorial district and that, so far as possible, each

representative and each senatorial district shall be included within a single congressional district. However, the standards established by subsections 1 through 5 shall take precedence where a conflict arises between these standards and the requirement, so far as possible, of including a senatorial or representative district within a single congressional district.

7. Each bill embodying a plan drawn under this section shall provide that any vacancy in the general assembly which takes office in the year ending in one, occurring at a time which makes it necessary to fill the vacancy at a special election held pursuant to section 69.14, shall be filled from the same district which elected the senator or representative whose seat is vacant.

8. Each bill embodying a plan drawn under this section shall include provisions for election of senators to the general assemblies which take office in the years ending in three and five, which shall be in conformity with Article III, section 6, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa. With respect to any plan drawn for consideration in a year ending in one, those provisions shall be substantially as follows:

a. Each senatorial district in the plan which is not a holdover senatorial district shall elect a senator in the year ending in two for a four-year term commencing in January of the year ending in three. If an incumbent senator who was elected to a four-year term which commenced in January of the year ending in one, or was subsequently elected to fill a vacancy in such a term, is residing in a senatorial district in the plan which is not a holdover senatorial district on the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two, that senator's term of office shall be terminated on January 1 of the year ending in three.

b. Each holdover senatorial district in the plan shall elect a senator in the year ending in four for a four-year term commencing in January of the year ending in five.

(1) If one and only one incumbent state senator is residing in a holdover senatorial district in the plan on the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two, and that senator meets all of the following requirements, the senator shall represent the district in the senate for the general assembly commencing in January of the year ending in three:

(a) The senator was elected to a four-year term which commenced in January of the year ending in one or was subsequently elected to fill a vacancy in such a term.

(b) The senatorial district in the plan which includes the place of residence of the state senator on the date of the senator's last election to the senate is the same as the holdover senatorial district in which the senator resides on the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two, or is contiguous to such holdover senatorial district. Areas which meet only at the points of adjoining corners are not contiguous.

(2) Each holdover senatorial district to which subparagraph (1) is not applicable shall elect a senator in the year ending in two for a two-year term commencing in January of the year ending in three. However, if more than one incumbent state senator is residing in a holdover senatorial district on the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two, and, on or before the third Wednesday in February of the year ending in two, all but one of the incumbent senators resigns from office effective no later than January of the year ending in three, the remaining incumbent senator shall represent the district in the senate for the general assembly commencing in January of the year ending in three. A copy of each resignation must be filed in the office of the secretary of state no later than 5:00 p.m. on the third Wednesday in February of the year ending in two.

c. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Holdover senatorial district*" means a senatorial district in the plan which is numbered with an even or odd number in the same manner as senatorial districts, which were required to elect a senator in the year ending in zero, were numbered.

(2) "*Incumbent state senator*" means a state senator who holds the office of state senator on the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two, and whose declared residence on that day is within the district from which the senator was last elected.

d. The secretary of state shall prescribe a form to be completed by all senators to declare their residences as of the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two. The form

shall be filed with the secretary of state no later than 5:00 p.m. on the first Wednesday in February of the year ending in two.

[C81, §42.4]

90 Acts, ch 1244, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1042, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §35, 36; 2007 Acts, ch 78, §6, 7; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §8; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §36, 141, 143

Referred to in §42.2, 42.3, 42.6, 68B.32A, 331.209, 331.210A

42.5 Temporary redistricting advisory commission.

1. Not later than February 15 of each year ending in one, a five member temporary redistricting advisory commission shall be established as provided by this section. The commission's only functions shall be those prescribed by section 42.6.

a. Each of the four selecting authorities shall certify to the chief election officer the authority's appointment of a person to serve on the commission. The certifications may be made at any time after the majority and minority floor leaders have been selected for the general assembly which takes office in the year ending in one, even though that general assembly's term of office has not actually begun.

b. Within thirty days after the four selecting authorities have certified their respective appointments to the commission, but in no event later than February 15 of the year ending in one, the four commission members so appointed shall select, by a vote of at least three members, and certify to the chief election officer the fifth commission member, who shall serve as chairperson.

c. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the initial selecting authority within fifteen days after the vacancy occurs.

d. Members of the commission shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6, travel expenses at the rate provided by section 70A.9, and reimbursement for other necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties under this section and section 42.6. The per diem and expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated by section 2.12.

2. No person shall be appointed to the commission who:

a. Is not an eligible elector of the state at the time of selection.

b. Holds partisan public office or political party office.

c. Is a relative of or is employed by a member of the general assembly or of the United States Congress, or is employed directly by the general assembly or by the United States Congress.

[C81, §42.5]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §23

42.6 Duties of commission.

The functions of the commission shall be as follows:

1. If, in preparation of plans as required by this chapter, the legislative services agency is confronted with the necessity to make any decision for which no clearly applicable guideline is provided by section 42.4, the legislative services agency may submit a written request for direction to the commission.

2. Prior to delivering any plan and the bill embodying that plan to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house of representatives in accordance with section 42.3, the legislative services agency shall provide to persons outside the legislative services agency staff only such information regarding the plan as may be required by policies agreed upon by the commission. This subsection does not apply to population data furnished to the legislative services agency by the United States bureau of the census.

3. Upon the delivery by the legislative services agency to the general assembly of a bill embodying an initial plan, as required by section 42.3, subsection 1, the commission shall:

a. As expeditiously as reasonably possible, schedule and conduct at least three public hearings, in different geographic regions of the state, on the plan embodied in the bill delivered by the legislative services agency to the general assembly.

b. Following the hearings, promptly prepare and submit to the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house a report summarizing information and testimony received by the commission in the course of the hearings. The commission's report shall include any

comments and conclusions which its members deem appropriate on the information and testimony received at the hearings, or otherwise presented to the commission. The report shall be submitted no later than fourteen days after the date the bill embodying an initial plan of congressional and legislative redistricting is delivered to the general assembly.

[C81, §42.6]

2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49; 2007 Acts, ch 78, §8, 9

Referred to in §42.3, 42.5

42.7 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1021, § 7.

CHAPTER 43

PARTISAN NOMINATIONS — PRIMARY ELECTION

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 50.1A, 52.28, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

See also definitions in §39.3

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43.98	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.		

43.1 Primary election construed.

The primary election required by this chapter shall be construed to be an election by the members of various political parties for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for public office.

[S13, §1087-a2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §527; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.1]

43.2 Definitions.

The term “*political party*” shall mean a party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election. It shall be the responsibility of the state commissioner to determine whether any organization claiming to be a political party qualifies as such under the foregoing definition.

A political organization which is not a “political party” within the meaning of this section may nominate candidates and have the names of such candidates placed upon the official ballot by proceeding under chapters 44 and 45.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

[S13, §1087-a3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §528; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.2]

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

Referred to in §42.1, 44.18, 48A.11, 49.58, 68A.102, 68A.601, 68A.602, 99B.7, 421.1A

Nominations by petition or nonparty organizations, §43.121

43.3 Offices affected by primary.

Candidates of all political parties for all offices which are filled at a regular biennial election by direct vote of the people shall be nominated at a primary election at the time and in the manner hereinafter directed.

[S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §529; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.3] Nomination and election of judges, chapter 46

43.4 Political party precinct caucuses.

Delegates to county conventions of political parties and party committee members shall be elected at precinct caucuses held not later than the fourth Monday in February of each even-numbered year. The date shall be at least eight days earlier than the scheduled date for any meeting, caucus, or primary which constitutes the first determining stage of the presidential nominating process in any other state, territory, or any other group which has the authority to select delegates in the presidential nomination. The state central committees of the political parties shall set the date for their caucuses. The county chairperson of each political party shall issue the call for the caucuses. The county chairperson shall file with the commissioner the meeting place of each precinct caucus at least seven days prior to the date of holding the caucus.

There shall be selected among those present at a precinct caucus a chairperson and a secretary who shall within seven days certify to the county central committee the names of those elected as party committee members and delegates to the county convention.

When the rules of a political party require the selection and reporting of delegates selected as part of the presidential nominating process, or the rules of a political party require the tabulation and reporting of the number of persons attending the caucus favoring each presidential candidate, it is the duty of a person designated as provided by the rules of that political party to report the results of the precinct caucus as directed by the state central committee of that political party. When the person designated to report the results of the precinct caucus reports the results, representatives of each candidate, if they so choose, may accompany the person as the results are being reported to assure that an accurate report of the proceedings is reported. If ballots are used at the precinct caucus, representatives of each candidate or other persons attending the precinct caucus may observe the tabulation of the results of the balloting.

Within sixty days after the date of the caucus the county central committee shall certify to the county commissioner the names of those elected as party committee members and delegates to the county convention. The commissioner shall retain precinct caucus records for twenty-two months. In addition, within fourteen days after the date of the precinct caucus, the chairperson of the county central committee shall deliver to the county commissioner all completed voter registration forms received at the caucus.

The central committee of each political party shall notify the delegates and committee members so elected and certified of their election and of the time and place of holding the county convention. Such conventions shall be held either preceding or following the primary election but no later than ten days following the primary election and shall be held on the same day throughout the state.

[S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §530; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.4] 83 Acts, ch 138, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1001, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §1

Referred to in §39A.4, 43.90

Failure to report, criminal penalty, §39A.4

43.5 Applicable statutes.

The provisions of chapters 39, 39A, 47, 48A, 49, 50, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 68A, and 722 shall apply, so far as applicable, to all primary elections, except as hereinafter provided.

[S13, §1087-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §531; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.5] 94 Acts, ch 1169, §44; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §5; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §2

43.6 Nomination of U. S. senators, state and county officers.

Candidates for the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, the offices listed in section 39.9, county supervisor, and the offices listed in section 39.17 shall be nominated in the year preceding the expiration of the term of office of the incumbent.

1. When a vacancy occurs in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, or attorney general and section 69.13 requires that the vacancy be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at a general election, candidates for the office shall be nominated in the preceding primary election if the vacancy occurs eighty-nine or more days before the date of that primary election. If the vacancy occurs less than one hundred four days before the date of that primary election, the state commissioner shall accept nomination papers for that office only until 5:00 p.m. on the seventy-fourth day before the primary election, the provisions of section 43.11 notwithstanding. If the vacancy occurs later than eighty-nine days before the date of that primary election, but not less than eighty-nine days before the date of the general election, the nominations shall be made in the manner prescribed by this chapter for filling vacancies in nominations for offices to be voted for at the general election.

2. When a vacancy occurs in the office of county supervisor or any of the offices listed in section 39.17 and more than seventy days remain in the term of office following the next general election, the office shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at that general election unless the vacancy has been filled by a special election called more than seventy-three days before the primary election. If the vacancy occurs more than seventy-three days before the primary election, political party candidates for that office at the next general election shall be nominated at the primary election. If an appointment to fill the vacancy in office is made eighty-eight or more days before the primary election and a petition requesting a special election has not been received within fourteen days after the appointment is made, candidates for the office shall be nominated at the primary election.

[R60, §674; C73, §26; C97, §30; S13, §1087-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §532; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.6]

89 Acts, ch 136, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §2; 97 Acts, ch 170, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §2, 19

Vacancies filled by governor, §69.8(1, 2)

43.7 Time of holding.

The primary election by all political parties shall be held at the usual voting places of the several precincts on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June in each even-numbered year.

[S13, §1087-a4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §533; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.7]

43.8 State commissioner to furnish blanks.

The state commissioner shall, at state expense, furnish blank nomination papers, in the form provided in this chapter, to any eligible elector who desires to petition for the nomination of any candidate, or to any person who intends to be a candidate, for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed in the state commissioner's office.

[S13, §1087-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §534; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.8; 81 Acts, ch 34, §1]

Referred to in §43.9

43.9 Commissioner to furnish blanks.

The commissioner shall, at county expense, perform the duty specified in section 43.8, as to all offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed in the commissioner's office.

[S13, §1087-a11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §535; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.9]

43.10 Blanks furnished by others.

Blank nomination papers which are in form substantially as provided by this chapter may be used even though not furnished by the state commissioner or commissioner.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §536; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.10]

43.11 Filing of nomination papers.

Nomination papers in behalf of a candidate shall be filed:

1. For an elective county office, in the office of the county commissioner not earlier than ninety-two days nor later than 5:00 p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the day fixed for holding the primary election.

2. For United States senator, for an elective state office, for representative in Congress, and for member of the general assembly, in the office of the state commissioner not earlier than ninety-nine days nor later than 5:00 p.m. on the eighty-first day before the day fixed for holding the primary election.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §537; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.11]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §2; 89 Acts, ch 136, §4

Referred to in §43.6, 43.13, 43.77

43.12 Noting time of filing.

The officer receiving nomination papers for filing shall endorse thereon the day, and time of day, of filing.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §538; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.12]

43.13 Failure to file nomination papers.

The name of a candidate for any office named in section 43.11 shall not be printed on the official primary ballot of the candidate's party unless nomination papers are filed as therein provided except as otherwise permitted by section 43.23.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §539; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.13]

43.14 Form of nomination papers.

1. Nomination papers shall include a petition and an affidavit of candidacy. All nomination petitions shall be eight and one-half by eleven inches in size and in substantially the form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections. They shall include or provide spaces for the following information:

a. A statement identifying the signers of the petition as eligible electors of the appropriate county or legislative district and of the state.

b. The name of the candidate nominated by the petition.

c. For nomination petitions for candidates for the general assembly, a statement that the residence of the candidate is within the appropriate legislative district, or if that is not true, that the candidate will reside there within sixty days before the election. For other offices, a statement of the name of the county where the candidate resides.

d. The political party with which the candidate is a registered voter.

e. The office sought by the candidate, including the district number, if any.

f. The date of the primary election for which the candidate is nominated.

2. Signatures on a petition page shall be counted only if the information required in subsection 1 is written or printed at the top of the page. Nomination papers on behalf of candidates for seats in the general assembly need only designate the number of the senatorial or representative district, as appropriate, and not the county or counties, in which the candidate and the petitioners reside. A signature line shall not be counted if the line lacks the signature of the eligible elector and the signer's address and city. A signature line shall not be counted if the signer's address is obviously outside the boundaries of the district.

3. The person examining the petition shall mark any deficiencies on the petition and affidavit. Signed nomination petitions and the signed and notarized affidavit of candidacy shall not be altered to correct deficiencies noted during examination. If the nomination petition lacks a sufficient number of acceptable signatures, the nomination petition shall be rejected and shall be returned to the candidate.

4. The nomination papers shall be rejected if the affidavit lacks any of the following:

a. The candidate's name.

b. The name of the office sought, including the district, if any.

- c. The political party name.
- d. The signature of the candidate.
- e. The signature of a notary public under chapter 9B or other officer empowered to witness oaths.

5. The candidate may replace a deficient affidavit with a corrected affidavit only if the replacement affidavit is filed before the filing deadline. The candidate may resubmit a nomination petition that has been rejected by adding a sufficient number of pages or signatures to correct the deficiency. A nomination petition and affidavit filed to replace rejected nomination papers shall be filed together before the deadline for filing.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §540; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.14]

91 Acts, ch 129, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §5, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §3, 19; 2012 Acts, ch 1050, §34, 60

Oaths, see chapter 63A

43.15 Requirements in signing.

The following requirements shall be observed in the signing and preparation of nomination blanks:

1. A signer may sign nomination papers for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the signer signed nomination papers for one or more other candidates for the office.

2. Each signer shall add the signer's residence, with street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

3. All signers, for all nominations, of each separate part of a nomination paper, shall reside in the same county, representative or senatorial district for members of the general assembly. In counties where the supervisors are elected from districts, signers of nomination petitions for supervisor candidates shall reside in the supervisor district the candidate seeks to represent.

4. When more than one sheet is used, the sheets shall be neatly arranged and securely fastened together before filing, and shall be considered one nomination petition.

5. Only one candidate shall be petitioned for or nominated in the same nomination paper. [S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §541; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.15]

89 Acts, ch 136, §5, 6; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §6, 115

43.16 Return of papers, additions not allowed.

After a nomination paper has been filed, it shall not be returned to the person who has filed the paper, nor shall any signature or other information be added to the nomination paper.

A person who has filed nomination petitions with the state commissioner may withdraw as a candidate not later than the seventy-sixth day before the primary election by notifying the state commissioner in writing.

A person who has filed nomination papers with the commissioner may withdraw as a candidate not later than the sixty-seventh day before the primary election by notifying the commissioner in writing.

The name of a candidate who has withdrawn or died at a time in accordance with this section shall be omitted from the certificate furnished by the state commissioner under section 43.22 and omitted from the primary election ballot.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §542; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.16]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §7

Withdrawal of candidacy, §43.76, 44.9

43.17 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1224, § 39.

43.18 Affidavit of candidacy.

Each candidate shall complete and file a signed, notarized affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and shall include the following information:

1. The candidate's name in the form the candidate wants it to appear on the ballot.
2. The candidate's home address.
3. The name of the county in which the candidate resides.
4. The political party with which the candidate is registered to vote.
5. The office sought by the candidate, and the district the candidate seeks to represent, if any.
6. A declaration that if the candidate is nominated and elected the candidate will qualify by taking the oath of office.
7. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is required to organize a candidate's committee which shall file an organization statement and disclosure reports if the committee or the candidate receives contributions, makes expenditures, or incurs indebtedness in excess of the reporting threshold in section 68A.102, subsection 5. This subsection shall not apply to candidates for federal office.
8. A statement that the candidate is aware of the prohibition in section 43.20 against being a candidate for more than one office appearing on the primary election ballot.
9. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate's rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §544; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.18; C75, §43.18, 56.5(4); C77, 79, 81, §43.18; 81 Acts, ch 35, §16]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §2; 91 Acts, ch 129, §2, 3; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §77; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §1

Referred to in §43.19, 420.130

43.19 Manner of filing affidavit.

The affidavit provided in section 43.18 shall be filed with the nomination papers when such papers are required; otherwise alone.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §545; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.19]

43.20 Signatures required — more than one office prohibited.

1. Nomination papers shall be signed by eligible electors as follows:

a. If for governor, or United States senator, by at least one percent of the voters of the candidate's party, in each of at least ten counties of the state, and in the aggregate not less than one-half of one percent of the total vote of the candidate's party in the state, as shown by the last general election.

b. If for any other state office, by at least fifty signatures in each of at least ten counties of the state, and in the aggregate not less than one thousand signatures.

c. If for a representative in Congress, in districts composed of more than one county, by at least two percent of the voters of the candidate's party, as shown by the last general election, in each of at least one-half of the counties of the district, and in the aggregate not less than one percent of the total vote of the candidate's party in such district, as shown by the last general election. If for a representative in the general assembly, not less than fifty voters of the representative district; and if for a senator in the general assembly, not less than one hundred voters of the senatorial district.

d. If for an office to be filled by the voters of the county or for the office of county supervisor elected from a district within the county, by at least two percent of the party vote in the county or supervisor district, as shown by the last general election, or by at least one hundred persons, whichever is less.

2. In each of the above cases, the vote to be taken for the purpose of computing the

percentage shall be the vote cast for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be.

3. No candidate for public office shall cause nomination papers to remain filed in the office of the state commissioner or the commissioner on the last day for filing nomination papers, for more than one office to be filled at the primary election.

4. Any candidate for public office, to be voted for at a primary election, who has filed nomination papers for more than one office shall, not later than the final date for filing, notify the state commissioner or the commissioner by affidavit, for which office the person elects to be a candidate, which in no case shall be more than one. In the event no such election is made by such date by the candidate, the state commissioner shall not certify the person's name to be placed on the ballot for any office nor shall the commissioner place the person's name on the ballot in any county.

[S13, §1087-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §546; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.20]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §3, 4

Referred to in §43.18

43.21 Township office. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 152, § 10.

43.22 Nominations certified.

The state commissioner shall, at least sixty-nine days before a primary election, furnish to the commissioner of each county a certificate under the state commissioner's hand and seal, which certificate shall show:

1. The name and post office address of each person for whom a nomination paper has been filed in the state commissioner's office, and for whom the voters of said county have the right to vote at said election.

2. The office for which such person is a candidate.

3. The political party from which such person seeks a nomination.

[S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §548; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.22]

89 Acts, ch 136, §9

Referred to in §43.16, 43.23

43.23 Death or withdrawal of primary candidate.

1. If a person who has filed nomination papers with the state commissioner as a candidate in a primary election dies or withdraws up to the seventy-sixth day before the primary election, the appropriate convention or central committee of that person's political party may designate one additional primary election candidate for the nomination that person was seeking, if the designation is submitted to the state commissioner in writing by 5:00 p.m. on the seventy-first day before the date of the primary election. The name of any candidate so submitted shall be included in the appropriate certificate or certificates furnished by the state commissioner under section 43.22.

2. If a person who has filed nomination papers with the commissioner as a candidate in a primary election dies or withdraws up to the sixty-seventh day before the primary election, the appropriate convention or central committee of that person's political party may designate one additional primary election candidate for the nomination that person was seeking, if the designation is submitted to the commissioner in writing by 5:00 p.m. on the sixty-third day before the primary election. The name of any candidate so submitted shall be placed on the appropriate ballot or ballots by the commissioner.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §43.59(1); C77, 79, 81, §43.23]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §2; 89 Acts, ch 136, §10

Referred to in §43.13

43.24 Objections to nomination petitions or certificates of nomination.

1. *Written objections required.* Nomination petitions or certificates of nomination filed under this chapter which are apparently in conformity with the law are valid unless objection is made in writing.

a. Objections to the legal sufficiency of a nomination petition or certificate of nomination filed or issued under this chapter or to the eligibility of a candidate may be filed in writing by any person who would have the right to vote for the candidate for the office in question.

b. Objections shall be filed with the officer with whom the nomination petition or certificate of nomination was filed, and within the following time:

(1) Those filed with the state commissioner, not less than seventy-four days before the date of the election.

(2) Those filed with the commissioner, not less than sixty-four days before the date of the election.

(3) Objections to nominations to fill vacancies at a special election held under section 69.14, under which the forty-day notice of election provision applies, shall be filed with the state commissioner not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for the special election. If the forty-day notice provision does not apply, objections to nominations to fill vacancies at a special election held under section 69.14 may be filed any time prior to the date set for the special election.

(4) Those filed with the city clerk under this chapter, at least thirty-six days before the city primary election.

2. *Notice of objections.*

a. When objections have been filed, notice shall be mailed within seventy-two hours by certified mail to the candidate affected, addressed to the candidate's place of residence as stated in the candidate's affidavit of candidacy or in the certificate of nomination, stating that objections have been made, the nature of the objections, and the time and place the objections will be considered.

b. If an objection is filed to a nomination to fill a vacancy at a special election held under section 69.14, under which the forty-day notice of election provision of section 69.14 does not apply, notice of the objection shall be made to the candidate by the state commissioner as soon as practicable. Under this paragraph, failure to notify a candidate of an objection to the candidate's nomination prior to the date set for the special election does not invalidate the hearing conducted under subsection 3. The hearing to an objection shall proceed as quickly as possible to expedite the special election.

3. *Hearing.*

a. Objections filed with the state commissioner shall be considered by the secretary of state, auditor of state, and attorney general. However, if the objection is to the nomination petition, certificate of nomination, or eligibility of one or more of those officers, those officers shall be replaced, respectively, by the treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and lieutenant governor for the hearing.

b. Objections filed with the commissioner shall be considered by three elected county officers whose eligibility is not in question. The chairperson of the board of supervisors shall appoint the three elected officers unless the chairperson is ineligible, in which case, the appointments shall be made by the county auditor. In either case, a majority vote shall decide the issue.

c. Objections filed with the city clerk shall be considered by the mayor and clerk and one member of the council chosen by the council by ballot, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of either of those city officials, that official shall not pass upon said objection, but that official's place shall be filled by a member of the council against whom no objection exists, chosen as above.

84 Acts, ch 1291, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §7, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §43.115

43.25 Correction of errors.

The commissioner shall correct any errors or omissions in the names of candidates and any other errors brought to the commissioner's knowledge before the printing of the ballots.

[S13, §1087-a12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §552; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.25]

43.26 Ballot — form. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96. See § 43.31.

43.27 Printing of ballots.

The ballots of each political party shall be printed in black ink, on separate sheets of paper, uniform in quality, texture, and size, with the name of the political party printed at the head of said ballots, which ballots shall be prepared by the commissioner in the same manner as for the general election, except as in this chapter provided. The commissioner may print the ballots for each political party using a different color for each party. If colored paper is used, all of the ballots for each separate party shall be uniform in color.

[S13, §1087-a13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §554; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.27]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §8, 115

Referred to in §43.31

43.28 Names of candidates — arrangement.

The names of all candidates for offices shall be arranged and printed upon the primary election ballots under the direction of the commissioner. If there are more candidates for nomination by a political party to an office than the number of persons to be elected to that office at the general election, the names of the candidates of that party for that nomination shall be rotated on the primary election ballot by the commissioner in the manner prescribed by section 49.31.

[S13, §1087-a13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §556, 557; C46, 50, §43.28, 43.29; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.28]

Referred to in §43.31

43.29 Form of name on ballot.

The name of a candidate printed on the ballot shall not include parentheses, quotation marks, or any personal or professional title.

89 Acts, ch 136, §12

Referred to in §43.31

43.30 Sample ballots.

1. The commissioner shall prepare sample ballots for each political party. The sample ballots shall be clearly marked as sample ballots and shall be delivered to the precinct election officials for posting in the polling place pursuant to section 49.71, subsection 2.

2. The commissioner shall make sample ballots available to the public upon request. The sample ballots shall be clearly marked as sample ballots. A reasonable fee may be charged for printing costs if a person requests multiple copies of sample ballots.

[S13, §1087-a15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §558; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.30]

89 Acts, ch 136, §13; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §2, 56

Referred to in §43.31

43.31 Form of official ballot — implementation by rule.

The state commissioner shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement sections 43.27 through 43.30, section 43.36, sections 49.30 through 49.33, sections 49.36 through 49.41, section 49.57, and any other provision of the law prescribing the form of the official ballot.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §7

43.32 through 43.35 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

43.36 Australian ballot.

The Australian ballot system as now used in this state, except as herein modified, shall be used at said primary election. The endorsement of the precinct election officials and

the facsimile of the commissioner's signature shall appear upon the ballots as provided for general elections.

[S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §564; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.36]

Referred to in §43.31

Australian ballot system, chapter 49

Endorsement by precinct election officials, §49.82

Signature of commissioner, §49.57

43.37 Number of votes permitted per office.

The elector shall be permitted to vote for no more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to the office. If an elector votes for more persons for any office than the number permitted, the elector's ballot shall not be counted for that office.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §6

43.38 Voter confined to party ticket.

The elector shall be allowed to vote for candidates for nomination on the ballot of the party with which the elector is registered as affiliated, and shall receive no other ballot. The voter shall mark and return the ballot in the manner provided in section 49.84.

[S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §566; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.38]

2010 Acts, ch 1033, §3, 56

43.39 Ballot for another party's candidate.

If any primary elector writes upon the elector's ticket the name of any person who is a candidate for the same office upon some other party ticket than that upon which the candidate's name shall be so written, such ballot shall be so counted for such person only as a candidate of the party upon whose ballot the candidate's name is written, and shall in no case be counted for such person as a candidate upon any other ticket.

[S13, §1087-a6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §567; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.39]

2010 Acts, ch 1033, §4, 56

43.40 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

43.41 Change or declaration of party affiliation before primary.

Any registered voter who desires to change or declare a political party affiliation may, before the close of registration for the primary election, file a written declaration stating the change of party affiliation with the county commissioner of registration who shall enter a notation of such change on the registration records.

[S13, §1087-a8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §569; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.41]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

43.42 Change or declaration of party affiliation at polls.

Any registered voter may change or declare a party affiliation at the polls on election day and shall be entitled to vote at any primary election. Each voter doing so shall indicate the voter's change or declaration of party affiliation on the voter's declaration of eligibility affidavit.

Each change or declaration of a registered voter's party affiliation so received shall be reported by the precinct election officials to the county commissioner of registration who shall enter a notation of the change on the registration records.

[S13, §1087-a8, -a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §570, 572; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.42; C75, §43.42, 43.44; C77, 79, 81, §43.42]

91 Acts, ch 129, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §12; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

43.43 Voter's declaration of eligibility.

Each person voting at a primary election shall sign a declaration of eligibility which shall be in substantially the following form:

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of, county of, Iowa.

I am a registered voter. I have not voted and will not vote in any other precinct in this election.

I am affiliated with the party. If my current voter registration record indicates another party affiliation or no party affiliation, I swear or affirm that I have in good faith changed my previously declared party affiliation, or declared my party affiliation, and now desire to be a member of the party indicated above.

.....
Signature of voter
.....
Address
(.....).....
Telephone (optional)

Approved:

.....
Election board member

.....
Date

91 Acts, ch 129, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §5

43.44 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.45 Canvass of votes.

1. Upon the closing of the polls the precinct election officials shall immediately publicly canvass the vote. The canvass shall be conducted using the procedures established in this section which are appropriate for the voting system used in the precinct.

2. In precincts where optical scan voting systems are used and ballots are counted in the precinct, precinct election officials shall do all of the following:

- a. Close and secure the ballot reader to prevent the insertion of additional ballots.
- b. Print the results for the precinct.
- c. Open the ballot container. Secure all ballots counted by the vote-tabulating device. Sort the remaining ballots by party. Tally all write-in votes and any other ballots not yet counted. Record the results in the tally list.
- d. Put all ballots in an envelope or other package and seal it. All members of the board shall sign their names across the seal of the envelope. The seal shall be placed so that the envelope or package cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §573; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.45]

87 Acts, ch 221, §2; 89 Acts, ch 136, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §9, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §21, 22; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §15, 16; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §7; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §6, 56

43.46 Delivering returns.

The precinct election officials shall deliver all election supplies, by noon of the day after the close of the polls, to the commissioner who shall carefully preserve them and deliver the

returns in the condition in which received except as is otherwise required by sections 50.20 to 50.22, to the county board of supervisors.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §574; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.46]

2010 Acts, ch 1033, §7

Referred to in §43.47

43.47 Messenger sent for returns.

If the returns from any precinct are not delivered as provided in section 43.46, the commissioner shall forthwith send a messenger for the missing returns, and the messenger shall be paid as provided by section 50.47 for such services.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §575; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.47]

43.48 Precinct counts publicly available.

The commissioner shall make available to the public the precinct counts produced by the voting equipment.

[S13, §1087-a17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §576; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.48]

89 Acts, ch 136, §15; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §10, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §17

43.49 Canvass by county board.

1. On the Monday or Tuesday following the primary election, the board of supervisors shall meet, open, and canvass the returns from each voting precinct in the county, and make abstracts thereof, stating the following:

a. The number of ballots cast in the county in each precinct by each political party, separately, for each office.

b. The name of each person voted for and the number of votes given to each person for each different office.

c. The votes of all write-in candidates who each received less than five percent of the votes cast for an office reported collectively under the heading "scattering".

2. If the day designated by this section for the canvass is a public holiday, the provisions of section 4.1, subsection 34, shall apply.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §577; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.49]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §3; 95 Acts, ch 189, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §8, 9, 56

Referred to in §43.67, 50.48, 331.383

43.50 Signing and filing of abstract.

The members of the board shall sign said abstracts and certify to the correctness thereof, and file the same with the commissioner.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §578; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.50]

Referred to in §331.383

43.51 Finality of canvass.

Such canvass and certificate shall be final as to all candidates for nomination to any elective county office or office of a subdivision of a county.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §579; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.51]

Referred to in §331.383

43.52 Nominees for county office.

The nominee of each political party for any office to be filled by the voters of the entire county, or for the office of county supervisor elected from a district within the county, shall be the person receiving the highest number of votes cast in the primary election by the voters

of that party for the office, and that person shall appear as the party's candidate for the office on the general election ballot.

If no candidate receives thirty-five percent or more of the votes cast by voters of the candidate's party for the office sought, the primary is inconclusive and the nomination shall be made as provided by section 43.78, subsection 1, paragraphs "d" and "e".

When two or more nominees are required, as in the case of at-large elections, the nominees shall likewise be the required number of persons who receive the greatest number of votes cast in the primary election by the voters of the nominating party, but no candidate is nominated who fails to receive thirty-five percent of the number of votes found by dividing the number of votes cast by voters of the candidate's party for the office in question by the number of persons to be elected to that office. If the primary is inconclusive under this paragraph, the necessary number of nominations shall be made as provided by section 43.78, subsection 1, paragraphs "d" and "e".

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §580; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.52]

Referred to in §43.53, 43.66, 43.67, 43.77
Nomination by convention, §43.97

43.53 Nominees for subdivision office — write-in candidates.

The nominee of each political party for any office to be filled by the voters of any political subdivision within the county shall be the person receiving the highest number of votes cast in the primary election by the voters of that party for the office. That person shall appear as the party's candidate for the office on the general election ballot. A person whose name is not printed on the official primary ballot shall not be declared nominated as a candidate for such office in the general election unless that person receives at least five votes. Nomination of a candidate for the office of county supervisor elected from a district within the county shall be governed by section 43.52 and not by this section.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §581; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.53]

95 Acts, ch 189, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §5
Referred to in §43.54, 43.77, 43.116

43.54 Right to place on ballot.

Each candidate nominated pursuant to section 43.53 is entitled to have the candidate's name printed on the official ballot to be voted for at the general election if the candidate files an affidavit in the form required by section 43.67 not later than 5:00 p.m. on the seventh day following the completion of the canvass.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §582; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.54]

89 Acts, ch 136, §16

43.55 Nominee certified.

The board of supervisors shall separately prepare and certify a list of the candidates of each party so nominated. It shall deliver to the chairperson of each party central committee for the county a copy of the list of candidates nominated by that party; and shall also certify and deliver to the chairperson a list of the offices to be filled by the voters of the county for which no candidate of that party was nominated, together with the names of all of the candidates for each of these offices who were voted for at the primary election and the number of votes received by each of such candidates.

[S13, §1087-a19; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §583; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.55]

Referred to in §331.383

43.56 Primary election recount provisions.

1. Recounts of votes for primary elections shall be conducted following the procedure outlined in section 50.48. However, if a recount is requested for an office for which no

candidate has received the required thirty-five percent to be nominated, the recount board shall consist of the following persons:

a. One person chosen by the candidate requesting the recount, who shall be named in the request.

b. One person chosen by the candidate who received the highest number of votes for the nomination being recounted. However, if the candidate who requested the recount received more votes than anyone else for the nomination, the candidate who received the second highest number of votes shall designate this person to serve on the recount board.

c. A third person mutually agreeable to the board members designated by the candidates.

2. A bond is not necessary for a primary election recount under these circumstances if the difference between the number of votes needed to be nominated and the number of votes received by the candidate requesting the recount is less than fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for the nomination in question, whichever is greater. If a bond is required, the bond shall be in the amount specified in section 50.48, subsection 2.

89 Acts, ch 136, §17; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

43.57 and 43.58 Repealed by 81 Acts, ch 34, § 48.

43.59 Number of voters certified.

The commissioner shall certify to the state commissioner the total number of people who voted in the primary election in each political party.

93 Acts, ch 143, §6

43.60 Abstracts to state commissioner.

The county board of supervisors shall also make a separate abstract of the canvass as to the following offices and certify to the same and forthwith forward it to the state commissioner, viz.:

1. United States senator.
2. All state offices.
3. United States representative.
4. Senators and representatives in the general assembly.

[S13, §1087-a20; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §588; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.60]

Referred to in §43.61, 50.48, 331.383

43.61 Returns filed and abstracts preserved.

When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original returns to the commissioner, who shall file the same and preserve each of the abstracts mentioned in section 43.60, pursuant to section 50.19.

[SS15, §1087-a21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §589; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.61]

2010 Acts, ch 1033, §10, 56

Referred to in §331.383

43.62 Publication of proceedings.

The published proceedings of the board of supervisors relative to the canvass shall be confined to a brief statement of:

1. The names of the candidates nominated by the electors of the county or subdivision thereof and the offices for which they are so nominated.

2. The offices for which no nomination was made by a political party participating in the primary, because of the failure of the candidate to receive the legally required number of votes cast by the party for such office.

[SS15, §1087-a21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §590; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.62]

Referred to in §331.383

43.63 Canvass by state board.

Upon receipt of the abstracts of votes from the counties, the secretary of state shall immediately open the envelopes and canvass the results for all offices. The secretary of state shall invite to attend the canvass one representative from each political party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election, as determined by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the chairperson of each political party of the time of the canvass. However, the presence of a representative from a political party is not necessary for the canvass to proceed.

Not later than the twenty-seventh day after the primary election, the secretary of state shall present to the state board of canvassers abstracts showing the number of ballots cast by each political party for each office and a summary of the results for each office, showing the votes cast in each county. The state board of canvassers shall review the results compiled by the secretary of state and, if the results are accurately tabulated, the state board shall approve the canvass.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §591; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.63]

95 Acts, ch 189, §3

Referred to in §43.67, 50.48

43.64 State canvass conclusive.

The canvass and certificates by the state board of canvassers shall be final as to all candidates named therein.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §592; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.64]

43.65 Who nominated.

The candidate of each political party for nomination for each office to be filled by the voters of the entire state, and for each seat in the United States house of representatives, the Iowa house of representatives and each seat in the Iowa senate which is to be filled, who receives the highest number of votes cast by the voters of that party for that nomination shall be the candidate of that party for that office in the general election. However, if there are more than two candidates for any nomination and none of the candidates receives thirty-five percent or more of the votes cast by voters of that party for that nomination, the primary is inconclusive and the nomination shall be made as provided by section 43.78, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “b” or “c”, whichever is appropriate.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §593; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.65]

Referred to in §43.66, 43.67, 43.77

Nomination by convention, §43.102, 43.109

43.66 Write-in candidates.

The fact that the candidate who receives the highest number of votes cast for any party's nomination for an office to which section 43.52 or 43.65 is applicable is a person whose name was not printed on the official primary election ballot shall not affect the validity of the person's nomination as a candidate for that office in the general election. However, if there is no candidate on the official primary ballot of a political party for nomination to a particular office, a write-in candidate may obtain the party's nomination to that office in the primary if the candidate receives a number of votes equal to at least thirty-five percent of the total vote cast for all of that party's candidates for that office in the last preceding primary election for which the party had candidates on the ballot for that office. If there have been no candidates from a political party for a seat in the general assembly since the most recent redistricting of the general assembly, a write-in candidate shall be considered nominated who receives a number of votes equal to at least thirty-five percent of the total votes cast, at the last preceding primary election in the precincts which currently constitute the general assembly district, for all of that party's candidates for representative in the Congress of the United

States or who receives at least one hundred votes, whichever number is greater. When two or more nominees are required, the division procedure prescribed in section 43.52 shall be applied to establish the minimum number of write-in votes necessary for nomination. If the primary is inconclusive, the necessary nominations shall be made in accordance with section 43.78, subsection 1.

[S13, §1087-a25, -a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §594, 625, 643; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.66, 43.98, 43.106; C75, 77, 79, 81, §43.66; 81 Acts, ch 34, §2]

43.67 Nominee’s right to place on ballot.

1. Each candidate nominated pursuant to section 43.52 or 43.65 is entitled to have the candidate’s name printed on the official ballot to be voted at the general election without other certificate unless the candidate was nominated by write-in votes. Immediately after the completion of the canvass held under section 43.49, the county auditor shall notify each person who was nominated by write-in votes for a county office that the person is required to file an affidavit of candidacy if the person wishes to be a candidate for that office at the general election. Immediately after the completion of the canvass held under section 43.63, the secretary of state shall notify each person who was nominated by write-in votes for a state or federal office that the person is required to file an affidavit of candidacy if the person wishes to be a candidate for that office at the general election. If the affidavit is not filed by 5:00 p.m. on the seventh day after the completion of the canvass, that person’s name shall not be placed upon the official general election ballot. The affidavit shall be signed by the candidate, notarized, and filed with the county auditor or the secretary of state, whichever is applicable.

2. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state. The affidavit shall include the following information:

- a. The candidate’s name in the form the candidate wants it to appear on the ballot.
- b. The candidate’s home address.
- c. The name of the county in which the candidate resides.
- d. The political party by which the candidate was nominated.
- e. The office sought by the candidate, and the district the candidate seeks to represent, if any.

f. A declaration that if the candidate is elected the candidate will qualify by taking the oath of office.

g. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is required to organize a candidate’s committee which shall file an organization statement and disclosure reports if the committee or the candidate receives contributions, makes expenditures, or incurs indebtedness in excess of the reporting threshold in section 68A.102, subsection 5. This subsection shall not apply to candidates for federal office.

h. A statement that the candidate is aware of the prohibition in section 49.41 against being a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election, except county agricultural extension council and soil and water conservation district commission.

i. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate’s rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §595; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.67]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §3; 89 Acts, ch 136, §18; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §4; 91 Acts, ch 129, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §7; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §43.54, 43.88

43.68 Certified list of nominees.

The state board of canvassers shall prepare and certify separate lists of the candidates nominated by each party, as shown by the state canvass, and deliver to the chairperson of

each party central committee for the state a copy of the list of candidates nominated by the party which said chairperson represents.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §596; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.68]

43.69 Certificates in case of failure to nominate.

Said state board shall, at once after completing its canvass, prepare separate certificates for each political party as to each office for which no candidate was nominated by such party. Such certificates shall show the names of the several candidates for each of these offices who were voted for at the primary election and the number of votes received by each of said candidates. These certificates shall be sent to the respective chairpersons of the state central committee of each political party.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §597, 598; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.69; C75, §43.69, 43.70; C77, 79, 81, §43.69]

43.70 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.71 Messenger sent for abstracts.

If returns of abstracts have not been received by the state canvassing board from all the counties by the time fixed for the state canvass, the state commissioner shall immediately send a messenger after the missing abstracts, and the board may adjourn from time to time until the abstracts are received.

[S13, §1087-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §599; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.71]

43.72 State returns filed and preserved.

When the canvass is concluded, the board shall deliver the original abstract returns to the state commissioner, who shall file the returns in the state commissioner's office and preserve the abstracts of the canvass of the state board and certificates attached thereto. The commissioner may preserve the abstracts and certificates attached thereto in an electronic format.

[S13, §1087-a23; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §600; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.72]

2010 Acts, ch 1033, §11, 56

43.73 State commissioner to certify nominees.

Not less than sixty-nine days before the general election the state commissioner shall certify to each commissioner, under separate party headings, the name of each person nominated as shown by the official canvass made by the executive council, or as certified to the state commissioner by the proper persons when any person has been nominated by a convention or by a party committee, or by petition, the office to which the person is nominated, and the order in which federal and state offices, judges, constitutional amendments, and state public measures shall appear on the official ballot.

The state commissioner shall similarly certify to the appropriate commissioner or commissioners at the earliest practicable time the names of nominees for a special election, called under section 69.14, submitted to the state commissioner pursuant to section 43.78, subsection 4.

[C97, §1105; S13, §1087-a23; SS15, §1105; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §601, 602; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.73; C75, §43.73, 43.74; C77, 79, 81, §43.73]

89 Acts, ch 136, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §3

Referred to in §49.37, 49.41

43.74 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.75 Tie vote.

In case of a tie vote resulting in no nomination for any office, the tie shall forthwith be determined by lot by the board of canvassers.

[S13, §1087-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §603; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.75]

43.76 Withdrawal of nominated candidates.

1. A candidate nominated in a primary election for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the state commissioner may withdraw as a nominee for that office on or before, but not later than, the eighty-ninth day before the date of the general election by so notifying the state commissioner in writing.

2. A candidate nominated in a primary election for any office for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the commissioner may withdraw as a nominee for that office on or before, but not later than, the seventy-fourth day before the date of the general election by so notifying the commissioner in writing.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, §43.59(2); C77, 79, 81, §43.76]

89 Acts, ch 136, §20

Referred to in §43.77

See also §44.9

43.77 What constitutes a ballot vacancy.

A vacancy on the general election ballot exists when any political party lacks a candidate for an office to be filled at the general election because:

1. No person filed under section 43.11 as a candidate for the party's nomination for that office in the primary election, or all persons who filed under section 43.11 as candidates for the party's nomination for that office in the primary election subsequently withdrew as candidates, were found to lack the requisite qualifications for the office or died before the date of the primary election, and no candidate received a sufficient number of write-in votes to be nominated.

2. The primary election was inconclusive as to that office because no candidate for the party's nomination for that office received the number of votes required by section 43.52, 43.53, or 43.65, whichever is applicable.

3. The person nominated in the primary election as the party's candidate for that office subsequently withdrew as permitted by section 43.76, was found to lack the requisite qualifications for the office, or died, at a time not later than the eighty-ninth day before the date of the general election in the case of an office for which nomination papers must be filed with the state commissioner and not later than the seventy-fourth day before the date of the general election in the case of an office for which nomination papers must be filed with the county commissioner.

4. A vacancy has occurred in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, or attorney general, under the circumstances described in section 69.13, less than eighty-nine days before the primary election and not less than eighty-nine days before the general election.

5. A vacancy has occurred in the office of county supervisor or in any of the offices listed in section 39.17 and the term of office has more than seventy days remaining after the date of the next general election and one of the following circumstances applies:

a. The vacancy occurred during the period beginning seventy-three days before the primary election and ending on the date of the primary election and no special election was called to fill the vacancy.

b. The vacancy occurred after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election.

[S13, §1087-a24 – 1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §611, 624, 628, 633, 636, 637; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.84, 43.97, 43.101, 43.106, 43.109, 43.110; C75, §43.84, 43.97, 43.101, 43.109, 43.110; C77, 79, 81, §43.77]

89 Acts, ch 136, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §7, 8; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §8

43.78 Filling ballot vacancies.

1. A vacancy on the general election ballot may be filled by the political party in whose ticket the vacancy exists, as follows:

a. For senator in the Congress of the United States or any office listed in section 39.9, by the party's state convention, which may be reconvened by the state party chairperson if the vacancy occurs after the convention has been held or too late to be filled at the time it is held. However, a vacancy so occurring with respect to the offices of secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state or secretary of agriculture may be filled by the party's state central committee in lieu of reconvening the state convention.

b. For representative in the Congress of the United States, by the party's congressional district convention, which may be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the state party chairperson.

c. For senator or representative in the general assembly, by the party precinct committee members whose precincts lie within the senatorial or representative district involved, who shall be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the state party chairperson. The party's state constitution or bylaws may allow the voting strength of each precinct represented at such a convention to be made proportionate to the vote cast for the party's candidate for the office in question in the respective precincts at the last general election for that office.

d. For any office to be filled by the voters of an entire county, by the party's county convention, which may be reconvened by the county party chairperson if the vacancy occurs after the convention has been held or too late to be filled at the time it is held.

e. For the office of county supervisor elected by the voters of a district within the county, by the delegates to the party's county convention who represent the precincts lying within that district, who shall be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the county party chairperson.

f. For any other partisan office filled by the voters of a subdivision of a county, by those members of the party's county central committee who represent the precincts lying within that district, who shall be convened or reconvened as appropriate by the county party chairperson. However, this paragraph shall not apply to partisan city offices in special charter cities for which candidates are nominated under this chapter, but such ballot vacancies shall be filled as provided by section 43.116.

2. The name of any candidate designated to fill a vacancy on the general election ballot in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "a", "b", or "c" shall be submitted in writing to the state commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the eighty-first day before the date of the general election.

3. The name of any candidate designated to fill a vacancy on the general election ballot in accordance with subsection 1, paragraph "d", "e", or "f" shall be submitted in writing to the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the date of the general election.

4. Political party candidates for a vacant seat in the United States house of representatives, the board of supervisors, the elected county offices, or the general assembly which is to be filled at a special election called pursuant to section 69.14 or 69.14A shall be nominated in the manner provided by subsection 1 of this section for filling a vacancy on the general election ballot for the same office. The name of a candidate so nominated shall be submitted in writing to the appropriate commissioner, as required by section 43.88, at the earliest practicable time.

[S13, §1087-a24 – 1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §604 – 607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 624, 633, 636, 637; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.76 – 43.79, 43.81, 43.82, 43.84, 43.87, 43.97, 43.101, 43.106, 43.109, 43.110; C75, §43.76 – 43.79, 43.81, 43.82, 43.84, 43.87, 43.97, 43.101, 43.109, 43.110; C77, 79, 81, §43.78]

89 Acts, ch 136, §22; 89 Acts, ch 215, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §5

Referred to in §43.52, 43.65, 43.66, 43.73, 49.58, 331.254

43.79 Death of candidate after time for withdrawal.

The death of a candidate nominated as provided by law for any office to be filled at a general election, during the period beginning on the eighty-eighth day before the general election, in the case of any candidate whose nomination papers were filed with the state commissioner, or beginning on the seventy-third day before the general election, in the case of

any candidate whose nomination papers were filed with the commissioner, and ending on the last day before the general election shall not operate to remove the deceased candidate's name from the general election ballot. If the deceased candidate was seeking the office of senator or representative in the Congress of the United States, governor, attorney general, senator or representative in the general assembly or county supervisor, section 49.58 shall control. If the deceased candidate was seeking any other office, and as a result of the candidate's death a vacancy is subsequently found to exist, the vacancy shall be filled as provided by chapter 69.

[S13, §1087-a24a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §607; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.79]

89 Acts, ch 136, §23; 97 Acts, ch 170, §4

43.80 Vacancies in nominations of presidential electors.

Vacancies in nominations of presidential electors shall be filled by the party central committee for the state. The party central committee may at any time nominate alternate presidential electors to serve if the nominated or elected presidential electors are for any reason unable to perform their duties.

[C31, 35, §607-cl; C39, §607.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.80]

43.81 and 43.82 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.83 Vacancies in office of U. S. representative.

A candidate to be voted on at a special election occasioned by a vacancy in the office of United States representative, shall be nominated by a convention duly called by the district central committee not less than twenty-five days prior to the date set for the special election.

[S13, §1087-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §610; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.83]

43.84 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.85 County convention reconvened.

When a nomination is directed to be made by a district convention composed of more than one county, and the county convention in any county of the district has adjourned without selecting delegates to such convention, the county convention shall be reconvened for the purpose of making such selection.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §612; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.85]

43.86 and 43.87 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.88 Certification of nominations.

Nominations made by state, district, and county conventions, shall, under the name, place of residence, and post office address of the nominee, and the office to which nominated, and the name of the political party making the nomination, be forthwith certified to the proper officer by the chairperson and secretary of the convention, or by the committee, as the case may be, and if such certificate is received in time, the names of such nominees shall be printed on the official ballot the same as if the nomination had been made in the primary election.

Nominations made to fill vacancies at a special election shall be certified to the proper official not less than twenty-five days prior to the date set for the special election. In the event the special election is to fill a vacancy in the general assembly while it is in session or within forty-five days of the convening of any session, the nomination shall be certified not less than fourteen days before the date of the special election.

Nominations certified to the proper official under this section shall be accompanied by an affidavit executed by the nominee in substantially the form required by section 43.67.

[S13, §1087-a24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §615; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.88; 81 Acts, ch 34, §3]

95 Acts, ch 189, §4; 97 Acts, ch 170, §5

Referred to in §43.78

43.89 Repealed by 65 Acts, ch 89, § 15.

43.90 Delegates.

The county convention shall be composed of delegates elected at the last preceding precinct caucus. Delegates shall be persons who are or will by the date of the next general election become eligible electors and who are residents of the precinct. The number of delegates from each voting precinct shall be determined by a ratio adopted by the respective party county central committees, and a statement designating the number from each voting precinct in the county shall be filed by such committee not later than the time the list of precinct caucus meeting places required by section 43.4 is filed in the office of the commissioner. If the required statement is not filed, the commissioner shall fix the number of delegates from each voting precinct.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §617; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.90]

43.91 Voter at caucus must be precinct resident.

Any person voting at a precinct caucus must be a person who is or will by the date of the next general election become an eligible elector and who is a resident of the precinct. A list of the names and addresses of each person to whom a ballot was delivered or who was allowed to vote in each precinct caucus shall be prepared by the caucus chairperson and secretary who shall certify such list to the commissioner at the same time as the names of those elected as delegates and party committee members are so certified.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.91]

43.92 Date of caucus published.

The date, time, and place of each precinct caucus of a political party shall be published at least twice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the precinct. The first publication shall be made not more than fifteen days nor less than seven days before the date of the caucus and the second shall be made not more than seven days before and not later than the date of the caucus. Such publication shall also state in substance that each voter affiliated with the specified political party may attend the precinct caucus. Publication in a news item or advertisement in such newspaper shall constitute publication for the purposes of this section. The cost of such publication, if any, shall be paid by the political party.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.92; 81 Acts, ch 34, §4]

43.93 Place of holding caucus.

Each precinct caucus shall be held in a building which is publicly owned or is suitable for and from time to time made available for holding public meetings wherever it is possible to do so. Upon the application of the county chairperson, the person having control of a building supported by taxation under the laws of this state shall make available the space necessary to conduct the caucus without charge during presidential election years and at a charge not greater than that made for its use by other groups during other years. When using public buildings, the county chairpersons shall cooperate to attempt the collocation of the caucuses.

[C77, 79, 81, §43.93]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §4

43.94 Term of office of delegates.

The term of office of delegates to the county convention shall begin on the day following their election at the precinct caucus, and shall continue for two years and until their successors are elected.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §621; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.94]

43.95 Calling convention to order.

When the delegates, or a majority thereof, or when delegates representing a majority of the precincts, thus elected, shall have assembled in the county convention, the convention shall be called to order by the chairperson of the county central committee, who shall present the certified list of delegates and members of the county central committee. If the convention is being held after the primary election, the chairperson shall also present a list of the offices for which no nomination was made at the primary election by reason of the failure of any candidate for any such office to receive the legally required number of votes cast by such party therefor.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §622; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.95]

43.96 Proxies prohibited.

If any precinct shall not be fully represented the delegates present from such precinct shall cast the full vote thereof, if the rules of the convention, party bylaws or constitution so permit, and there shall be no proxies.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §623; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.96]

43.97 Duties performable by county convention.

The said county convention shall:

1. Make nominations to fill vacancies on the general election ballot as provided by law.
2. Transact such other business as required or permitted by the political party's state constitution or bylaws, or the rules of the convention.
3. Elect delegates to the next ensuing regular state convention and to all district conventions of that year upon such ratio of representation as may be determined by the party organization for the state, district or districts of the state, as the case may be. Delegates to district conventions need not be selected in the absence of any apparent reason therefor. Delegates shall be persons who are or will by the date of the next general election become eligible electors and who are residents of the county.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §624; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.97]

Legally required vote, §43.52, 43.53

43.98 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.**43.99 Party committee persons.**

Two members of the county central committee for each political party shall, at the precinct caucuses, be elected from each precinct. The term of office of a member shall begin at the time specified by the party's state constitution or bylaws and shall continue for two years and until a successor is elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the county central committee for inattention to duty or incompetency. The party's state constitution or bylaws may permit the election of additional central committee members from each precinct in a number proportionate to the vote cast for the party's candidates for office in the respective precincts at preceding general elections.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §626; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.99]

43.100 Central committee — duties.

The county central committee shall elect the officers of the committee. Each member shall be given written notice at least five days in advance of the time and place of any meeting scheduled for the election of officers.

Every county central committee shall adopt a constitution and bylaws which shall govern the committee's operation. A copy of the constitution and bylaws so adopted shall be kept on file at the office of the commissioner for the county in which the central committee exists and at the office of the state commissioner. Amendments to a county central committee's constitution or bylaws shall upon adoption be filed in the same manner as the original documents.

Vacancies in such committee may be filled by majority vote of the committee, or at a precinct caucus called pursuant to the party's state constitution or bylaws.

[S13, §1087-a25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §627; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.100]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §5

Referred to in §68A.102

43.101 County central committee officers.

The county central committee shall elect a chair, co-chair, secretary, treasurer, and other officers as it may determine. The term of office of an officer begins at the time specified by the party's state constitution or bylaws and continues for two years and until the officer's successor is elected and qualified, unless the officer dies, resigns or is sooner removed by the county central committee for inattention to duty or incompetency.

86 Acts, ch 1224, §6

43.102 District conventions.

Each political party may hold a congressional district convention upon the call of the state party chairperson to:

1. Elect or nominate members of the party's state central committee.
2. Make nominations to fill vacancies on the general election ballot as provided by law.
3. Transact such other business as required or permitted by the party's state constitution or bylaws, or the rules of the convention.

[S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §628, 633; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.101, 43.106; C75, 77, 79, 81, §43.101]

C87, §43.102

Legally required vote, §43.65

43.103 Duty of county commissioner.

The commissioner, in case the district delegates for the commissioner's county have not been selected, shall deliver a copy of said call to the chairperson of the convention which selects said delegates.

[S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §630; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.103]

43.104 Organization.

The organization of a district convention and the procedure therein shall be substantially the same as in the state convention.

[S13, §1087-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §631; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.104]

Organization of state convention, §43.108

43.105 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.106 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1101, § 105.

43.107 State convention.

Each political party shall hold a state convention either preceding or following the primary election. The state central committee of each political party shall designate the time and place of the state convention, which shall transact such business as is required or permitted by the party's state constitution or bylaws or by the rules of the convention.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §634; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.107]

Referred to in §43.111

43.108 Organization — proxies prohibited.

The convention shall be called to order by the chairperson of the state central committee, or that individual's designee who shall thereupon present a list of delegates, as certified by the various county conventions, and effect a temporary organization. If any county shall not be fully represented, the delegates present from such county shall cast the full vote thereof if the rules of the convention, party bylaws or constitution so allow, and there shall be no proxies.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §635; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.108]

Organization of district convention, §43.104

43.109 Nominations authorized.

The state convention may make nominations to fill vacancies on the general election ballot as provided by law.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §636; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.109; C75, §43.109, 43.110; C77, 79, 81, §43.109]

Legally required vote, §43.65

43.110 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.111 State party platform, constitution, bylaws and central committee.

The state convention held by each political party pursuant to section 43.107 shall adopt a state platform, adopt or amend a state party constitution, and bylaws if desired, and transact other business which may properly be brought before it. A copy of the constitution and any bylaws so adopted or amended shall be kept on file in the office of the state commissioner.

There shall be selected at or prior to each political party's state convention a state party central committee consisting of an equal number of members from each congressional district, which number shall be determined by the party constitution or bylaws, who shall be elected or nominated by the district convention or caucus.

The state central committee so selected may organize at pleasure for political work as is usual and customary with such committees, adopt bylaws, provide for the governing of party auxiliary bodies, and shall continue to act until succeeded by another central committee selected as required by this section. The receipts and disbursements of each political party's state party central committee shall be audited annually by a certified public accountant selected by the state party central committee and the audit report shall be filed with the state commissioner.

[S13, §1087-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §638; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.111]

Referred to in §48A.25, 68A.102

43.112 Nominations in certain cities.

This chapter shall, so far as applicable, govern the nominations of candidates by political parties for all offices to be filled by a direct vote of the people in cities acting under a special charter in 1973 and having a population of over fifty thousand, except all such cities as choose by special election to conduct nonpartisan city elections under the provisions of chapter 44, 45, or 376. An election on the question of conducting city elections in such a special charter city on a nonpartisan basis may be called by the city council on its own initiative, and shall be called by the council upon receipt of a petition of the voters which so requests and is

presented in conformity with section 362.4, but a special election on that question shall be held concurrently with any election being held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of any odd-numbered year.

Sections 43.114 to 43.118 shall apply only to cities to which this chapter is made applicable by this section.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §639; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.112; 82 Acts, ch 1097, §1]

Referred to in §43.114, 43.115, 43.116, 43.117, 45.1, 376.3

43.113 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

43.114 Time of holding special charter city primary.

In special charter cities holding a city primary election under the provisions of section 43.112 such primary shall be held on the first Tuesday in October of the year in which regular city elections are held.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §641; C46, 50, §43.114, 420.2; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.114]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §11, 115

Referred to in §43.112, 43.115, 376.3

43.115 Nomination papers — number of signers.

All candidates for nominations to be made in primary elections held pursuant to section 43.112 shall file nomination papers with the city clerk no later than 5:00 p.m. forty days before the date of the election as established by section 43.114, except that candidates for precinct committee member shall file affidavits of candidacy as required by section 420.130. The number of eligible electors signing petitions required for printing the name of a candidate upon the official primary ballot shall be one hundred for an office to be filled by the voters of the entire city and twenty-five for an office to be filled by the voters of a subdivision of the city.

A candidate for precinct committee member may also file as a candidate for one additional office, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

Objections to nomination petitions and certificates of nominations shall be filed and decided as provided in section 43.24.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §642; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.115]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §7; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §6

Referred to in §43.112, 43.116, 376.3

43.116 Ballot vacancies in special charter city elections.

1. A vacancy on the ballot for an election at which city officers are to be chosen, and for which candidates have been nominated under this chapter, exists when any political party lacks a candidate for an office to be filled at that election because:

a. No person filed at the time required by section 43.115 as a candidate for the party's nomination for that office in the city primary election held under section 43.112, or all persons who did so subsequently withdrew as candidates, were found to lack the requisite requirements for the office or died before the date of the city primary election, and no candidate received a number of write-in votes sufficient for nomination under section 43.53; or

b. The person nominated in the city primary election as the party's candidate for that office withdrew by giving written notice to that effect to the city clerk not later than 5:00 p.m. on the day of the canvass of that city primary election.

2. A ballot vacancy as defined by this section may be filled by the city central committee of the party on whose ticket the vacancy exists or, in the case of an officer elected by the voters of a district within the city, by those members of the committee who represent the precincts lying within that district. The name of a candidate so designated to fill such a ballot vacancy shall be submitted in writing to the city clerk not later than 5:00 p.m. on the seventh day following the city primary election.

3. If a special election is held to fill a vacancy in an elective city office, nominations by political parties shall be made following the provisions of subsection 2.

[C77, 79, 81, §43.116]

97 Acts, ch 170, §6

Referred to in §43.78, 43.112, 376.3

43.117 Plurality vote nominates and elects.

A plurality shall nominate the party candidate for all offices filled by elections authorized by section 43.112, and a plurality shall elect the precinct committee members.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §644; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.117]

Referred to in §43.112, 376.3

43.118 Expense.

The entire expense of conducting the city primary election and preparation of election registers shall be audited by the city council and paid by the city.

[S13, §1087-a34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §645; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.118]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §12, 115

Referred to in §43.112, 376.3

43.119 and 43.120 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See § 39A.2 – 39A.4.

43.121 Nominations by petition or nonparty organizations.

This chapter shall not be construed to prohibit nomination of candidates for office by petition, or by nonparty organizations, as provided in chapters 44 and 45, but no person so nominated shall be permitted to use the name, or any part thereof, of any political party authorized or entitled under this chapter to nominate a ticket by primary vote, or that has nominated a ticket by primary vote under this chapter.

[S13, §1087-a29; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §648; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.121]

Referred to in §44.18

43.122 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

43.123 Nomination of lieutenant governor.

Notwithstanding this chapter and any other statute relating to the nomination of a person for the office of lieutenant governor, the nomination of a person for the office of lieutenant governor for the general election in the year 1990 and each four years thereafter shall be held at the state convention of the political party. The nomination of a person for the office of lieutenant governor by a nonparty political organization shall be the procedure specified in chapter 44.

88 Acts, ch 1121, §1; 89 Acts, ch 83, §15

CHAPTER 44

NOMINATIONS BY NONPARTY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 43.2, 43.112, 43.121, 43.123, 99B.7, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 331.254, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1, 376.3, 376.6, 376.8, 420.137

See also definitions in §39.3

44.1	Political nonparty organizations.	44.11	Vacancies filled.
44.2	Nominations certified.	44.12	Insufficient time for convention.
44.3	Certificate.	44.13	Certificates in matter of vacancies.
44.4	Nominations and objections — time and place of filing.	44.14	Filing of certificates.
44.5	Notice of objections.	44.15	Presumption of validity.
44.6	Hearing before state commissioner.	44.16	Return of papers — additions not allowed.
44.7	Hearing before commissioner.	44.17	Nominations by petition.
44.8	Hearing before mayor.	44.18	Affiliation on voter registration form.
44.9	Withdrawals.		
44.10	Effect of withdrawal.		

44.1 Political nonparty organizations.

Any convention or caucus of eligible electors representing a political organization which is not a political party as defined by law, may, for the state, or for any division or municipality thereof, or for any county, or for any subdivision thereof, for which such convention or caucus is held, make one nomination of a candidate for each office to be filled therein at the general election. However, in order to qualify for any nomination made for a statewide elective office by such a political organization there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of two hundred fifty eligible electors including at least one eligible elector from each of twenty-five counties. In order to qualify for any nomination to the office of United States representative there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of fifty eligible electors who are residents of the congressional district including at least one eligible elector from each of at least one-half of the counties of the congressional district. In order to qualify for any nomination to an office to be filled by the voters of a county or of a city there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of ten eligible electors who are residents of the county or city, as the case may be, including at least one eligible elector from at least one-half of the voting precincts in that county or city. In order to qualify for any nomination made for the general assembly there shall be in attendance at the convention or caucus where the nomination is made a minimum of ten eligible electors who are residents of the representative district or twenty eligible electors who are residents of the senatorial district, as the case may be, with at least one eligible elector from one-half of the voting precincts in the district in each case. The names of all delegates in attendance at such convention or caucus and such fact shall be certified to the state commissioner together with the other certification requirements of this chapter.

[C97, §1098; C24, §649; C27, 31, 35, §655-a1; C39, §655.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.1]

Referred to in §44.2
Political party defined, §43.2

44.2 Nominations certified.

Nominations made under section 44.1 shall be certified by the chairperson and secretary of the convention or caucus, who shall enter their place of residence opposite their signatures, and attach to said certificate their affidavit to the effect that the certificate is true.

[C97, §1099; C24, §650; C27, 31, 35, §655-a2; C39, §655.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.2]

Referred to in §44.3

44.3 Certificate.

1. The certificate required by section 44.2 shall state the following information:

- a. The name of each candidate nominated.
 - b. The office to which each candidate is nominated.
 - c. The name of the political organization making such nomination, expressed in not more than five words.
 - d. The place of residence of each nominee, with the street or number thereof, if any.
 - e. In case of presidential candidates, the names and addresses of presidential electors shall be stated, and the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall be added to the name of the organization.
 - f. The name and address of each member of the organization's executive or central committee.
 - g. The provisions, if any, made for filling vacancies in nominations.
 - h. The name and address of each delegate or voter in attendance at a convention or caucus where a nomination is made.
2. Each candidate nominated by the convention or caucus shall complete and file a signed, notarized affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state. The affidavit shall include the following information:
- a. The candidate's name in the form the candidate wants it to appear on the ballot.
 - b. The candidate's home address.
 - c. The name of the county in which the candidate resides.
 - d. The name of the political organization by which the candidate was nominated.
 - e. The office sought by the candidate, and the district the candidate seeks to represent, if any.
 - f. A declaration that if the candidate is elected the candidate will qualify by taking the oath of office.
 - g. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is required to organize a candidate's committee which shall file an organization statement and disclosure reports if the committee or the candidate receives contributions, makes expenditures, or incurs indebtedness in excess of the reporting threshold in section 68A.102, subsection 5. This subsection shall not apply to candidates for federal office.
 - h. A statement that the candidate is aware of the prohibition in section 49.41 against being a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election, except county agricultural extension council and soil and water conservation district commission.
 - i. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate's rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.
- [C97, §1099; C24, §650; C27, 31, 35, §655-a3; C39, §655.03; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §44.3; C75, §44.3, 56.5(4); C77, 79, 81, §44.3; 81 Acts, ch 34, §5, ch 35, §17]
 90 Acts, ch 1238, §7; 91 Acts, ch 129, §7; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §78; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §8

Additional certification, §44.13

44.4 Nominations and objections — time and place of filing.

1. Nominations made pursuant to this chapter and chapter 45 which are required to be filed in the office of the state commissioner shall be filed in that office not more than ninety-nine days nor later than 5:00 p.m. on the eighty-first day before the date of the general election to be held in November. Nominations made for a special election called pursuant to section 69.14 shall be filed by 5:00 p.m. not less than twenty-five days before the date of an election called upon at least forty days' notice and not less than fourteen days before the date of an election called upon at least eighteen days' notice. Nominations made for a special election called pursuant to section 69.14A shall be filed by 5:00 p.m. not less than twenty-five days before the date of the election. Nominations made pursuant to this chapter and chapter 45 which are required to be filed in the office of the commissioner shall be filed in that office not more than ninety-two days nor later than 5:00 p.m. on the sixty-ninth day before the date of the general election. Nominations made pursuant to this chapter or chapter 45 for city office shall be filed not more than seventy-two days nor later

than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the city election with the city clerk, who shall process them as provided by law.

2. *a.* Objections to the legal sufficiency of a certificate of nomination or nomination petition or to the eligibility of a candidate may be filed by any person who would have the right to vote for a candidate for the office in question. The objections must be filed with the officer with whom the certificate or petition is filed and within the following time:

(1) Those filed with the state commissioner, not less than seventy-four days before the date of the election.

(2) Those filed with the commissioner, not less than sixty-four days before the date of the election.

(3) Those filed with the city clerk, at least forty-two days before the regularly scheduled or special city election. However, for those cities that may be required to hold a primary election, at least sixty-three days before the regularly scheduled or special city election.

(4) In the case of nominations to fill vacancies occurring after the time when an original nomination for an office is required to be filed, objections shall be filed within three days after the filing of the certificate.

b. Objections shall be filed no later than 5:00 p.m. on the final date for filing.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a4; C39, §655.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.4]

87 Acts, ch 221, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §8; 88 Acts, ch 1246, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §24; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §8; 95 Acts, ch 189, §5; 97 Acts, ch 170, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §13, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §49.31, 99F.7, 331.237, 331.323, 376.4

See §45.4

44.5 Notice of objections.

When objections are filed, notice shall immediately be given to the affected candidate. The notice shall be addressed to the candidate's place of residence as given in the certificate of nomination, stating that objections have been made to the certificate. The notice shall include the time and place of the hearing at which the objections will be considered. The hearing shall be held not later than one week after the objection is filed.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a5; C39, §655.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.5]

2009 Acts, ch 57, §9

Referred to in §376.4

44.6 Hearing before state commissioner.

Objections filed with the state commissioner shall be considered by the secretary of state and auditor of state and attorney general, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of one or more of the above named officers, said officer or officers so objected to shall not pass upon the same, but their places shall be filled, respectively, by the treasurer of state, the governor, and the secretary of agriculture.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a6; C39, §655.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.6]

44.7 Hearing before commissioner.

Objections filed with the commissioner shall be considered by the county auditor, county treasurer, and county attorney, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of one or more of the above named county officers, the officer or officers objected to shall not pass upon the objection, but their places shall be filled, respectively, by the chairperson of the board of supervisors, the sheriff, and the county recorder.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a7; C39, §655.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.7]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10016, 10201

Referred to in §331.306, 331.505, 331.552, 331.602, 331.756(14)

44.8 Hearing before mayor.

Objections filed with the city clerk shall be considered by the mayor and clerk and one member of the council chosen by the council by ballot, and a majority decision shall be final; but if the objection is to the certificate of nomination of either of those city officials, that official shall not pass upon said objection, but the official's place shall be filled by a member of the council against whom no such objection exists, chosen as above provided.

The hearing shall be held within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the objection if a primary election must be held for the office sought by the candidate against whom the objection has been filed.

[C97, §1103; C24, §654; C27, 31, 35, §655-a8; C39, §655.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.8]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §9

Referred to in §362.4, 376.4

44.9 Withdrawals.

Any candidate named under this chapter may withdraw the candidate's nomination by a written request filed as follows:

1. In the office of the state commissioner, at least seventy-four days before the date of the election.

2. In the office of the proper commissioner, at least sixty-four days before the date of the election.

3. In the office of the proper school board secretary, at least thirty-five days before the day of a regularly scheduled school election.

4. In the office of the state commissioner, in case of a special election to fill vacancies in Congress or the general assembly, not more than:

a. Twenty days after the date on which the governor issues the call for a special election to be held on at least forty days' notice.

b. Five days after the date on which the governor issues the call for a special election to be held on at least ten but less than forty days' notice.

5. In the office of the proper commissioner or school board secretary in case of a special election to fill vacancies, at least twenty-five days before the day of election.

6. In the office of the proper city clerk, at least forty-two days before the regularly scheduled or special city election. However, for those cities that may be required to hold a primary election, at least sixty-three days before a regularly scheduled or special city election.

[C97, §1101; SS15, §1101; C24, §652; C27, 31, 35, §655-a9; C39, §655.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.9]

87 Acts, ch 221, §4, 5; 89 Acts, ch 136, §25; 91 Acts, ch 129, §8; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §3

Referred to in §44.11, 376.4

See §43.76, 45.4, 376.4

44.10 Effect of withdrawal.

No name so withdrawn shall be printed on the official ballot under such nomination.

[C97, §1101; SS15, §1101; C24, §652; C27, 31, 35, §655-a10; C39, §655.10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.10]

See §45.4

44.11 Vacancies filled.

If a candidate named under this chapter withdraws before the deadline established in section 44.9, declines a nomination, or dies before election day, or if a certificate of nomination is held insufficient or inoperative by the officer with whom it is required to be filed, or in case any objection made to a certificate of nomination, or to the eligibility of any candidate named in the certificate, is sustained by the board appointed to determine such questions, the vacancy or vacancies may be filled by the convention, or caucus, or in such manner as such convention or caucus has previously provided. The vacancy or vacancies shall be filled not less than seventy-four days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed with the state commissioner, not less than sixty-four days before the

election in the case of nominations required to be filed with the commissioner, not less than thirty-five days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed in the office of the school board secretary, and not less than forty-two days before the election in the case of nominations required to be filed with the city clerk.

[C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, 31, 35, §655-a11; C39, §655.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.11]

89 Acts, ch 136, §26; 97 Acts, ch 170, §8

Referred to in §44.14, 44.17

44.12 Insufficient time for convention.

If the time is insufficient for again holding such convention or caucus, or in case no such previous provisions have been made, such vacancy shall be filled by the regularly elected or appointed executive or central committee of the particular division or district representing the political organization holding such convention, or caucus.

[C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, 31, 35, §655-a12; C39, §655.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.12]

44.13 Certificates in matter of vacancies.

The certificates of nominations made to supply such vacancies shall state, in addition to the facts and candidate's affidavit required in an original certificate, the name of the original nominee, the date of death or declination of nomination, or the fact that the former nomination has been held insufficient or inoperative, and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling a vacancy, and shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and secretary of the convention, or caucus, or by the chairperson and secretary of the committee, as the case may be.

[C97, §1102; C24, §653; C27, 31, 35, §655-a13; C39, §655.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.13; 81 Acts, ch 34, §6]

Referred to in §44.14

Original certificates, §44.3

44.14 Filing of certificates.

Certificates of nominations made to fill vacancies, as required by section 44.13, shall be filed with the officer designated and at the time required by section 44.11.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a14; C39, §655.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.14]

44.15 Presumption of validity.

Certificates thus filed, and being apparently in conformity with law, shall be regarded as valid, unless objection in writing thereto shall be made, and, under proper regulations, shall be open to public inspection, and preserved by the receiving officer for not less than six months after the election is held.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a15; C39, §655.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.15]

See §45.4

44.16 Return of papers — additions not allowed.

After a nomination petition or certificate has been filed, it shall not be returned to the candidate or person who has filed the document, and no signature or other information shall be added to the nomination petition or certificate.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a16; C39, §655.16; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §44.16]

93 Acts, ch 143, §7

44.17 Nominations by petition.

In lieu of holding a caucus or convention, a nonparty political organization may nominate by petition pursuant to chapter 45 not more than one candidate for any partisan office to be filled at the general election.

The nonparty political organization may also file with the appropriate commissioner a list of the names and addresses of the organization's central committee members, and the chairperson and secretary of the organization. The organization may also place on file a description of the method that the organization will follow to fill any vacancies resulting from the death, withdrawal, or disqualification of any of its candidates that were nominated by petition. If this information is filed before the close of the filing period for the general election, substitutions may be made pursuant to section 44.11.

97 Acts, ch 170, §9

Referred to in §54.5

44.18 Affiliation on voter registration form.

1. A nonparty political organization that nominated a candidate whose name appeared on the general election ballot for a federal office, for governor, or for any other statewide elective office in any of the preceding ten years may request registration of voters showing their affiliation with the nonparty political organization pursuant to this section.

2. The organization shall file the following documents with the state registrar of voters on or before December 1 of an even-numbered year:

a. A petition in the form prescribed by the registrar and signed by no fewer than eight hundred fifty eligible electors residing in at least five counties in the state. The petition shall include the official name of the organization; the organization's name as the organization requests it to appear on the voter registration form if different from the organization's official name; and the name, address, and telephone number of the contact person for the organization. Each person who signs the petition shall include the person's signature, printed name, residence address with house number, street name, city, and county, and the date the person signed the petition.

b. A copy of the nonparty political organization's articles of incorporation, bylaws, constitution, or other document relating to establishment of the organization. Such copy shall be certified as a true copy of the original by the custodian of the original document.

c. An application form prescribed by the state registrar of voters. The form shall include all of the following:

(1) The official name of the nonparty political organization.

(2) The name, address, and telephone number of the contact person for the organization who is responsible for the application.

(3) The signature of the chief executive officer of the organization approving the application.

(4) The organization's name as the organization requests it to appear on the voter registration form if different from the organization's official name.

3. The nonparty political organization's name and its name as listed on the voter registration form shall conform to the requirements of section 43.121. The registrar shall not invalidate the application solely because the registrar finds the official name of the organization or the name to be included on the voter registration form to be unacceptable. If the registrar finds the name to be unacceptable, the registrar shall contact the organization and provide assistance in identifying an appropriate official name for the organization and for identifying the organization on the voter registration form. A determination by the registrar that the official name or voter registration form name requested is acceptable for use within the voter registration system is final.

4. The registrar and the voter registration commission may require biennial filings to update contact information.

5. Beginning in January 2011, and each odd-numbered year thereafter, the registrar and the voter registration commission may review the number of voters registered as affiliated with a nonparty political organization. If the number of registrants, including both active and inactive voters, is fewer than 150, the commission shall declare the organization to be dormant for purposes of voter registration and may revise the voter registration form and instructions and electronic voter registration system to remove the organization from the list of nonparty political organizations with which a voter may register as affiliated. However, a

change shall not be made to the record of political affiliation of individual registrants unless the registrant requests the change.

6. If a political party, as defined in section 43.2, fails to receive a sufficient number of votes in a general election to retain status as a political party and the former political party organizes as a nonparty political organization, the organization may request registration of voters showing their affiliation with the organization. A change shall not be made to the record of political party affiliation of individual registrants unless the registrant requests the change.

2008 Acts, ch 1115, §72
 Referred to in §48A.11

CHAPTER 45

NOMINATIONS BY PETITION

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 43.2, 43.112, 43.121, 44.4, 44.17, 49.104, 53.23, 161A.5, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 303.49, 331.254, 347.25, 357H.6, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1, 376.3, 376.6, 376.8, 420.137

See also definitions in §39.3

45.1	Nominations by petition.	45.4	Filing — presumption — withdrawals — objections.
45.2	Adding name by petition.	45.5	Form of nomination papers.
45.3	Affidavit of candidacy.	45.6	Requirements in signing.

45.1 Nominations by petition.

1. Nominations for candidates for president and vice president, governor and lieutenant governor, and for other statewide elected offices may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than one thousand five hundred eligible electors residing in not less than ten counties of the state.

2. Nominations for candidates for a representative in the United States house of representatives may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than the number of eligible electors equal to the number of signatures required in subsection 1 divided by the number of congressional districts. Signers of the petition shall be eligible electors who are residents of the congressional district.

3. Nominations for candidates for the state senate may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors who are residents of the senate district.

4. Nominations for candidates for the state house of representatives may be made by nomination petitions signed by not less than fifty eligible electors who are residents of the representative district.

5. Nominations for candidates for offices filled by the voters of a whole county may be made by nomination petitions signed by eligible electors who are residents of the county equal in number to at least one percent of the number of registered voters in the county on July 1 in the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot, or by at least two hundred fifty eligible electors who are residents of the county, whichever is less.

6. Nominations for candidates for the office of county supervisor elected by the voters of a supervisor district may be made by nomination petitions signed by eligible electors who are residents of the supervisor district equal in number to at least one percent of the number of registered voters in the supervisor district on July 1 in the year preceding the year in which the office will appear on the ballot, or by at least one hundred fifty eligible electors who are residents of the supervisor district, whichever is less.

7. a. Nomination papers for the offices of president and vice president shall include the names of the candidates for both offices on each page of the petition. A certificate listing the names of the candidates for presidential electors, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large, shall be filed in the state commissioner’s office at the same time the nomination papers are filed.

b. Nomination papers for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor shall include the names of candidates for both offices on each page of the petition. Nomination papers for other statewide elected offices and all other offices shall include the name of the candidate on each page of the petition.

8. Nominations for candidates for elective offices in cities where the council has adopted nominations under this chapter may be submitted as follows:

a. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 9, in cities having a population of three thousand five hundred or greater according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than twenty-five eligible electors who are residents of the city or ward.

b. In cities having a population of one hundred or greater, but less than three thousand five hundred, according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than ten eligible electors who are residents of the city or ward.

c. In cities having a population less than one hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by not less than five eligible electors who are residents of the city.

9. Nominations for candidates, other than partisan candidates, for elective offices in special charter cities subject to section 43.112 may be submitted as follows:

a. For the office of mayor and alderman at large, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by eligible electors residing in the city equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote received by all candidates for mayor at the last preceding city election.

b. For the office of ward alderman, nominations may be made by nomination papers signed by eligible electors residing in the ward equal in number to at least two percent of the total vote received by all candidates for ward alderman in that ward at the last preceding city election.

[C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, 31, 35, §655-a17; C39, §655.17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §45.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §7]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §7; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §10, 11; 89 Acts, ch 136, §27; 93 Acts, ch 143, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 25, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §10

Referred to in §45.6

45.2 Adding name by petition.

The name of a candidate placed upon the ballot by any other method than by petition shall not be added by petition for the same office in the same election.

[C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, 31, 35, §655-a18; C39, §655.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §45.2]

Other methods, chapters 43, 44

45.3 Affidavit of candidacy.

Each candidate shall complete and file a signed, notarized affidavit of candidacy. The affidavit shall be filed at the same time as the nomination petition. The affidavit shall be in the form prescribed by the secretary of state and shall include the following information:

1. The candidate's name in the form the candidate wants it to appear on the ballot.
2. The candidate's home address.
3. The name of the county in which the candidate resides.
4. The name of the political organization by which the candidate was nominated, if any.
5. The office sought by the candidate, and the district the candidate seeks to represent, if any.

6. A declaration that if the candidate is elected the candidate will qualify by taking the oath of office.

7. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is required to organize a candidate's committee which shall file an organization statement and disclosure reports if the committee or the candidate receives contributions, makes expenditures, or incurs indebtedness in excess of the reporting threshold in section 68A.102, subsection 5. This subsection shall not apply to candidates for federal office.

8. A statement that the candidate is aware of the prohibition in section 49.41 against being a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election, except county agricultural extension council and soil and water conservation district commission.

9. A statement that the candidate is aware that the candidate is disqualified from holding office if the candidate has been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime and the candidate's rights have not been restored by the governor or by the president of the United States.

[C97, §1100; C24, §651; C27, 31, 35, §655-a19; C39, §655.19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §45.3; C75, §45.3, 56.5(4); C77, 79, 81, §45.3; 81 Acts, ch 35, §18]

87 Acts, ch 221, §6; 89 Acts, ch 136, §28; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §9; 91 Acts, ch 129, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §79; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1052, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §9; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §14, 115

Referred to in §39.22, 49.41, 357.13, 358.9, 376.11

45.4 Filing — presumption — withdrawals — objections.

The time and place of filing nomination petitions, the presumption of validity thereof, the right of a candidate so nominated to withdraw and the effect of such withdrawal, and the right to object to the legal sufficiency of such petitions, or to the eligibility of the candidate, shall be governed by the law relating to nominations by political organizations which are not political parties.

[C97, §1104; SS15, §1104; C24, §652, 654, 655; C27, 31, 35, §655-a20; C39, §655.20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §45.4]

Statutes applicable, chapter 44

45.5 Form of nomination papers.

1. Nomination papers shall include a petition and an affidavit of candidacy. All nomination petitions shall be eight and one-half by eleven inches in size and shall be in substantially the form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections. They shall provide spaces for the following information:

a. A statement identifying the signers of the petition as eligible electors of the appropriate ward, city, county, school district or school district director district, or legislative district and of the state of Iowa.

b. The name of the candidate nominated by the petition.

c. A statement that the candidate is or will be a resident of the appropriate ward, city, county, school district, or legislative or other district as required by section 39.27.

d. The office sought by the candidate, including the district number, if any.

e. The name and date of the election for which the candidate is nominated.

2. Signatures on a petition page shall be counted only if the information required in subsection 1 is written or printed at the top of the page. Nomination papers on behalf of candidates for seats in the general assembly need only designate the number of the senatorial or representative district, as appropriate, and not the county or counties, in which the candidate and the petitioners reside. A signature line in a nomination petition shall not be counted if the line lacks the signature of the eligible elector and the signer's address and city. A signature line shall not be counted if the signer's address is obviously outside the boundaries of the appropriate ward, city, school district or school district director district, legislative district, or other district.

3. The pages of the petition shall be securely fastened together to form a single bundle. Nomination petitions that are not bound shall be returned without further examination. The state commissioner shall prescribe by rule the acceptable methods for binding nomination petitions.

4. The person examining the petition shall mark any deficiencies on the petition. Signed nomination petitions and the signed and notarized affidavit of candidacy shall not be altered to correct deficiencies noted during the examination. If the nomination petition lacks a sufficient number of acceptable signatures, the nomination papers shall be rejected and returned to the candidate.

5. The nomination papers shall be rejected if the affidavit lacks any of the following:

- a. The candidate's name.
- b. The name of the office sought, including the district, if any.
- c. The signature of the candidate.
- d. The signature of a notary public under chapter 9B or other officer empowered to witness oaths.

6. The candidate may replace a deficient affidavit with a corrected one only if the replacement is filed before the filing deadline. The candidate may resubmit a nomination petition that has been rejected by adding a sufficient number of pages or signatures to correct the deficiency. A nomination petition and affidavit filed to replace rejected nomination papers shall be filed together before the deadline for filing.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §15, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §23, 24; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §4, 19; 2012 Acts, ch 1050, §35, 60

Referred to in §376.4

Oaths, see chapter 63A

45.6 Requirements in signing.

The following requirements shall be observed in the signing and preparation of nomination petitions:

1. A signer may sign nomination petitions for more than one candidate for the same office, and the signature is not invalid solely because the signer signed nomination petitions for one or more other candidates for the office.

2. Each signer shall add the signer's residence, with street and number.

3. All signers, for all nominations, of each separate part of a nomination petition, shall reside in the appropriate ward, city, county, school district or school district director district, legislative district, or other district as required by section 45.1.

4. When more than one sheet is used, the sheets shall be neatly arranged and securely fastened together before filing, and shall be considered one nomination petition. Nomination petitions which are not securely fastened together shall be returned to the candidate or the candidate's designee without examination. The state commissioner shall prescribe by rule the acceptable methods for binding nomination petitions.

5. Only one candidate shall be petitioned for or nominated in the same nomination petition, except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, and president and vice president.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §16, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §5, 19

CHAPTER 46

NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF JUDGES

Referred to in §39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1, 602.4101, 602.5102, 602.6201, 602.11111

46.1	Appointment of state judicial nominating commissioners.	46.10	Nomination of elective nominating commissioners.
46.2	Election of state judicial nominating commissioners.	46.11	Certification of commissioners.
46.2A	Special appointment or election of state judicial nominating commission members.	46.12	Notification of vacancy and resignation.
46.3	Appointment of district judicial nominating commissioners.	46.13	Notice of meetings.
46.4	Election of district judicial nominating commissioners.	46.14	Nomination.
46.5	Vacancies.	46.14A	Court of appeals — nominees.
46.5A	Judicial nominating commission expenses.	46.15	Appointments to be from nominees.
46.6	Equal seniority.	46.16	Terms of judges.
46.7	Eligibility to vote.	46.17	Time of judicial election.
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46.9	Conduct of elections.	46.19	Election registers.
46.9A	Notice preceding nomination of elective nominating commissioners.	46.20	Declaration of candidacy.
		46.21	Conduct of elections.
		46.22	Voting.
		46.23	General election and absent voter laws.
		46.24	Results of election.
		46.25	Eligible elector defined.

46.1 Appointment of state judicial nominating commissioners.

The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, one eligible elector of each congressional district to the state judicial nominating commission for a six-year term beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. The terms of no more than three nor less than two of the members shall expire within the same two-year period. No more than a simple majority of the members appointed shall be of the same gender.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.1]

87 Acts, ch 218, §1

Referred to in §46.2A
Confirmation, see §2.32

46.2 Election of state judicial nominating commissioners.

The resident members of the bar of each congressional district shall elect one eligible elector of the district to the state judicial nominating commission for a six-year term beginning July 1. The terms of no more than three nor less than two of the members shall expire within the same two-year period, the expiration dates being governed by the expiration dates of the terms of the original appointive members. The members of the bar of the respective congressional districts shall in January, immediately preceding the expiration of the term of a member of the commission, elect a successor for a like term. For the first elective term open on or after July 1, 1987, in the odd-numbered districts the elected member shall be a woman and in the even-numbered districts the elected member shall be a man. Thereafter, the districts shall alternate between women and men elected members.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.2]

87 Acts, ch 218, §2

Referred to in §46.2A

46.2A Special appointment or election of state judicial nominating commission members.

1. As used in this section, “congressional district” means those districts established following the 2010 federal decennial census and described in chapter 40.

2. Notwithstanding sections 46.1 and 46.2, the terms of the appointed and elected members of the state judicial nominating commission serving on December 31, 2012, shall expire on that date.

3. The terms of newly appointed and elected members of the state judicial nominating commission shall commence on January 1, 2013, based upon the number of congressional districts as enacted pursuant to chapter 42.

4. The initial term of the appointed members shall be as follows:

a. In the congressional district described as the first district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of six years.

b. In the congressional district described as the second district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of four years.

c. In the congressional district described as the third district, there shall be one member with a term of four years and one member with a term of six years.

d. In the congressional district described as the fourth district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of four years.

5. The initial term of the elected members shall be as follows:

a. In the congressional district described as the first district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of four years.

b. In the congressional district described as the second district, there shall be one member with a term of four years and one member with a term of six years.

c. In the congressional district described as the third district, there shall be one member with a term of two years and one member with a term of six years.

d. In the congressional district described as the fourth district, there shall be one member with a term of four years and one member with a term of six years.

6. The appointed and elected members from each congressional district shall be gender balanced as provided in section 69.16A.

7. After the initial term is served pursuant to this section, the appointed members shall be appointed to six-year terms as provided in section 46.1, and the elected members shall be elected to six-year terms as provided in section 46.2.

2008 Acts, ch 1049, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §13; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §37

46.3 Appointment of district judicial nominating commissioners.

1. The governor shall appoint five eligible electors of each judicial election district to the district judicial nominating commission.

2. The appointments made by the governor shall be to staggered terms of six years each and shall be made in the month of January for terms commencing February 1 of even-numbered years.

3. No more than a simple majority of the commissioners appointed shall be of the same gender.

4. Beginning with terms commencing February 1, 2012, there shall not be more than one appointed commissioner from a county within a judicial election district unless each county within the judicial election district has an appointed or elected commissioner or the number of appointed commissioners exceeds the number of counties within the judicial election district. This subsection shall not be used to remove an appointed commissioner from office prior to the expiration of the commissioner's term.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.3]

87 Acts, ch 218, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 78, §1

Referred to in §602.11111

46.4 Election of district judicial nominating commissioners.

The resident members of the bar of each judicial election district shall elect five eligible electors of the district to the district judicial nominating commission. Commissioners shall be elected to staggered terms of six years each. The elections shall be held in the month of January for terms commencing February 1 of even-numbered years.

For terms commencing February 1, 1988, and every six years thereafter, one elected commissioner in each district shall be a woman and one shall be a man. For terms commencing February 1, 1990, and every six years thereafter, one elected commissioner in each district shall be a woman and one shall be a man. For the term commencing February 1, 1992, in the odd-numbered districts the elected commissioner shall be a woman and

in the even-numbered districts the elected commissioner shall be a man. For the terms commencing every six years thereafter, the districts shall alternate between women and men elected commissioners.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.4]
87 Acts, ch 218, §4

46.5 Vacancies.

1. When a vacancy occurs in the office of appointive judicial nominating commissioner, the chairperson of the particular commission shall promptly notify the governor in writing of such fact. Vacancies in the office of appointive judicial nominating commissioner shall be filled by appointment by the governor, consistent with eligibility requirements. The term of state judicial nominating commissioners so appointed shall commence upon their appointment pending confirmation by the senate at the then session of the general assembly or at its next session if it is not then in session. The term of district judicial nominating commissioners so appointed shall commence upon their appointment.

2. Except where the term has less than ninety days remaining, vacancies in the office of elective member of the state judicial nominating commission shall be filled consistent with eligibility requirements by a special election within the congressional district where the vacancy occurs, such election to be conducted as provided in sections 46.9 and 46.10.

3. Vacancies in the office of elective judicial nominating commissioner of district judicial nominating commissions shall be filled consistent with eligibility requirements and by majority vote of the authorized number of elective members of the particular commission, at a meeting of such members called in the manner provided in section 46.13. The term of judicial nominating commissioners so chosen shall commence upon their selection.

4. If a vacancy occurs in the office of chairperson of a judicial nominating commission, or in the absence of the chairperson, the members of the particular commission shall elect a temporary chairperson from their own number.

5. When a vacancy in an office of an elective judicial nominating commissioner occurs, the state court administrator shall cause to be mailed to each member of the bar whose name appears on the certified list prepared pursuant to section 46.8 for the district or districts affected, a notice stating the existence of the vacancy, the requirements for eligibility, and the manner in which the vacancy will be filled. Other items may be included in the same mailing if they are on sheets separate from the notice. The election of a district judicial nominating commissioner or the close of nominations for a state judicial nominating commissioner shall not occur until thirty days after the mailing of the notice.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.5]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10017, 10201; 87 Acts, ch 218, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §164, 171

Referred to in §602.11111
Confirmation, see §2.32

46.5A Judicial nominating commission expenses.

Members of the state judicial nominating commission and the district judicial nominating commissions are entitled to be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as commissioners for each day spent attending commission meetings or training sessions called by the chairperson. Expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated to the judicial branch for this purpose.

88 Acts, ch 1094, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §13

46.6 Equal seniority.

If the judges of longest service (other than the chief justice) of the supreme court or of the district court in a district are of equal service, the eldest of such judges shall be chairperson of the particular judicial nominating commission.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.6]

46.7 Eligibility to vote.

To be eligible to vote in elections of judicial nominating commissioners, a member of the bar must be eligible to practice and must be a resident of the state of Iowa and of the

appropriate congressional district or judicial election district as shown by the member's most recent filing with the supreme court for the purposes of showing compliance with the court's continuing legal education requirements, or for members of the bar eligible to practice who are not required to file such compliance, any paper on file by July 1 with the state court administrator, for the purpose of establishing eligibility to vote under this section, which the court determines to show the requisite residency requirements. A judge who has been admitted to the bar of the state of Iowa shall be considered a member of the bar.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.7]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10018, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1119, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1116, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §165, 171

Referred to in §602.6504

46.8 Certified list.

Each year the state court administrator shall certify a list of the names, addresses, and years of admission of members of the bar who are eligible to vote for state and district judicial nominating commissioners.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.8]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10019, 10201; 86 Acts, ch 1119, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §166, 171

Referred to in §46.5, 46.9A, 602.6504, 602.8102(14)

46.9 Conduct of elections.

When an election of judicial nominating commissioners is to be held, the state court administrator shall administer the voting. The state court administrator may administer the voting by electronic notification and voting or by paper ballot mailed to each eligible attorney. The state court administrator shall mail paper ballots to eligible attorneys or electronically notify and enable eligible attorneys to vote. The elector receiving the most votes shall be elected. When more than one commissioner is to be elected, the electors receiving the most votes shall be elected, in the same number as the offices to be filled.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.9]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10020, 10201; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §58; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §167, 171

Referred to in §46.5

46.9A Notice preceding nomination of elective nominating commissioners.

At least sixty days prior to the expiration of the term of an elective state or district judicial nominating commissioner, the state court administrator shall mail paper ballots to eligible attorneys or electronically notify and enable eligible attorneys to vote. An eligible attorney is a member of the bar whose name appears on the certified list prepared pursuant to section 46.8 for the district or districts affected.

87 Acts, ch 218, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §168, 171

46.10 Nomination of elective nominating commissioners.

1. In order to have an eligible elector's name printed on the ballot for state or district judicial nominating commissioner, the eligible elector must file in the office of the state court administrator at least thirty days prior to expiration of the period within which the election must be held a nominating petition signed by at least fifty resident members of the bar of the congressional district in case of a candidate for state judicial nominating commissioner, or at least ten resident members of the bar of the judicial district in case of a candidate for district judicial nominating commissioner. No member of the bar may sign more nominating petitions for state or district judicial nominating commissioner than there are such commissioners to be elected.

2. Ballots or electronic voting forms for state and district judicial nominating commissioners shall contain blank lines equal to the number of such commissioners to be elected, where names may be written in.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.10]

2009 Acts, ch 179, §169, 171

Referred to in §46.5

46.11 Certification of commissioners.

The governor and the state court administrator respectively shall promptly certify the names and addresses of appointive and elective judicial nominating commissioners to the state commissioner of elections and the chairperson of the respective nominating commissions.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.11]
2009 Acts, ch 179, §170, 171

46.12 Notification of vacancy and resignation.

When a vacancy occurs or will occur within one hundred twenty days in the supreme court, the court of appeals, or district court, the state commissioner of elections shall forthwith so notify the chairperson of the proper judicial nominating commission. The chairperson shall call a meeting of the commission within ten days after such notice; if the chairperson fails to do so, the chief justice shall call such meeting.

When a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court resigns, the judge shall submit a copy of the resignation to the state commissioner of elections at the time the judge submits the resignation to the governor; and when a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court dies, the clerk of district court of the county of the judge's residence shall in writing forthwith notify the state commissioner of elections of such fact.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.12]
89 Acts, ch 18, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §1, 64
Referred to in §602.2301, 602.8102(4)

46.13 Notice of meetings.

The chairperson of each judicial nominating commission shall give the members of the commission at least five days' written notice by mail of the time and place of every meeting, except as to members who execute written waivers of notice at or before the meeting or unless the commission at its next previous meeting designated the time and place of the meeting.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.13]
Referred to in §46.5

46.14 Nomination.

1. Each judicial nominating commission shall carefully consider the individuals available for judge, and within sixty days after receiving notice of a vacancy shall certify to the governor and the chief justice the proper number of nominees, in alphabetical order. Such nominees shall be chosen by the affirmative vote of a majority of the full statutory number of commissioners upon the basis of their qualifications and without regard to political affiliation. Nominees shall be members of the bar of Iowa, shall be residents of the state or district of the court to which they are nominated, and shall be of such age that they will be able to serve an initial and one regular term of office to which they are nominated before reaching the age of seventy-two years. Nominees for district judge shall file a certified application form, to be provided by the supreme court, with the chairperson of the district judicial nominating commission. Absence of a commissioner or vacancy upon the commission shall not invalidate a nomination. The chairperson of the commission shall promptly certify the names of the nominees, in alphabetical order, to the governor and the chief justice.

2. A commissioner shall not be eligible for nomination by the commission during the term for which the commissioner was elected or appointed to that commission. A commissioner shall not be eligible to vote for the nomination of a family member, current law partner, or current business partner. For purposes of this subsection, "*family member*" means a spouse, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, father, mother, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.14]
89 Acts, ch 212, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §2
Vacancies in courts and number of nominees, Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §15

46.14A Court of appeals — nominees.

Vacancies in the court of appeals shall be filled by appointment by the governor from a list of nominees submitted by the state judicial nominating commission. Three nominees shall be submitted for each vacancy. Nominees to the court of appeals shall have the qualifications prescribed for nominees to the supreme court.

2007 Acts, ch 86, §1

46.15 Appointments to be from nominees.

1. All appointments to the supreme court and court of appeals shall be made from the nominees of the state judicial nominating commission, and all appointments to the district court shall be made from the nominees of the district judicial nominating commission.

2. If the governor fails to make an appointment within thirty days after a list of nominees has been submitted, the appointment shall be made from the list of nominees by the chief justice of the supreme court.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.15]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10021, 10201; 2007 Acts, ch 86, §2

Vacancies in courts and number of nominees, Iowa Constitution, Art. V, §15

46.16 Terms of judges.

1. Subject to sections 602.1610 and 602.1612 and to removal for cause:

a. The initial term of office of judges of the supreme court, court of appeals, and district court shall be for one year after appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election after expiration of such year; and

b. The regular term of office of judges of the supreme court retained at a judicial election shall be eight years, and of judges of the court of appeals and district court so retained shall be six years, from the expiration of their initial or previous regular term as the case may be.

2. Subject to removal for cause, the initial term of office of a district associate judge shall be for one year after appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election after expiration of such year, and the regular term of office of a district associate judge retained at a judicial election shall be six years from the expiration of the initial or previous regular term, as the case may be.

3. Subject to removal for cause, the initial term of office of a full-time associate juvenile judge or a full-time associate probate judge shall be for one year after appointment and until January 1 following the next judicial election after expiration of such year, and the regular term of office of a full-time associate juvenile judge or a full-time associate probate judge retained at a judicial election shall be six years from the expiration of the initial or previous regular term, as the case may be.

[C66, 71, §46.16; C73, 75, 77, 79, §46.16, 602.29; C81, §46.16]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10022, 10201; 99 Acts, ch 93, §1, 15; 2003 Acts, ch 151, §3, 65; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §22

Referred to in §602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.17 Time of judicial election.

Judicial elections shall be held at the time of the general election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.17]

Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.18 Eligibility of voters.

Electors entitled to vote at the general election shall be entitled to vote at the judicial election. All voting procedures provided by chapter 53 for absent voting by armed forces in general elections shall be applicable to judicial elections.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.18]

Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.19 Election registers.

The election registers used for the general election shall also constitute the election registers for the judicial election.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.19]
Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.20 Declaration of candidacy.

At least one hundred four days before the judicial election preceding expiration of the initial or regular term of office, a judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court including district associate judges, full-time associate juvenile judges, or full-time associate probate judges, or a clerk of the district court who is required to stand for retention under section 602.1216 may file a declaration of candidacy with the state commissioner of elections to stand for retention or rejection at that election. If a judge or clerk fails to file the declaration, the office shall be vacant at the end of the term. District associate judges, full-time associate juvenile judges, and full-time associate probate judges filing the declaration shall stand for retention in the judicial election district of their residence.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.20]
83 Acts, ch 186, §10023, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §29; 99 Acts, ch 93, §2
Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.21 Conduct of elections.

At least sixty-nine days before each judicial election, the state commissioner of elections shall certify to the county commissioner of elections of each county a list of the judges of the supreme court, court of appeals, and district court including district associate judges, full-time associate juvenile judges, and full-time associate probate judges, and clerks of the district court to be voted on in each county at that election. The county commissioner of elections shall place the names upon the ballot in the order in which they appear in the certificate. The state commissioner of elections shall rotate the names in the certificate by county. The names of all judges and clerks to be voted on shall be placed upon one ballot, which shall be in substantially the following form:

STATE OF IOWA
JUDICIAL BALLOT
(Date)

VOTE ON ALL NAMES BY PLACING AN X IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX AFTER EACH NAME.

SUPREME COURT

Shall the following judges of the supreme court be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

COURT OF APPEALS

Shall the following judges of the court of appeals be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

DISTRICT COURT

Shall the following judge, associate judge, associate juvenile judge, or associate probate judge of the district court be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

Shall the following clerk of the district court be retained in office?

CANDIDATE'S NAME YES NO

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.21]
83 Acts, ch 186, §10024, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §30; 99 Acts, ch 93, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1083,

§2, 37
Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C
Voting mark generally, see §49.92

46.22 Voting.

Voting at judicial elections shall be by separate paper ballot or optical scan ballot in the space provided for public measures. If separate paper ballots are used, the election judges shall offer a ballot to each voter. If optical scan ballots are used, either a separate ballot or a distinct heading may be used to distinguish the judicial ballot. Separate ballot boxes for the general election ballots and the judicial election ballots are not required. The general election ballot and the judicial election ballot may be voted in the same voting booth.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.22]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §11

Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.23 General election and absent voter laws.

So far as applicable, general election and absent voter laws shall apply to judicial elections. An application for an absent voter ballot for a general election shall also constitute an application for an absent voter ballot for a judicial election to be held at the same time, and the ballots shall be mailed or delivered to the voter together. The sealed envelope transmitted by the absent voter to the county commissioner of elections containing the absent voter general election ballot may also contain the judicial election ballot.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.23]

Referred to in §602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.24 Results of election.

A judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court including a district associate judge, full-time associate juvenile judge, or full-time associate probate judge, or a clerk of the district court must receive more affirmative than negative votes to be retained in office. When the poll is closed, the election judges shall publicly canvass the vote forthwith. The board of supervisors shall canvass the returns on the Monday or Tuesday after the election, and shall promptly certify the number of affirmative and negative votes on each judge or clerk to the state commissioner of elections.

The state board of canvassers shall, at the time of canvassing the vote cast at a general election, open and canvass all of the returns for the judicial election. Each judge of the supreme court, court of appeals, or district court including a district associate judge, full-time associate juvenile judge, or full-time associate probate judge, or a clerk of the district court who has received more affirmative than negative votes shall receive from the state board of canvassers an appropriate certificate so stating.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §46.24]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10025, 10201; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §11; 99 Acts, ch 93, §4; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §8

Referred to in §331.383, 602.1216, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

46.25 Eligible elector defined.

As used in this chapter, the term "*eligible elector*" has the meaning assigned that term by section 39.3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §46.25]

CHAPTER 47

ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 43.5, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 331.505, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
See also definitions in §39.3

47.1	State commissioner of elections.	47.7	State registrar of voters.
47.2	County commissioner of elections.	47.8	Voter registration commission — composition — duties.
47.3	Election expenses.		
47.4	Election filing deadlines.	47.9	Voting machine reimbursement fund. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1176, §8, 10.
47.5	Purchasing by competitive bidding.		
47.6	Election dates — conflicts — public measures.	47.10	Optical scan voting system fund.

47.1 State commissioner of elections.

1. The secretary of state is designated as the state commissioner of elections and shall supervise the activities of the county commissioners of elections. There is established within the office of the secretary of state a division of elections which shall be under the direction of the state commissioner of elections. The state commissioner of elections may appoint a person to be in charge of the division of elections who shall perform the duties assigned by the state commissioner of elections. The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe uniform election practices and procedures, shall prescribe the necessary forms required for the conduct of elections, shall assign a number to each proposed constitutional amendment and statewide public measure for identification purposes, and shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, to carry out this section.

2. The state commissioner of elections may exercise emergency powers over any election being held in a district in which either a natural or other disaster or extremely inclement weather has occurred. The state commissioner of elections may also exercise emergency powers during an armed conflict involving United States armed forces, or mobilization of those forces, or if an election contest court finds that there were errors in the conduct of an election making it impossible to determine the result.

3. The secretary of state is designated the chief state election official and is responsible for coordination of state responsibilities under the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993.

4. The state commissioner shall adopt rules describing the emergency powers and the situations in which the powers will be exercised.

5. The state commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A, for the implementation of uniform and nondiscriminatory administrative complaint procedures for resolution of grievances relating to violations of Tit. III of Pub. L. No. 107-252. In complaint proceedings in which all of the respondents are local election officials, the presiding officer shall be the state commissioner of elections. In complaint proceedings in which one of the respondents is the state commissioner of elections, the presiding officer shall be a panel consisting of all members of the state voter registration commission appointed pursuant to section 47.8, except the state commissioner of elections or the state commissioner's designee.

[C71, §49A.6; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §47.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §8]

91 Acts, ch 129, §10; 93 Acts, ch 143, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §45; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §3, 37; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

Referred to in §39.3, 42.1, 47.8
See also §68A.201(4)

47.2 County commissioner of elections.

1. The county auditor of each county is designated as the county commissioner of elections in each county. The county commissioner of elections shall conduct voter registration pursuant to chapter 48A and conduct all elections within the county.

2. When an election is to be held as required by law or is called by a political subdivision of the state and the political subdivision is located in more than one county, the county commissioner of elections of the county having the greatest taxable base within the political subdivision shall conduct that election. The county commissioners of elections of the other counties in which the political subdivision is located shall cooperate with the county commissioner of elections who is conducting the election.

3. The commissioner may designate as a deputy county commissioner of elections any officer of a political subdivision who is required by law to accept nomination papers filed by candidates for office in that political subdivision, and when so designated that person shall assist the commissioner in administering elections conducted by the commissioner for that subdivision. The designation of a person as a deputy commissioner of elections pursuant to this section, once made, shall continue in effect until the designation is withdrawn by the commissioner.

4. The commissioner shall assign each local public measure a letter for identification purposes. The public measure on the ballot shall be identified by the letter.

a. The county commissioner who is responsible under subsection 2 for conducting the elections held for a political subdivision which lies in more than one county shall assign the letter to the public measure.

b. The county commissioners of elections of the other counties in which the political subdivision is located shall not assign the same letter to a local public measure on the ballot in their counties during the same election.

5. The office of county auditor or county commissioner of elections in each county shall be open for at least eight hours on the Saturday preceding a general election, primary election, or special election called by the governor for the purpose of receiving absentee ballots and conducting other official business relating to the election.

6. On the final date for filing nomination papers in the commissioner's office the office shall be open until the time for receiving nomination papers has passed.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §47.2; 81 Acts, ch 34, §9]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §3; 89 Acts, ch 136, §31; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §46; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §39.3, 48A.2, 49.51, 50.48, 52.25, 53.40, 68A.102, 260C.15, 277.6, 277.20, 331.661, 331.753, 376.6

47.3 Election expenses.

1. The costs of conducting a special election called by the governor, general election, and the primary election held prior to the general election shall be paid by the county.

2. The cost of conducting other elections shall be paid by the political subdivision for which the election is held. The costs shall include but not be limited to the printing of the ballots and the election register, publication of notices, printing of declaration of eligibility affidavits, compensation for precinct election boards, canvass materials, and the preparation and installation of voting equipment. The county commissioner of elections shall certify to the county board of supervisors a statement of cost for an election. The cost shall be assessed by the county board of supervisors against the political subdivision for which the election was held.

3. a. Costs of registration and administrative and clerical costs shall not be charged as a part of the election costs.

b. If automatic tabulating equipment is used in any election, the county commissioner of elections shall not charge any political subdivision of the state a rental fee for the use of any automatic tabulating equipment.

4. The cost of maintenance of voter registration records and of preparation of election registers and any other voter registration lists required by the commissioner in the discharge of the duties of that office shall be paid by the county. Administrative and clerical costs incurred by the registrar in discharging the duties of that office shall be paid by the state.

[C97, §1129; S13, §1129, 2754; SS15, §1087-a5; C24, §560, 835, 4203; C27, §560, 718-b18, 4203; C31, 35, §560, 718-b18, 4216-c15; C39, §560, 718.18, 4216.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §43.32, 48.18, 49.118, 277.15; C73, §43.32, 47.3, 277.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §47.3]

2009 Acts, ch 57, §12

Referred to in §275.26, 331.383

For compensation of precinct election officials, see §49.20

47.4 Election filing deadlines.

If the deadline for a filing pertaining to an election falls on a day that the state or county commissioner's office is closed for business, the deadline shall be extended to the next day that the office of state commissioner or county commissioner is open for business to receive the filing. This section does not apply to the deadline for voter registration under section 48A.9, subsection 2.

97 Acts, ch 170, §10

47.5 Purchasing by competitive bidding.

1. Except for legal services and printing of ballots, the commissioner shall take bids for goods and services which are needed in connection with registration of voters or preparation for or administration of elections and which will be performed or provided by persons who are not employees of the commissioner under the following circumstances:

a. In any case where it is proposed to purchase data processing services. The commissioner shall give the registrar written notice in advance on each occasion when it is proposed to have data processing services, necessary in connection with the administration of elections, performed by any person other than the registrar or an employee of the county. Such notice shall be made at least thirty days prior to publication of the specifications.

b. In all other cases, where the cost of the goods or services to be purchased will exceed one thousand dollars.

2. When it is proposed to purchase any goods or services, other than data processing services, in connection with administration of elections, the commissioner shall publish notice to bidders, including specifications regarding the goods or services to be purchased or a description of the nature and object of the services to be retained, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county not less than fifteen days before the final date for submission of bids. When competitive bidding procedures are used, the purchase of goods or services shall be made from the lowest responsible bidder which meets the specifications or description of the services needed or the commissioner may reject all bids and readvertise. In determining the lowest responsible bidder, various factors may be considered, including but not limited to the past performance of the bidder relative to quality of product or service, the past experience of the purchaser in relation to the product or service, the relative quality of products or services, the proposed terms of delivery and the best interest of the county.

3. The procedure for purchasing data processing services in connection with administration of elections is the same as prescribed in subsection 2, except that the required copy of the bid specifications shall be filed with the registrar rather than the state commissioner. The specifications for data processing contracts relative to voter registration records shall be specified by the registration commission. The registrar shall, not later than the final date for submission of bids, inform the commissioner in writing whether the department of administrative services data processing facilities are currently capable of furnishing the services the county proposes to purchase, and if so the cost to the county of so obtaining the services as determined in accordance with the standard charges adopted by the registration commission. The commissioner, with approval of the board of supervisors, may reject all bids and enter into an arrangement with the registrar for the services to be furnished by the state. The commissioner may recommend and the board of supervisors may approve purchasing the needed services from the lowest responsible bidder; however, if the needed services could be obtained through the registrar at a lower cost, the board shall publish notice twice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county of its intent to accept such bid and of the difference in the amount of the bid and the cost of purchasing the needed services from the department of administrative services data processing facilities through the registrar. Each contract for the furnishing of data processing services necessary in connection with the administration of elections, by any person other than the registrar or an employee of the county, shall be executed with the contractor by the board of supervisors of the county purchasing the services, but only after the contract has been reviewed and approved by the registration commission. The contract shall be of not more than one year's duration. Each county exercising the option to purchase such data processing services from a provider other than the registrar shall provide the registrar, at the county's expense,

original and updated voter registration lists in a form and at times prescribed by rules adopted by the registration commission.

4. Any election or registration data or records which may be in the possession of a contractor shall remain the property of the commissioner. Contracts with a private person relating to the maintenance and use of voter registration data, which were properly entered into in compliance with this section and with all other laws relating to bidding on such contracts, shall remain in force only until the most recently negotiated termination date of that contract. A new contract with the same provider may be entered into in accordance with subsection 3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §47.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §312; 95 Acts, ch 103, §1, 2; 97 Acts, ch 170, §11, 12; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

47.6 Election dates — conflicts — public measures.

1. a. (1) The governing body of a political subdivision which has authorized a special election to which section 39.2, subsections 1, 2, and 3, are applicable shall by written notice inform the commissioner who will be responsible for conducting the election of the proposed date of the special election.

(a) If a public measure will appear on the ballot at the special election, the governing body shall submit the complete text of the public measure to the commissioner with the notice of the proposed date of the special election.

(b) If the proposed date of the special election coincides with the date of a regularly scheduled election or previously scheduled special election, the notice shall be given no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day on which nomination papers may be filed with the commissioner for the regularly scheduled election or previously scheduled special election, but in no case shall notice be less than thirty-two days before the election. Otherwise, the notice shall be given at least forty-six days in advance of the date of the proposed special election.

(2) Upon receiving the notice, the commissioner shall promptly give written approval of the proposed date unless it appears that the special election, if held on that date, would conflict with a regular election or with another special election previously scheduled for that date.

b. A public measure shall not be withdrawn from the ballot at any election if the public measure was placed on the ballot by a petition, or if the election is a special election called specifically for the purpose of deciding one or more public measures for a single political subdivision. However, a public measure which was submitted to the county commissioner of elections by the governing body of a political subdivision may be withdrawn by the governing body which submitted the public measure if the public measure was to be placed on the ballot of a regularly scheduled election. The notice of withdrawal must be made by resolution of the governing body and must be filed with the commissioner no later than the last day upon which a candidate may withdraw from the ballot.

2. For the purpose of this section, a conflict between two elections exists only when one of the elections would require use of precinct boundaries which differ from those to be used for the other election, or when some but not all of the registered voters of any precinct would be entitled to vote in one of the elections and all of the registered voters of the same precinct would be entitled to vote in the other election. Nothing in this subsection shall deny a commissioner discretionary authority to approve holding a special election on the same date as another election, even though the two elections may be defined as being in conflict, if the commissioner concludes that to do so will cause no undue difficulties.

3. a. A city council, county board of supervisors, school district board of directors, or merged area board of directors that has authorized a public measure to be submitted to the voters at a special election held pursuant to section 39.2, subsection 4, shall file the full text of the public measure with the commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-sixth day before the election.

b. If there are vacancies in county offices to be filled at the special election, candidates

shall file their nomination papers with the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-sixth day before the election.

c. If there are vacancies in city offices to be filled at the special election, candidates shall file their nomination papers with the city clerk not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the election. The city clerk shall deliver the nomination papers to the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-sixth day before the election. Candidates for city offices in cities in which a primary election may be necessary shall file their nomination papers with the city clerk not later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifty-fourth day before the election. The city clerk shall deliver the nomination papers to the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifty-third day before the election.

[C77, 79, 81, §47.6]

89 Acts, ch 136, §32; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §12; 93 Acts, ch 143, §10; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 97 Acts, ch 170, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §145; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §25, 26, 71; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §13; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §12, 56

Referred to in §39.2, 275.25, 372.9

47.7 State registrar of voters.

1. The state commissioner of elections is designated the state registrar of voters, and shall regulate the preparation, preservation, and maintenance of voter registration records, the preparation of precinct election registers for all elections administered by the commissioner of any county, and the preparation of other data on voter registration and participation in elections which is requested and purchased at actual cost of preparation and production by a political party or any resident of this state. The registrar shall maintain a log, which is a public record, showing all lists and reports which have been requested or generated or which are capable of being generated by existing programs of the data processing services of the registrar. In the execution of the duties provided by this chapter, the state registrar of voters shall provide the maximum public access to the electoral process permitted by law.

2. a. On or before January 1, 2006, the state registrar of voters shall implement in a uniform and nondiscriminatory manner, a single, uniform, official, centralized, interactive computerized statewide voter registration file defined, maintained, and administered at the state level that contains the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the state and assigns a unique identifier to each legally registered voter in the state. The state voter registration system shall be coordinated with other agency databases within the state, including, but not limited to, state department of transportation driver's license records, judicial records of convicted felons and persons declared incompetent to vote, and Iowa department of public health records of deceased persons.

b. On or after January 1, 2007, a county shall not establish or maintain a voter registration system separate from the state voter registration system. Each county shall provide to the state registrar the names, voter registration information, and voting history of each registered voter in the county in the form required by the state registrar.

c. A state or local election official may obtain immediate electronic access to the information contained in the computerized voter registration file. All voter registration information obtained by a local election official shall be electronically entered into the computerized voter registration file on an expedited basis at the time the information is provided to the local election official. The state registrar shall provide such support as may be required to enable local election officials to electronically enter the information into the computerized voter registration file on an expedited basis. The list generated from the computerized file shall serve as the official voter registration list for the conduct of all elections for federal office in the state.

d. The state registrar shall prescribe by rule the procedures for access to the state voter registration file, security requirements, and access protocols for adding, changing, or deleting information from the state voter registration file.

[C77, 79, 81, §47.7; 81 Acts, ch 34, §10]

83 Acts, ch 176, §1, 10; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §313; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §47; 98 Acts, ch 1217, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §4, 37; 2006 Acts, ch 1003, §1, 2

Referred to in §39.3

47.8 Voter registration commission — composition — duties.

1. A state voter registration commission is established which shall meet at least quarterly to make and review policy, adopt rules, and establish procedures to be followed by the registrar in discharging the duties of that office, and to promote interagency cooperation and planning.

a. The commission shall consist of the state commissioner of elections or the state commissioner's designee, the state chairpersons of the two political parties whose candidates for president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, received the greatest and next greatest number of votes in the most recent general election, or their respective designees, and a county commissioner of registration appointed by the president of the Iowa state association of county auditors, or an employee of the commissioner.

b. The commission membership shall be balanced by political party affiliation pursuant to section 69.16. Members shall serve without additional salary or reimbursement.

c. The state commissioner of elections, or the state commissioner's designee, shall serve as chairperson of the state voter registration commission.

2. The registration commission shall prescribe the forms required for voter registration by rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 17A.

3. a. The registrar shall provide staff services to the commission and shall make available to it all information relative to the activities of the registrar's office in connection with voter registration policy which may be requested by any commission member. The registrar shall also provide to the commission at no charge statistical reports for planning and analyzing voter registration services in the state.

b. The commission may authorize the registrar to employ such additional staff personnel as it deems necessary to permit the duties of the registrar's office to be adequately and promptly discharged. Such personnel shall be employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. The registration commission shall annually adopt a set of standard charges to be made for the services the registrar is required to offer to the several commissioners, and for furnishing of voter registration records which are requested by persons other than the registrar, the state commissioner or any commissioner pursuant to section 48A.38. These charges shall be sufficient to reimburse the state for the actual cost of furnishing such services or information, and shall be specified by unit wherever possible. The standard charges shall be adopted by the commission by January 15 of each calendar year.

5. In complaint proceedings held pursuant to section 47.1 in which one of the respondents is the state commissioner of elections, the presiding officer shall be a panel consisting of all members of the state voter registration commission, except the state commissioner of elections or the state commissioner's designee.

[C77, 79, 81, §47.8]

93 Acts, ch 143, §11; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §48; 95 Acts, ch 189, §6, 7; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §152; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §5, 37; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §146

Referred to in §39.3, 47.1

47.9 Voting machine reimbursement fund. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1176, § 8, 10.

47.10 Optical scan voting system fund.

An optical scan voting system fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the secretary of state. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the office of the secretary of state for purchase and distribution of optical scan voting system equipment to counties to assist county compliance with section 52.2. The secretary of state, in consultation with the department of administrative services, shall establish a procedure for purchasing and distributing the equipment.

2008 Acts, ch 1176, §1, 10; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §168

SUBCHAPTER VII
CRIMINAL PENALTIES

48A.41 Criminal penalties. Repealed by
2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.

SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

48A.1 Statement of intent.

It is the intent of the general assembly to facilitate the registration of eligible residents of this state through the widespread availability of voter registration services. This chapter and other statutes relating to voter registration are to be liberally construed toward this end.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §1

48A.2 Definitions.

The definitions established by this section and section 39.3 shall apply wherever the terms so defined appear in this chapter, unless the context in which any such term is used clearly requires otherwise.

1. “*Commissioner of registration*” means the county commissioner of elections as defined in section 47.2.

2. “*Homeless person*” means a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and who has a primary nighttime residence that is one of the following:

a. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations.

b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for persons intended to be institutionalized.

c. A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

3. “*Person who is incompetent to vote*” means a person with an intellectual disability who has been found to lack the mental capacity to vote in a proceeding held pursuant to section 222.31 or 633.556.

4. “*Voter registration agency*” means an agency designated to conduct voter registration under section 48A.19. Offices of the office of driver services of the state department of transportation are not voter registration agencies.

5. “*Voter registration form*” means an application to register to vote which must be completed by or on behalf of any person registering to vote. The voter registration form may also be used to make changes to an existing voter registration record.

6. “*Voter registration list*” means a compilation of voter registration records produced, upon request, from the electronic voter registration file or by viewing, upon request, the original, completed voter registration applications and forms.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §14; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §17, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §39, 43; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §14; 2012 Acts, ch 1019, §5

Referred to in §321.1, 331.394, 602.8102(15)

For future amendment to subsection 3, effective July 1, 2014, see 2013 Acts, ch 130, §16, 35

Section not amended; footnote added

48A.3 Commissioner of registration.

The county commissioner of elections is designated the commissioner of registration for the county, and may appoint deputies and assistants, subject to the approval of the county board of supervisors, necessary to carry out the commissioner’s responsibilities under this chapter and under rules of the state voter registration commission and the state registrar of voters.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §3

48A.4 Qualification of officers.

Before undertaking any voter registration duties, each voter registration officer, deputy, or assistant in whatever capacity, or clerk in the office of commissioner shall take an oath in the form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §4

SUBCHAPTER II

QUALIFICATIONS TO REGISTER TO VOTE

48A.5 Voter qualifications.

1. An eligible elector wishing to vote in elections in Iowa shall register to vote as required by this chapter.

2. To be qualified to register to vote an eligible elector shall:

a. Be a citizen of the United States.

b. Be an Iowa resident. A person's residence, for voting purposes only, is the place which the person declares is the person's home with the intent to remain there permanently or for a definite, or indefinite or indeterminable length of time. A person who is homeless or has no established residence may declare residence in a precinct by describing on the voter registration form a place to which the person often returns.

c. Be at least eighteen years of age. Completed registration forms shall be accepted from registrants who are at least seventeen and one-half years of age; however, the registration shall not be effective until the registrant reaches the age of eighteen. The commissioner of registration shall ensure that the birth date shown on the registration form is at least seventeen and one-half years earlier than the date the registration is processed. A registrant who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age and who will be eighteen by the date of a pending election is a registered voter for the pending election for purposes of chapter 53.

d. Not claim the right to vote in more than one place. A registrant shall be presumed to revoke any earlier claim of residence for voter registration purposes.

3. If a person who meets the requirements set forth in subsection 2 moves to a new residence, either in Iowa or outside Iowa, and does not meet the voter requirements at the person's new residence, the person may vote at the person's former precinct in Iowa until the person meets the voter requirements of the person's new residence. However, a person who has moved to a new residence and fails to register to vote at the person's new residence after becoming eligible to do so shall not be entitled to vote at the person's former precinct in Iowa.

4. A citizen of the United States who lives outside of the United States has the right to register and vote as if the person were a resident of a precinct in Iowa if the citizen was an eligible elector of Iowa immediately before leaving the United States. A citizen who was not old enough to register to vote before leaving the United States but who met all of the other requirements for voter registration at that time also has the right to register and vote as if the person were a resident of a precinct in Iowa. This right applies even though while living outside the United States the citizen does not have a residence or other address in the precinct, and the citizen has not determined whether to return to Iowa. To qualify to vote in Iowa a United States citizen living outside the United States shall:

a. Comply with all applicable requirements of sections 53.37 to 53.53 relating to absentee ballots for members of the armed forces and other citizens living outside the United States.

b. Not maintain a residence, shall not be registered to vote, and shall not vote in any other state, territory, or possession of the United States.

c. Possess a valid passport or identity card and registration issued under authority of the United States secretary of state, or, if the citizen does not possess a valid passport or card of identity or registration, an alternative form of identification consistent with the provisions of applicable federal and state requirements.

5. If a United States citizen living outside the United States meets the requirements for voting, except for residence, has never lived in the United States, and has a parent who meets

the definition of a member of the armed forces of the United States under section 53.37, the citizen is eligible to register to vote and vote at the same voting residence claimed by the citizen's parent.

6. The deadlines for voter registration shall not apply to a person who has been discharged from military service within thirty days preceding the date of an election. The person shall present to the precinct election official a copy of the person's discharge papers. The person shall complete a voter registration form and give it to the official before being permitted to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §40, 43; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §13, 56

Referred to in §53.37

Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §1

48A.5A Determination of residence.

Residence shall be determined in accordance with the following principles:

1. The residence of a person is in the precinct where the person's home or dwelling is located.

2. A residence for purposes of this chapter cannot be established in a commercial or industrial building that is not normally used for residential purposes unless the building is used as a primary nighttime residence.

3. A person does not lose residence if the person leaves the person's home to reside temporarily in another state or precinct.

4. If a person goes to another state or precinct and files an affidavit of residence in that state or precinct for election purposes, the person loses residence in the former state or precinct, unless the person moved to the other state after that state's deadline for registering to vote in a particular election.

5. A student who resides at or near the school the student attends, but who is also able to claim a residence at another location under the provisions of this section, may choose either location as the student's residence for voter registration and voting purposes.

6. If an active member of the United States armed forces, as defined by section 53.37, has previously resided at a location that meets the requirements of this section, that person may claim either that previous residence or the person's current residence as the person's residence for voter registration and voting purposes.

7. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 6, the residence of a homeless person is in the precinct where the homeless person usually sleeps. Residence requirements shall be construed liberally to provide homeless persons with the opportunity to register to vote and to vote.

8. A person's declaration of residency for voter registration and voting purposes is presumed to be valid unless a preponderance of evidence indicates that another location should be considered the person's voting residence under the provisions of this chapter.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §6

Iowa Constitution, Art. II, §1

48A.6 Disqualified electors.

The following persons are disqualified from registering to vote and from voting:

1. A person who has been convicted of a felony as defined in section 701.7, or convicted of an offense classified as a felony under federal law. If the person's rights are later restored by the governor, or by the president of the United States, the person may register to vote.

2. A person who is incompetent to vote. Certification by the clerk of the district court that any such person has been found no longer incompetent by a court shall qualify such person to again be an elector, subject to the other provisions of this chapter.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §18, 115

Referred to in §53.37

Proceedings regarding competency to vote, see §222.16, 229.27, 633.556

Restoration of rights by governor, see chapter 914

48A.7 Registration in person.

An eligible elector may register to vote by appearing personally and completing a voter registration form at the office of the commissioner in the county in which the person resides,

at a motor vehicle driver's license station, including any county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M, or at any voter registration agency. A separate registration form shall be signed by each individual registrant.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §8; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §12, 26

48A.7A Election day and in-person absentee registration.

1. *a.* A person who is eligible to register to vote and to vote may register on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct in which the individual resides and completing a voter registration application, making written oath, and providing proof of identity and residence.

b. (1) For purposes of this section, a person may establish identity and residence by presenting to the appropriate precinct election official a current and valid Iowa driver's license or Iowa nonoperator's identification card or by presenting any of the following current and valid forms of identification if such identification contains the person's photograph and a validity expiration date:

- (a) An out-of-state driver's license or nonoperator's identification card.
- (b) A United States passport.
- (c) A United States military identification card.
- (d) An identification card issued by an employer.
- (e) A student identification card issued by an Iowa high school or an Iowa postsecondary educational institution.

(2) If the photographic identification presented does not contain the person's current address in the precinct, the person shall also present one of the following documents that shows the person's name and current address in the precinct:

- (a) Residential lease.
- (b) Property tax statement.
- (c) Utility bill.
- (d) Bank statement.
- (e) Paycheck.
- (f) Government check.
- (g) Other government document.

c. In lieu of paragraph "b", a person wishing to vote may establish identity and residency in the precinct by written oath of a person who is registered to vote in the precinct. The registered voter's oath shall attest to the stated identity of the person wishing to vote and that the person is a current resident of the precinct. The oath must be signed by the attesting registered voter in the presence of the appropriate precinct election official. A registered voter who has signed an oath on election day attesting to a person's identity and residency as provided in this paragraph is prohibited from signing any further oaths as provided in this paragraph on that day.

2. The oath required in subsection 1, paragraph "a", and in paragraph "c", if applicable, shall be attached to the voter registration application.

3. At any time before election day, and after the deadline for registration in section 48A.9, a person who appears in person at the commissioner's office or at a satellite absentee voting station or whose ballot is delivered to a health care facility pursuant to section 53.22 may register to vote and vote an absentee ballot by following the procedure in this section for registering to vote on election day. A person who wishes to vote in person at the polling place on election day and who has not registered to vote before the deadline for registering in section 48A.9, is required to register to vote at the polling place on election day following the procedure in this section. However, the person may complete the voter registration application at the commissioner's office and, after the commissioner has reviewed the completed application, may present the application to the appropriate precinct election official along with proof of identity and residency.

4. *a.* The form of the written oath required of the person registering under this section shall read as follows:

I, (name of registrant), do solemnly swear or affirm all of the following:

I am a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of, county of, Iowa.

I am the person named above.

I live at the address listed below.

I do not claim the right to vote anywhere else.

I have not voted and will not vote in any other precinct in this election.

I understand that any false statement in this oath is a class "D" felony punishable by no more than five years in confinement and a fine of at least seven hundred fifty dollars but not more than seven thousand five hundred dollars.

.....
Signature of Registrant

.....
Address

.....
Telephone (optional to provide)

Subscribed and sworn before me on (date).

.....
Signature of Precinct Election Official

b. The form of the written oath required of a person attesting to the identity and residency of the registrant shall read as follows:

I, (name of registered voter), do solemnly swear or affirm all of the following:

I am a preregistered voter in this precinct or I registered to vote in this precinct today, and a registered voter did not sign an oath on my behalf. I have not signed an oath attesting to the identity and residence of any other person in this election.

I am a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of, county of, Iowa.

I reside at (street address) in (city or township).

I personally know (name of registrant), and I personally know that (name of registrant) is a resident of the precinct, ward or township, city of, county of, Iowa.

I understand that any false statement in this oath is a class "D" felony punishable by no more than five years in confinement and a fine of at least seven hundred fifty dollars but not more than seven thousand five hundred dollars.

.....
Signature of Registered Voter

Subscribed and sworn before me on (date).

.....
Signature of Precinct Election Official

2007 Acts, ch 35, §2, 7; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §242; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §73 – 75
Referred to in §39A.2, 48A.9, 48A.14, 48A.25A, 48A.26, 48A.26A, 49.11, 49.77, 49.79, 53.2

48A.8 Registration by mail.

1. An eligible elector may request that a voter registration form be mailed to the elector. The completed form may be mailed or delivered by the registrant or the registrant’s designee

to the commissioner in the county where the person resides. A separate voter registration form shall be signed by each individual registrant.

2. An eligible elector who registers by mail and who has not previously voted in an election for federal office in the county of registration shall be required to provide identification documents when voting for the first time in the county, unless the registrant provided on the registration form the registrant's Iowa driver's license number, or the registrant's Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four numerals of the registrant's social security number and the driver's license, nonoperator's identification, or partial social security number matches an existing state or federal identification record with the same number, name, and date of birth. If the registrant under this subsection votes in person at the polls, or by absentee ballot at the commissioner's office or at a satellite voting station, the registrant shall provide a current and valid photo identification card, or shall present to the appropriate election official one of the following current documents that shows the name and address of the registrant:

- a. Utility bill.
- b. Bank statement.
- c. Paycheck.
- d. Government check.
- e. Other government document.

3. If the registrant under subsection 2 votes an absentee ballot by mail, the registrant shall provide a photocopy of one of the documents listed in subsection 2 when returning the absentee ballot.

4. A registrant under subsection 2 who is required to present identification when casting a ballot in person shall be permitted to vote a provisional ballot if the voter does not provide the required identification documents. If a voter who is required to present identification when casting a ballot votes an absentee ballot by mail, the ballot returned by the voter shall be considered a provisional ballot pursuant to sections 49.81 and 53.31.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §9; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §6, 37; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §15

Referred to in §48A.25A, 48A.37, 49.81, 53.38

48A.9 Voter registration deadlines.

1. Registration closes at 5:00 p.m. eleven days before each election except primary and general elections. For primary and general elections, registration closes at 5:00 p.m. ten days before the election. An eligible elector may register during the time registration is closed in the elector's precinct but the registration shall not become effective until registration opens again in the elector's precinct, except as otherwise provided in section 48A.7A.

2. The commissioner's office shall be open from 8:00 a.m. until at least 5:00 p.m. on the day registration closes before each regularly scheduled election. However, if the last day to register to vote for a regularly scheduled election falls on the day after Thanksgiving, the deadline shall be the following Monday.

3. A registration form submitted by mail shall be considered on time if it is postmarked no later than the fifteenth day before the election, even if it is received by the commissioner after the deadline, or if the registration form is received by the commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last day to register to vote for an election, even if it is postmarked after the fifteenth day before the election.

4. Registration forms submitted to voter registration agencies, to motor vehicle driver's license stations, and to county treasurer's offices participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M shall be considered on time if they are received no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day registration closes for that election. Offices or agencies other than the county commissioner's office are not required to be open for voter registration purposes at times other than their usual office hours.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §10; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §13, 26; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §19, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 35, §3, 7

Referred to in §47.4, 48A.7A, 48A.26, 53.2

48A.10 Registration required.

If a registered voter moves to a different county, the person shall submit a completed voter registration form to the commissioner in order to be qualified to vote in that county. An otherwise eligible elector whose right to vote has been restored pursuant to chapter 914 or who has been found not to be a person who is incompetent to vote may register to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §20, 115

SUBCHAPTER III
FORMS AND PROCEDURES FOR
VOTER REGISTRATION

48A.11 Voter registration form.

1. Each voter registration form shall provide space for the registrant to provide the following information:

- a. The county where the registrant resides.
- b. The registrant's name, including first name and any family forename or surname.
- c. The address at which the registrant resides and claims as the registrant's residence for voting purposes.
- d. The registrant's mailing address if it is different from the residence address.
- e. Iowa driver's license number if the registrant has a current and valid Iowa driver's license, Iowa nonoperator's identification card if the registrant has a current and valid Iowa nonoperator's identification card, or the last four numerals of the registrant's social security number. If the registrant does not have an Iowa driver's license number, an Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or a social security number, the form shall provide space for a number to be assigned as provided in subsection 8.
- f. Date of birth, including month, date, and year.
- g. Sex.
- h. Residential telephone number (optional to provide).
- i. Political party affiliation as defined in section 43.2 or nonparty political organization affiliation if approved for inclusion on the form pursuant to section 44.18.
- j. The name and address appearing on the registrant's previous voter registration.
- k. A space for a registrant who is homeless or who has no established residence to provide such information as may be necessary to describe a place to which the person often returns.
- l. A statement that lists each eligibility requirement, contains an attestation that the registrant meets all of the requirements, and requires the signature of the registrant under penalty of perjury.

m. A space for the registrant's signature and the date signed.

2. The voter registration form shall include, in print that is identical to the attestation portion of the form, the following:

- a. Each voter eligibility requirement.
- b. The penalty provided by law for submission of a false voter registration form, which shall be the penalty for perjury as provided by section 902.9, subsection 1, paragraph "e".

3. The following questions and statement regarding eligibility shall be included on forms that may be used for registration by mail:

- a. "Are you a citizen of the United States of America?"
- b. "Will you be eighteen years of age on or before election day?"
- c. "If you checked 'no' in response to either of these questions, do not complete this form."

4. Voter registration forms used by voter registration agencies under section 48A.19 shall include the following statements:

- a. If a person declines to register to vote, the fact that the person has declined to register will remain confidential and will be used only for voter registration purposes.

b. If a person does register to vote, the office at which the registrant submits a voter registration form will remain confidential and the information will be used only for voter registration purposes.

5. Voter registration forms may be on paper or electronic media.

6. All forms for voter registration shall be prescribed by the state voter registration commission.

7. A person who has been designated to have power of attorney by a registrant does not have authority to sign a voter registration form, except as otherwise provided in section 39.3, subsection 17.

8. A voter registration application lacking the registrant's name, sex, date of birth, residence address or description, or signature shall not be processed. A voter registration application lacking the registrant's Iowa driver's license number, Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four digits of the registrant's social security number shall not be processed. A registrant whose registration is not processed pursuant to this subsection shall be notified pursuant to section 48A.26, subsection 3. A registrant who does not have an Iowa driver's license number, an Iowa nonoperator's identification number, or a social security number and who notifies the registrar of such shall be assigned a unique identifying number that shall serve to identify the registrant for voter registration purposes.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §12; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §21, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §7 – 12, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §355; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §18; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §41, 43; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §76, 77; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §235

Referred to in §48A.26, 48A.37, 53.2
Subsection 2, paragraph b amended

48A.12 Federal mail voter registration form.

1. The mail voter registration form prescribed by the federal election assistance commission shall be accepted for voter registration in Iowa if all required information is provided, if it is signed by the registrant, and if the form is timely received.

2. The state commissioner of elections shall make the federal mail voter registration forms available for distribution to governmental and private entities, with particular emphasis on making them available to organized voter registration entities and programs.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §78

48A.13 Electronic signatures on voter registration records.

Electronic signatures shall be accepted. However, before the use of electronic signatures is accepted on voter registration forms, the state voter registration commission shall prescribe by rule the technological requirements for guaranteeing the security and integrity of electronic signatures.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §14

48A.14 Challenges of voter registrations.

1. The registration of a registered voter may be challenged by another registered voter of the same county subject to the conditions and limitations of this section. A challenge shall be a statement in writing to the commissioner alleging one or more of the following reasons the challenged registrant's registration should not have been accepted or should be canceled:

a. The challenged registrant is not a citizen of the United States.

b. The challenged registrant is less than seventeen and one-half years of age.

c. The challenged registrant is not a resident at the address where the registrant is registered.

d. The challenged registrant has falsified information on the registrant's registration form.

e. The challenged registrant has been convicted of a felony, and the registrant's voting rights have not been restored.

f. The challenged registrant has been adjudged by a court of law to be a person who is incompetent to vote and no subsequent proceeding has reversed that finding.

2. A challenge shall not contain allegations against more than one registered voter.

3. A challenge shall contain a statement signed by the challenger in substantially the following form:

I am a registered voter in (name of county) County, Iowa. I swear or affirm that information contained on this challenge is true. I understand that knowingly filing a challenge containing false information is an aggravated misdemeanor.

4. A challenge may be filed at any time. A challenge filed less than seventy days before a regularly scheduled election shall not be processed until after the pending election unless the challenge is filed within twenty days of the commissioner’s receipt of the challenged registrant’s registration form or notice of change to an existing registration. A challenge filed against a person registering to vote pursuant to section 48A.7A is considered a challenge to a person offering to vote and must be filed under section 49.79.

5. A challenger may withdraw a challenge at any time before the hearing held pursuant to section 48A.16 by notifying the commissioner in writing of the withdrawal.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §15; 95 Acts, ch 67, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1185, § 4; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §22, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §85

Referred to in §39A.3, 48A.15

48A.15 Commissioner’s action upon receipt of challenge or withdrawal.

1. A challenge is valid if it meets the criteria in section 48A.14, subsections 1, 2, and 3.

2. Upon receipt of a challenge which is not valid, the commissioner shall notify the challenger of the reason the challenge is not valid, and shall take no further action regarding the challenge.

3. Upon receipt of a valid challenge, the commissioner shall, within five working days, notify the challenged registrant and the challenger of the date, time, and place of a hearing on the matter of the challenge, to be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the commissioner’s receipt of the challenge. The notice of a hearing shall include a copy of the challenge, and shall advise the challenged registrant that the registrant may personally appear at the hearing, or may submit to the commissioner before the hearing evidence, documentation, or statements refuting the challenge.

4. The notice prescribed by subsection 3 shall be sent by first class forwardable mail to the challenged registrant at the registrant’s most recent mailing address according to the registration records.

5. If the challenge is withdrawn, the commissioner shall immediately notify the challenged registrant of the withdrawal, and shall cancel the scheduled hearing.

6. If the challenged registrant notifies the commissioner that the challenged registrant wishes to appear in person but is unable to do so on the date scheduled, the commissioner may reschedule the hearing.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §16

48A.16 Hearing on challenge — appeal.

1. At the time and place fixed for the hearing, the commissioner shall accept evidence on the challenge from the challenger and the challenged registrant, or from any person appearing on behalf of either, and review any documents or statements pertaining to the challenge received before the hearing. On the basis of the evidence submitted, the commissioner shall either reject the challenge or cancel the registration of the challenged registrant. Either the challenged registrant or the challenger may appeal the commissioner’s decision to the district court in the commissioner’s county, and the decision of the court shall be final.

2. If a challenged registrant does not personally appear at the hearing and the challenged registrant’s registration is canceled, the commissioner shall immediately notify the challenged registrant of the cancellation by first class forwardable mail sent to the challenged registrant’s most recent mailing address according to the registration records.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §17

Referred to in §48A.14

SUBCHAPTER IV
PLACES TO REGISTER

48A.17 Registration at commissioner's office.

A person who meets the qualifications to vote may appear in person at the office of the county commissioner of registration and apply to register to vote.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §18

48A.18 Voter registration at motor vehicle driver's license stations.

1. Each state motor vehicle driver's license application, including any renewal application or application for a nonoperator's identification card, submitted to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation shall serve as an application for voter registration unless the applicant declines to register to vote. A completed voter registration form submitted to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation shall be considered to update any previous voter registration by the registrant.

2. A change of address form submitted to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation shall serve as a change of address for voter registration purposes unless the registrant states on the form that the change of address is not for voter registration purposes.

3. Information relating to the refusal of an applicant for a driver's license to apply to register to vote shall not be used for any purpose other than voter registration.

4. Forms and procedures used by the office of driver services for voter registration and a schedule for transmission of voter registration forms from the office to the county commissioner of registration shall be prescribed by the state voter registration commission by rule.

5. A county treasurer's office participating in county issuance of driver's licenses pursuant to chapter 321M shall participate in voter registration under this section to the same extent as a license facility of the state department of transportation.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §19; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §14, 26

48A.19 Voter registration agencies.

1. The following state agencies are responsible for voter registration:

a. All state offices that have direct client contact and provide applications for public assistance, including but not limited to offices administering the following programs:

- (1) Food stamps.
- (2) Medical assistance under chapter 249A.
- (3) Iowa family investment program.
- (4) Special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children.

b. (1) All offices that provide state-funded programs primarily engaged in providing services to persons with disabilities, including but not limited to all of the following:

- (a) Department for the blind.
- (b) Division of vocational rehabilitation services of the department of education.
- (c) Office of deaf services of the department of human rights or its successor agency.
- (d) Office of persons with disabilities of the department of human rights or its successor agency.

(2) An agency designated a voter registration agency under this paragraph which provides services to persons with disabilities in their homes shall provide voter registration services at the clients' homes.

c. Other federal and state agencies designated to provide voter registration services include, but are not limited to, the United States armed forces recruiting offices.

2. Agencies designated to provide voter registration services shall provide the following services:

- a. Distribution of a voter registration form either on paper or electronic medium.
- b. Assistance to registrants in completing voter registration forms, unless the registrant refuses assistance.

c. Acceptance of completed voter registration forms for transmittal as required in section 48A.21.

3. The voter registration agency shall provide voter registration services with each application for services or assistance and with each recertification, renewal, or change of address form completed relating to the agency's services. The secretary of state shall adopt administrative rules in cooperation with voter registration agencies to carry out the requirements of this section.

4. a. The voter registration agency shall provide a form to applicants that includes all of the following:

(1) The question:

If you are not registered to vote where you live now, would you like to apply to register to vote here today?

(2) If the agency provides public assistance, the statement:

Applying to register or declining to register to vote will not affect the amount of assistance that you will be provided by this agency.

(3) (a) Boxes for the applicant to check and choices in substantially the following form:

- I want to register to vote.
- I do not want to register to vote.

(b) The following statement shall be printed near the choices and shall be printed in large, readable type:

If you do not check either box, you will be considered to have decided not to register to vote at this time.

(4) (a) The statement:

If you would like help in filling out the voter registration form, we will help you. The decision whether to seek or accept help is yours. You may fill out the application form in private.

(b) However, in those voter registration agencies where electronic forms are used, the following statement shall be used:

If you want to fill out the form in private, a separate paper form for voter registration will be provided.

(5) (a) The statement:

If you believe that someone has interfered with your right to register or to decline to register to vote, your right to privacy in deciding whether to register or in applying to register to vote, or your right to choose your own political party or other political preference, you may file a complaint with the state voter registration commission.

(b) The name, address, and telephone number of the voter registration commission shall complete the statement.

b. The voter registration agency may distribute the voter registration form either on paper or by electronic medium.

5. The voter registration agency shall provide each applicant who chooses to register to

vote the same degree of assistance in completing the registration form as is provided by the office for the completion of its own forms unless the applicant refuses such assistance.

6. Completed voter registration forms shall be transmitted as provided in section 48A.21. 94 Acts, ch 1169, §20; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §48A.2, 48A.11

48A.20 Prohibited acts by voter registration agency employees.

A person who provides voter registration services as required by this subchapter shall not:

1. Seek to influence an applicant's political preference or party registration.
2. Display a political preference or party affiliation.
3. Make any statement to an applicant or take any action which has the purpose or effect of discouraging the applicant from registering to vote.
4. Make any statement to an applicant or take any action which has the purpose or effect of leading the applicant to believe that a decision to register or not to register to vote has any bearing on the availability of services or benefits.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §21

48A.21 Transmission of forms from agencies and driver's license stations.

The state registrar of voters shall adopt administrative rules regulating the transmission of completed voter registration forms from voter registration agencies and from driver's license stations, including county treasurer's offices participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M. All completed voter registration applications in the possession of a voter registration agency, a driver's license station, or a county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses at 5:00 p.m. on the last workday of each week shall be transmitted to the location designated by the state registrar of voters by rule. Procedures or requirements for more frequent transmissions may be specified by rule.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §22; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §15, 26

Referred to in §48A.19

Section not amended; editorial change applied

48A.22 Voter registration by volunteer organizations.

The secretary of state shall encourage volunteer organizations to undertake voter registration drives by providing registration forms.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §23; 97 Acts, ch 170, §14

48A.23 Registration at educational institutions.

1. At least twice during each school year, the board of directors of each school district operating a high school and the authorities in charge of each accredited nonpublic school shall offer the opportunity to register to vote to each student who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age.

2. All postsecondary schools, including but not limited to colleges, universities, and trade and technical schools which receive state funding, shall offer the opportunity to register to vote to each student at least once each year. Students shall be provided with the federal voter registration form or the Iowa voter registration form, as applicable.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §24

Referred to in §280.9A

48A.24 Voter registration forms in income tax returns and booklets. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1073, § 51. See § 421.17(28).

48A.25 Compensation for assistance in completing registration forms.

A person may pay, offer to pay, or accept compensation for assisting others in completing voter registration forms only if the compensation is based solely on the time spent providing the assistance.

Paying, offering to pay, or receiving compensation based on the number of registration forms completed, or the party affiliations shown on completed registration forms, or on any other performance criteria, is unlawful.

This section shall not apply to state statutory political committees, as defined in section 43.111.

This section shall not apply to state and political subdivision employees who are required to offer assistance to clients as a part of their regular job duties, and who shall not be granted additional compensation for voter registration activities. A person assisting another in completing a voter registration form shall not complete any portion of the form without the knowledge or consent of the registrant.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §26; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §8

Referred to in §39A.4

48A.25A Verification of voter registration information.

1. a. Upon receipt of an application for voter registration, the commissioner of registration shall compare the Iowa driver's license number, the Iowa nonoperator's identification card number, or the last four numerals of the social security number provided by the registrant with the records of the state department of transportation. To be verified, the voter registration record shall contain the same name, date of birth, and Iowa driver's license number or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number or whole or partial social security number as the records of the state department of transportation. If the information cannot be verified, the application shall be recorded and the status of the voter's record shall be designated as pending status. The commissioner of registration shall notify the applicant that the applicant is required to present identification described in section 48A.8, subsection 2, before voting for the first time in the county. If the information can be verified, a record shall be made of the verification and the status of the voter's record shall be designated as active status.

b. This subsection shall not apply to applications received from registrants pursuant to section 48A.7A.

2. The voter registration commission shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to provide procedures for processing registration applications if the state department of transportation does not, before the close of registration for an election for which the voter registration would be effective, if verified, provide a report that the information on the application has matched or not matched the records of the department.

3. This section does not apply to persons described in section 53.37 who are entitled to register to vote and to vote.

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §13, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §356; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §19; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §42, 43; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §16

Referred to in §48A.26, 48A.37, 53.38

SUBCHAPTER V

PROCESSING VOTER REGISTRATION RECORDS

Referred to in §50.19

48A.26 Acknowledgment of registration form.

1. a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph "b", within seven working days of receipt of a voter registration form or change of information in a voter registration record the commissioner shall send an acknowledgment to the registrant at the mailing address shown on the registration form. The acknowledgment shall be sent by nonforwardable mail.

b. For a voter registration form or change of information in a voter registration record submitted at a precinct caucus, the commissioner shall send an acknowledgment within forty-five days of receipt of the form or change of information.

2. If the registration form appears on its face to be complete and proper, the acknowledgment shall state that the registrant is now a registered voter of the county. The acknowledgment shall also specify the name of the precinct and the usual polling place for the precinct in which the person is now registered. The acknowledgment may include the political party affiliation most recently recorded by the registrant.

3. If the registration form is missing required information pursuant to section 48A.11,

subsection 8, the acknowledgment shall advise the applicant what additional information is required. The commissioner shall enclose a new registration form for the applicant to use. If the registration form has no address, the commissioner shall make a reasonable effort to determine where the acknowledgment should be sent. If the incomplete registration form is received during the period in which registration is closed pursuant to section 48A.9 but by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election for general and primary elections or by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election for all other elections, the commissioner shall send a notice advising the applicant of election day and in-person absentee registration procedures under section 48A.7A.

4. If the registrant applied by mail to register to vote and did not answer either “yes” or “no” to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, the application shall be processed. If the application is complete and proper in all other respects and information on the application is verified, as required by section 48A.25A, the applicant shall be registered to vote and sent an acknowledgment.

5. If the registrant applied by mail to register to vote and answered “no” to the question in section 48A.11, subsection 3, paragraph “a”, the application shall not be processed. The acknowledgment shall advise the applicant that the registration has been rejected because the applicant indicated on the registration form that the applicant is not a citizen of the United States.

6. If the acknowledgment is returned as undeliverable by the United States postal service, the commissioner shall follow the procedure described in section 48A.29, subsection 1.

7. If a registrant has not supplied enough information on a registration form for the commissioner to determine the correct precinct and other districts, the commissioner shall obtain the information as quickly as possible either from the registrant or other sources available to the commissioner.

8. An improperly addressed or delivered registration form shall be forwarded to the appropriate county commissioner of registration within two working days after it is received by any other official. The date of registration shall be the date the registration form was received by the first official. If the registration form was postmarked fifteen or more days before an election and the registration form was received by the first official after the close of registration, the registration form shall be considered on time for the election.

9. When a person who is at least seventeen and one-half years of age but less than eighteen years of age registers to vote, the commissioner shall maintain a record of the registration so as to clearly indicate that it will not take effect until the registrant’s eighteenth birthday and that the person is registered and qualifies to vote at any election held on or after that date.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §27; 97 Acts, ch 170, §15; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §14, 15, 37; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §79; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §17

Referred to in §48A.11, 48A.26A

48A.26A Acknowledgment of election day and in-person absentee registration form.

1. Within forty-five days of receiving a voter registration form completed under section 48A.7A, the commissioner shall send an acknowledgment to the registrant, in the manner provided in section 48A.26, subsections 2 through 5, as applicable, at the mailing address shown on the registration form. The acknowledgment shall be sent by nonforwardable mail.

2. If the acknowledgment is returned as undeliverable by the postal service, the commissioner shall attempt to contact the voter by forwardable mail. If a response is not received from the voter within fourteen days after the notice is mailed, the commissioner shall change the status of the registration to inactive status and shall immediately notify the state registrar of voters and the county attorney.

2007 Acts, ch 35, §4, 7

Referred to in §48A.37

48A.27 Changes to voter registration records.

1. Any voter registration form received by any voter registration agency, driver’s license station, including county treasurer’s offices participating in county issuance of driver’s

licenses under chapter 321M, or the commissioner shall be considered as updating the registrant's previous registration.

2. *a.* A person who is registered to vote may request changes in the voter's registration record at any time by submitting one of the following, as applicable:

(1) A signed, written notice to the county commissioner in person, by mail, by facsimile, or by electronic mail.

(2) A completed Iowa or federal mail registration form to the county commissioner.

(3) On election day, a registration form to the precinct election officials at the precinct of the voter's current residence.

(4) A change of address form to the office of driver services of the state department of transportation, or to a county treasurer's office that is participating in county issuance of driver's licenses under chapter 321M.

(5) A change of address notice for voter registration submitted to any voter registration agency.

b. If a registered voter submits a change of name, telephone number, or address under this subsection, the commissioner shall not change the political party or nonparty political organization affiliation in the registered voter's prior registration unless otherwise indicated by the registered voter.

3. The commissioner shall make the necessary changes in the registration records without any action by the registrant when any of the following events occur:

a. Annexation of territory by a city. When an existing city annexes territory, the city clerk shall furnish the commissioner a detailed map of the annexed territory. If a city is divided into wards for voting purposes, the detailed map shall show the ward designations for the annexed territory. The commissioner shall change the registration of persons residing in that territory to reflect the annexation and the city precinct to which each of those persons is assigned. If the commissioner cannot determine the names and addresses of the persons affected by the annexation, the commissioner shall send each person who may be involved a letter informing the person that the person's registration may be in error, and requesting that each person provide the commissioner with the information necessary to correct the registration records.

b. Change of official street name or house or building number by a city or county. When the city or county changes the name of a street or the number of a house or other building in which a person resides, the city clerk or county board of supervisors shall inform the commissioner of the change, and the commissioner shall change the registration of each person affected.

c. Incorporation or discontinuance of a city. When a new city is incorporated or an existing city is discontinued, the city clerk shall notify the commissioner. The commissioner shall change the registration of each person affected.

d. Change of rural route designation of the residence of the registered voter. The commissioner shall request each postmaster in the county to inform the commissioner of each change in rural route designation and the names of the persons affected, and the commissioner shall change the registration of each person as appropriate.

4. *a.* A commissioner, either independently or in cooperation with the state registrar of voters, and in accordance with rules of the state voter registration commission, may enter into an agreement with a licensed vendor of the United States postal service participating in the national change of address program to identify registered voters of the county who may have moved either within or outside the county.

b. If the information provided by the vendor indicates that a registered voter has moved to another address within the county, the commissioner shall change the registration records to show the new residence address, and shall also mail a notice of that action to the new address. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage prepaid preaddressed return form by which the registered voter may verify or correct the address information.

c. If the information provided by the vendor indicates that a registered voter has moved to an address outside the county, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive, and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at the new address.

(1) The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address.

(2) The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

Information received from the United States postal service indicates that you are no longer a resident of, and therefore not eligible to vote in (name of county) County, Iowa. If this information is not correct, and you still live in (name of county) County, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct and you have moved, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in an election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of voters in that county.

d. If the information provided by the vendor indicates the registered voter has moved to another county within the state, the notice required by paragraph "c" shall include a statement that registration in the county of the person's current residence is required.

e. If a registered voter returns a card sent pursuant to this subsection and confirms that the registered voter has moved to a new residence outside the county, the commissioner shall cancel the registration of the voter.

f. If a registered voter returns a card sent pursuant to this subsection and states that the registered voter's residence address has not changed for the purpose of voter registration, the commissioner shall reinstate the record to active status, making any other changes directed by the registrant in the notice.

5. The commissioner shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registered voters to whom notices under this section are sent and the date of the notice. When the return card from a notice is received by the commissioner, the commissioner shall record the date it was received and whether the registrant had moved within the county, moved to an address outside the county, or had not changed residence.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §28; 97 Acts, ch 170, §16 – 18; 98 Acts, ch 1073, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1143, §16, 17, 26; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §23, 24, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §147; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §80; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §24; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §18, 97; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §14

Referred to in §48A.28, 49.79

2009 amendments to subsection 4, paragraphs b and c, take effect April 10, 2009, and apply to notices mailed on or after that date; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §97

48A.28 Systematic confirmation program.

1. Each commissioner shall conduct a systematic program that makes a reasonable effort to remove from the official list of registered voters the names of registered voters who have changed residence from their registration addresses. Either or both of the methods described in this section may be used.

2. a. A commissioner may participate in the United States postal service national change of address program, as provided in section 48A.27. The state voter registration commission shall adopt rules establishing specific requirements for participation and use of the national change of address program.

b. A commissioner participating in the national change of address program, in the first quarter of each calendar year, shall send a notice and preaddressed, postage paid return card by forwardable mail to each registered voter whose name was not reported by the national change of address program and who has not voted in two or more consecutive general elections and has not registered again, or who has not reported a change to an existing registration, or who has not responded to a notice from the commissioner or registrar during the period between and following the previous two general elections. The form and language of the notice and return card shall be specified by the state voter registration commission

by rule. A registered voter shall not be sent a notice and return card under this subsection more frequently than once in a four-year period.

3. *a.* For a commissioner who is not participating in the national change of address program, in February of each year the commissioner shall mail a confirmation notice to each registered voter in the county. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail. The notice shall include a preaddressed, postage paid return card for the use of the registered voter or the recipient of the notice. The card shall contain boxes for the recipient to check to indicate one of the following:

(1) That the recipient is the registered voter named on the card, and is still a resident at the address listed.

(2) That the recipient is the registered voter named on the card, but is no longer a resident of the address listed.

(3) That the recipient is not the registered voter named on the card, and the registered voter named on the card is not a resident of the address listed.

b. The form and language of the confirmation notice and return card shall be specified by the state voter registration commission by rule.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §29; 97 Acts, ch 170, §19, 20; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §25, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §16, 37; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §48A.29, 48A.37

48A.29 Procedure upon return of confirmation card.

1. If a confirmation notice and return card sent pursuant to section 48A.28 is returned as undeliverable by the United States postal service, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at the registered voter's most recent mailing address, as shown by the registration records.

a. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address.

b. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

Information received from the United States postal service indicates that you are no longer a resident of (residence address) in (name of county) County, Iowa. If this information is not correct, and you still live in (name of county) County, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct, and you have moved, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in some election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of voters in that county.

2. When a detachable return card originally attached to a confirmation notice is returned indicating that the registered voter is still a resident of the address shown on the registration records, the commissioner shall make a record of the date the card was received.

3. When a detachable return card originally attached to a confirmation notice is returned by anyone other than the registered voter indicating that the registered voter is no longer a resident of the registration address, the commissioner shall make the registration record inactive, and shall mail a notice to the registered voter at the registered voter's most recent mailing address, as shown by the registration records.

a. The notice shall be sent by forwardable mail, and shall include a postage paid preaddressed return card on which the registered voter may state the registered voter's current address.

b. The notice shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

Information received by this office indicates that you are no longer a resident of (residence address) in (name of county) County, Iowa. If the information is not correct, and you still live at that address, please complete and mail the attached postage paid card at least ten days before the primary or general election and at least eleven days before any other election at which you wish to vote. If the information is correct, and you have moved within the county, you may update your registration by listing your new address on the card and mailing it back. If you have moved outside the county, please contact a local official in your new area for assistance in registering there. If you do not mail in the card, you may be required to show identification before being allowed to vote in (name of county) County. If you do not return the card, and you do not vote in some election in (name of county) County, Iowa, on or before (date of second general election following the date of the notice) your name will be removed from the list of registered voters in that county.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §30; 97 Acts, ch 170, §21, 22; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §26, 115; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §148

Referred to in §48A.26, 48A.30, 48A.37

48A.30 Cancellation of voter registration.

1. The voter registration of a registered voter shall be canceled if any of the following occurs:

a. The registered voter dies. For the purposes of this subsection, the commissioner may accept as evidence of death a notice from the state registrar of vital statistics forwarded by the state registrar of voters, a written statement from a member of the registered voter's household, an obituary in a newspaper, a written statement from an election official, or a notice from the county recorder of the county where the registered voter died.

b. The registered voter registers to vote in another jurisdiction, and the commissioner receives notice of the registration from the registration official in the other jurisdiction.

c. The registered voter requests the cancellation in writing. For the purposes of this subsection, a confirmation by the registered voter that the registered voter is no longer a resident of the county constitutes a request for cancellation.

d. The clerk of the district court, or the United States attorney, or the state registrar sends notice of the registered voter's conviction of a felony as defined in section 701.7, or conviction of an offense classified as a felony under federal law. The clerk of the district court shall send notice of a felony conviction to the state registrar of voters. The registrar shall determine in which county the felon is registered to vote, if any, and shall notify the county commissioner of registration for that county of the felony conviction.

e. The clerk of the district court or the state registrar sends notice that the registered voter has been declared a person who is incompetent to vote under state law.

f. The registered voter's registration record has been inactive pursuant to section 48A.29 for two successive general elections.

2. When a registration is canceled pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "d", "e", or "f", the commissioner shall send a notice of the cancellation to the registered voter.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §31; 98 Acts, ch 1185, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §27, 28, 115

Referred to in §48A.37

48A.31 Deceased persons record.

The state registrar of vital statistics shall transmit or cause to be transmitted to the state registrar of voters, once each calendar quarter, a certified list of all persons seventeen and one-half years of age and older in the state whose deaths have been reported to the bureau of vital records of the Iowa department of public health since the previous list of decedents was certified to the state registrar of voters. The list shall be submitted according to the specifications of the state registrar of voters. The commissioner shall, in the month following the end of a calendar quarter, run the statewide voter registration system's matching program to determine whether a listed decedent was registered to vote in the county and shall immediately cancel the registration of any person named on the list of decedents.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §32; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §123; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §19

48A.32 Destruction or removal of canceled voter registration records.

Twenty-two months after the next general election following the cancellation of a person's voter registration, the commissioner may destroy all records of that person's registration. At the discretion of the commissioner, canceled records may be donated to a historical society if all confidential information has been removed from the records.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §33

Referred to in §48A.35

48A.33 Declination of registration opportunity.

When a client or applicant of a voter registration agency declines to register to vote, the record of the declination shall be kept by the voter registration agency for twenty-two months after the next general election after which time the agency may destroy the records.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §34

SUBCHAPTER VI

RETENTION AND STORAGE OF VOTER
REGISTRATION RECORDS**48A.34 Confidentiality of certain records.**

Voter registration records are available for public inspection at reasonable times at the office of the county commissioner. The commissioner and any voter registration agency which has custody of voter registration records shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the name of the agency at which the voter registration form was submitted remains confidential.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §35

48A.35 Voter registration records under control of the commissioner.

The county commissioner of elections shall be responsible for the maintenance and storage of all paper and electronic voter registration records in the commissioner's custody. Original registration records shall not be removed from the commissioner's office or from any other designated permanent storage location except upon request of a county commissioner or a court order, or as provided by section 48A.32. The state registrar of voters and the state voter registration commission shall adopt administrative rules to implement this section.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §36

48A.36 Electronic registration record retention in voter registration agencies.

1. Voter registration agencies and the office of driver services of the state department of transportation may electronically transmit registration data to the state registrar of voters, who shall distribute the information, electronically or otherwise, to the appropriate commissioner in accordance with rules of the state voter registration commission and the state registrar of voters. The state agency originating the registration data shall permanently retain an electronic copy of the form completed by the registrant, including the registrant's signature, and shall develop procedures for the retrieval and printing of that electronic document. A printed copy of an electronic registration document shall be made only upon the agency's receipt of a court order.

2. Upon receipt of electronic registration data under subsection 1, the state registrar of voters shall cause the updating of registration records. The registrar shall notify the appropriate commissioner of the actions taken.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §37; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §17, 37

48A.37 Electronic registration records.

1. Voter registration records shall be maintained in an electronic medium. A history of local election participation shall be maintained as part of the electronic record for at least two general, primary, school, and city elections. Absentee voting shall be recorded for the

previous two general and primary elections. After each election, the county commissioner shall update telephone numbers provided by registered voters pursuant to section 49.77.

2. Electronic records shall include a status code designating whether the records are active, inactive, incomplete, pending, or canceled. Inactive records are records of registered voters to whom notices have been sent pursuant to section 48A.28, subsection 3, and who have not returned the card or otherwise responded to the notice, and those records have been designated inactive pursuant to section 48A.29. Inactive records are also records of registered voters to whom notices have been sent pursuant to section 48A.26A and who have not responded to the notice. Incomplete records are records missing required information pursuant to section 48A.11, subsection 8. Pending records are records of applicants whose applications have not been verified pursuant to section 48A.25A. Canceled records are records that have been canceled pursuant to section 48A.30. All other records are active records. An inactive record shall be made active when the registered voter requests an absentee ballot, votes at an election, registers again, or reports a change of name, address, telephone number, or political party or organization affiliation. An incomplete record shall be made active when a completed application is received from the applicant and verified pursuant to section 48A.25A. A pending record shall be made active upon verification or upon the voter providing identification pursuant to section 48A.8.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §38; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §18, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §357; 2007 Acts, ch 35, §5, 7; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §81; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §20

48A.38 Lists of voters.

1. Any person may request of the registrar and shall receive, upon payment of the cost of preparation, a list of registered voters and other data on registration and participation in elections, in accordance with the following requirements and limitations:

a. The registrar shall prepare each list requested within fourteen days of receipt of the request, except that the registrar shall not be required to prepare any list within seven days of the close of registration for any regularly scheduled election if the preparation of the list would impede the preparation of election registers for that election.

b. Each list shall be as current as possible, but shall in all cases reflect voter activity reported to any commissioner twenty-eight or more days before preparation of the list.

c. Each list shall be in the order and form specified by the list purchaser, and shall contain the registration data specified by the list purchaser, provided compliance with the request is within the capability of the record maintenance system used by the registrar.

d. Lists prepared shall not include inactive records unless specifically requested by the requester.

e. The registrar shall prepare updates to lists at least biweekly, and after the close of registration for a regularly scheduled election, but before the election, if requested to do so at the time a list is purchased. All updates shall be made available to all requesters at the same time, and shall be in the order and form specified by each requester.

f. The county commissioner of registration and the state registrar of voters shall remove a voter's whole or partial social security number, as applicable, Iowa driver's license number, or Iowa nonoperator's identification card number from a voter registration list prepared pursuant to this section.

2. The registrar shall update information on participation in an election no later than sixty days after each election.

3. The registrar shall maintain a log of the name, address, and telephone number of every person who receives a list under this section, and of every person who reviews registration records in the office of the registrar. Commissioners of registration shall maintain a similar log in their offices of those who receive a list from the commissioner or who review registration records in the commissioner's office. Logs maintained under this subsection are public records, and shall be available for public inspection at reasonable times.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §39; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §29, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §19, 37; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §20; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §21

Referred to in §47.8

48A.39 Use of registration information.

Information about individual registrants obtained from voter registration records shall be used only to request the registrant’s vote at an election, or for another genuine political purpose, or for a bona fide official purpose by an elected official, or for bona fide political research, but shall not be used for any commercial purposes.

94 Acts, ch 1169, §40; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §9
 Referred to in §39A.4

48A.40 Reports. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

SUBCHAPTER VII
 CRIMINAL PENALTIES

48A.41 Criminal penalties. Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See chapter 39A.

CHAPTER 49
 METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.5, 39A.6, 43.5, 50.1A, 52.1, 52.25, 52.28, 52.31, 145A.7, 176A.16, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 303.49, 346.27, 357.12, 357C.7, 357D.8, 357E.8, 357F.8, 357G.8, 357I.8, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1, 468.502

See also definitions in §39.3
 Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
 Criminal offenses, see chapter 39A

49.1	Elections included.	49.21	Polling places — accessibility — signs.
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49.10	Polling places for certain precincts.	49.30	All candidates and issues on one ballot — exceptions.
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49.18	Vacancies occurring on election day.	49.37	Arrangement of ballot.
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49.20	Compensation of members.	49.39	Dual nomination.
		49.40	Failure to designate.

49.41	More than one office prohibited.	49.83	Names to be marked on election register.
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49.68	State commissioner to furnish instructions.	49.109	Employees entitled to time to vote.
49.69	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.	49.110	and 49.111 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.
49.70	Precinct election officials furnished instructions.	49.112	Penalty. Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, §51.
49.71	Posting instruction cards and sample ballots.	49.113	Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.
49.72	Absentee voters designated before polling place opened.	49.114	through 49.118 Reserved.
49.73	Time of opening and closing polls.	49.119	Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §15.
49.74	Voters entitled to vote after closing time.	49.120	Promise of position.
49.75	Oath.	49.121	Promise of influence.
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49.77	Ballot furnished to voter.	49.123	Courthouse open on election day.
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49.79	Challenges.	49.125	Compensation of trainees.
49.80	Examination on challenge.	49.126	Manual by state commissioner.
49.81	Procedure for voter to cast provisional ballot.	49.127	Commissioner to examine equipment.
49.82	Voter to receive one ballot — endorsement.	49.128	through 49.130 Reserved.
		49.131	Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1023, §12.

49.1 Elections included.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all elections except those special elections which by the terms of the statutes authorizing them are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

[C97, §1088; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §719; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.1]

49.2 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.**49.3 Election precincts.**

Election precincts shall be drawn and named or numbered by the county board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission in all unincorporated portions of each county, and by the city council of each city in which it is necessary or deemed advisable to establish more than one precinct. Precincts established as provided by this chapter shall be used for all elections, except where temporary merger of established precincts is specifically permitted by law for certain elections, and no political subdivision shall concurrently maintain different sets of precincts for use in different types of elections. Election precincts shall be drawn so that:

1. No precinct shall have a total population in excess of three thousand five hundred, as shown by the most recent federal decennial census.

2. Each precinct is contained wholly within an existing legislative district, except:

a. When adherence to this requirement would force creation of a precinct which includes the places of residence of fewer than fifty registered voters.

b. When the general assembly by resolution designates a period after the federal decennial census is taken and before the next succeeding reapportionment of legislative districts required by Article III, section 35 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa as amended in 1968, during which precincts may be drawn without regard to the boundaries of existing legislative districts.

3. Except as provided in section 49.4, subsection 3, precincts established after July 1, 1994, shall be composed of contiguous territory within a single county. The boundaries of all precincts shall follow the boundaries of areas for which official population figures are available from the most recent federal decennial census.

4. All election districts, including city wards and county supervisor districts, shall be drawn according to the following standards:

a. All boundaries, except for supervisor districts for counties using supervisor representation plan "two" pursuant to section 331.209, shall follow precinct boundaries.

b. All districts shall be as nearly equal as practicable to the ideal population for the districts as determined by dividing the number of districts to be established into the population of the city or county.

c. All districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact as practicable.

d. Consideration shall not be given to the addresses of incumbent officeholders, political affiliations of registered voters, previous election results, or demographic information other than population head counts, except as required by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

e. Cities shall not be divided into two or more county supervisor districts unless the population of the city is greater than the ideal size of a district. Cities shall be divided into the smallest number of county supervisor districts possible.

[C51, §245; R60, §480; C73, §501, 605; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §721, 722, 723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.3, 49.4, 49.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.3]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §4, 5; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 99 Acts, ch 17, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §37; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §15

Referred to in §49.4, 49.5, 49.6, 49.7, 49.8, 49.11, 273.8, 277.6, 331.210A, 331.383

49.4 Precincts drawn by county board.

Where action by the board of supervisors is necessary or deemed advisable by the board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission, the boundaries of precincts shall be definitely fixed by ordinance. A public hearing shall be held before final action is

taken to adopt changes in the precinct boundaries. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be given as provided in chapter 21. In the absence of contrary action by the board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission, each civil township which does not include any part of a city of over two thousand population, and the portion of each civil township containing any such city which lies outside the corporate limits of that city or those cities, shall constitute an election precinct. If no action is necessary to change the county election precincts, the board of supervisors shall certify the retained boundaries to the state commissioner, as required by section 49.7.

1. Where a civil township, or the portion of a civil township outside the corporate limits of any city of over two thousand population contained within the civil township, is divided into two or more election precincts, the precincts shall be so drawn that their total populations shall be reasonably equal on the basis of data available from the most recent federal decennial census, except where the division is necessary to comply with section 49.3, subsection 3.

2. Counties using alternative supervisor representation plans “two” or “three”, as described in section 331.206, shall be apportioned into single-member supervisor districts on the basis of population. In counties using representation plan “three”, the boundaries of supervisor districts shall follow the boundaries of election precincts.

3. a. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, Indian settlement land held in trust by the secretary of the interior of the United States for the Sac and Fox tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa and its trust land contiguous to the Indian settlement lying in Tama, Toledo and Indian Village townships of Tama county shall be an election precinct. The polling place of that precinct shall be located on the Indian settlement in a structure designated by the election commissioner of Tama county.

b. The Indian settlement precinct shall be redrawn to include land contiguous to the Indian settlement when such land is purchased by the settlement and added to the Indian settlement land held in trust by the secretary of the interior of the United States. Upon recording of the deed transferring the land to the United States in trust, the county recorder shall notify the county commissioner of that fact. If the commissioner is notified more than seventy days before the next scheduled election, the commissioner shall redraw the precinct for that election. The commissioner shall notify the board of supervisors of the redrawn precinct boundaries and shall certify the redrawn boundaries to the state commissioner. Land completely surrounded by the boundaries of the Indian settlement precinct, but not included in the settlement precinct, shall be included in the precinct in which such land was located prior to redrawing of the Indian settlement precinct. The commissioner shall notify registered voters in each of the redrawn precincts of the change in the precincts and the proper polling place for those affected voters.

[C73, §603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §722, 725; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.4, 49.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.4; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1203]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §6; 99 Acts, ch 17, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §1

Referred to in §49.3, 49.7, 49.8, 49.11, 273.8, 331.210A, 331.383

49.5 City precincts.

The council of a city where establishment of more than one precinct is necessary or deemed advisable shall, at the time required by law, divide the city into the number of election precincts as will best serve the convenience of the voters while promoting electoral efficiency. As used in this section, the term “*the convenience of the voters*” refers to, but is not necessarily limited to, the use of precinct boundaries which can be readily described to and identified by voters and for which there is ease of access by voters to their respective precinct polling places by reasonably direct routes of travel. As used in this section, the term “*promoting electoral efficiency*” means reducing the cost of staffing election precincts by requiring cities to avoid creating more precincts than is reasonably necessary to provide voters access to voting.

The precinct boundaries shall conform to section 49.3 and shall be described in an ordinance adopted by the council within the time required by section 49.7. Before final adoption of any change in election precinct boundaries pursuant to this section or section 49.6, the council shall permit the commissioner not less than seven and not more than

ten days' time to offer written comments to the council on the proposed reprecincting. If the commissioner recommends changes in the proposed reprecincting which the commissioner concludes could better serve the convenience of the voters or could promote electoral efficiency, including lowering election costs, the council shall, if no changes to the reprecincting are made, include reasons in the ordinance for not adopting the proposed changes of the commissioner. A public hearing shall be held before final adoption of the ordinance. Notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing shall be given as provided in chapter 21.

[C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.5]

93 Acts, ch 143, §14; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §7, 8; 2001 Acts, ch 50, §1, 2

Referred to in §49.7, 49.8, 49.10, 49.11, 273.8

49.6 Power to combine township and city precincts.

Election precincts composed partially of unincorporated territory and partially of all or any part of a city may be established within a single county in any manner which is not contrary to section 49.3. An agreement mutually satisfactory to the board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission and the city council of the city involved shall be adopted and a copy of the agreement shall be submitted to the state commissioner as part of the certification of precinct boundaries required by section 49.7.

[C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §724; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.6]

94 Acts, ch 1179, §9

Referred to in §49.5, 49.8, 273.8, 331.210A, 331.383

49.7 Reprecincting schedule and filing requirements.

Where reprecincting is necessary, city councils and county boards of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission shall make any necessary changes in precincts as soon as possible after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law.

City councils shall complete any changes in precinct and ward boundaries necessary to comply with sections 49.3 and 49.5 not later than sixty days after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law, or September 1 of the year immediately following each year in which the federal decennial census is taken, whichever is later. Different compliance dates may be set by the general assembly by joint resolution.

County boards of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission shall complete any changes in precinct and supervisor district boundaries necessary to comply with sections 49.3, 49.4, and 331.209 not later than ninety days after the redistricting of congressional and legislative districts becomes law, or October 15 of the year immediately following each year in which the federal decennial census is taken, whichever is later. Different compliance dates may be set by the general assembly by joint resolution.

Each county board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission and city council shall immediately notify the state commissioner and the commissioner when the boundaries of election precincts are changed, and shall provide a map showing the new boundary lines. Each county board or the temporary county redistricting commission and city council shall certify to the state commissioner the populations of the new election precincts or retained election precincts as determined by the latest federal decennial census. Materials filed with the state commissioner shall be postmarked no later than the deadline specified in this section.

If the state commissioner determines that a county board or the temporary county redistricting commission or city council has failed to make the required changes by the dates specified by this section, the state commissioner shall make or cause to be made the necessary changes as soon as possible. The state commissioner shall assess to the county or city, as the case may be, the expenses incurred in making the necessary changes. The state commissioner may request the services of personnel and materials available to the

legislative services agency to assist the state commissioner in making required changes in election precincts which become the state commissioner's responsibility.

Precinct boundaries shall become effective on January 15 of the second year following the year in which the census was taken and shall be used for all subsequent elections. Precinct boundaries drawn by the state commissioner shall be incorporated into the ordinances of the city or county.

Changes made to precincts in years other than the year following the year in which the federal decennial census is taken shall be filed with the state commissioner as soon as possible.

[C73, §603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §722, 723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.4, 49.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.7; 82 Acts, ch 1091, §1]

89 Acts, ch 296, §11; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §44, 49
 Referred to in §49.4, 49.5, 49.6, 49.8, 49.11, 331.210A, 331.383

49.8 Changes in precincts.

After any required changes in precinct boundaries have been made following each federal decennial census, at the time established by or pursuant to section 49.7, the county board or city council shall make no further changes in precinct boundaries until after the next federal decennial census, except in the following circumstances:

1. When deemed necessary by the board of supervisors of any county because of a change in the location of the boundaries, dissolution or establishment of any civil township, the boundaries of precincts actually affected may be changed as necessary to conform to the new township boundaries.

2. When territory is annexed to a city the city council may attach all or any part of the annexed territory to any established precinct or precincts which are contiguous to the annexed territory, however this subsection shall not prohibit establishment of one or more new precincts in the annexed territory.

3. A city may have one special federal census taken each decade and the population figures obtained may be used to revise precinct boundaries in accordance with the requirements of sections 49.3 and 49.5.

4. If city population data certified by the United States bureau of the census following the federal decennial census is revised and the revision is certified by the United States bureau of the census, such revisions may be used to revise precinct and ward boundaries in accordance with the requirements of sections 49.3 and 49.5. The board of supervisors shall determine whether such revised population data affects the population equality of supervisor districts. If necessary, the temporary county redistricting commission shall be reconvened, notwithstanding section 331.210A, subsection 4, and supervisor districts shall be revised in accordance with the requirements of section 331.210A, subsection 2.

5. *a.* When the boundaries of a county supervisor, city council, or school director district, or any other district from which one or more members of any public representative body other than the general assembly are elected by the voters thereof, are changed by annexation or other means other than reprecincting, the change shall not result in the term of any officer elected from the former district being terminated before or extended beyond the expiration of the term to which the officer was last elected, except as provided under section 275.23A and section 331.209, subsection 1. If more than one incumbent officeholder resides in a district redrawn during reprecincting, their terms of office shall expire after the next election in the political subdivision.

b. When a vacancy occurs in the office of county supervisor, city council, or school director following the effective date of new district boundaries, the vacancy shall be filled using the new boundaries.

6. When a city is changing its form of government from one which has council members elected at large to one which has council members elected from wards, or is changing its number of council members elected from wards, the city council may redraw the precinct boundaries in accordance with sections 49.3 and 49.5 to coincide with the new ward boundaries.

7. Precinct boundaries established by or pursuant to section 49.4, and not changed under

subsection 1 since the most recent federal decennial census, may be changed once during the period beginning January 1 of the second year following a year in which a federal decennial census is taken and ending June 30 of the year immediately following the year in which the next succeeding federal decennial census is taken, if the commissioner recommends and the board of supervisors finds that the change will effect a substantial savings in election costs. Changes made under this subsection shall be made not later than ninety-nine days before a primary election, unless the changes will not take effect until January 1 of the next even-numbered year.

8. Precinct boundaries established by a city council pursuant to section 49.5 or 49.6 and not changed under subsections 1 through 6 since the most recent federal decennial census, may be redrawn by the city council in accordance with sections 49.3 and 49.5 once during the period beginning January 1 of the second year following a year in which a federal decennial census is taken and ending June 30 of the year immediately following the year in which the next succeeding federal decennial census is taken, if the commissioner recommends that the change will effect a substantial savings in election costs. Changes made under this subsection shall be made not later than ninety-nine days before a city primary or runoff election, unless the changes will not take effect until January 1 of the next odd-numbered year.

9. When territory contiguous to the Indian settlement is added to the Indian settlement land held in trust by the secretary of the interior of the United States.

[C73, §603; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §722, 723; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.4, 49.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.8]

83 Acts, ch 77, §2; 84 Acts, ch 1052, §1; 89 Acts, ch 136, §34; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §11, 12; 99 Acts, ch 17, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §6, 19; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §2

Referred to in §275.25, 275.41, 331.383

49.9 Proper place of voting.

Except as provided in section 49.11, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, a person shall not vote in any precinct but that of the person’s residence.

[C73, §605; C97, §1090; S13, §1090; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §727; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.9]

2008 Acts, ch 1115, §22

49.10 Polling places for certain precincts.

1. Polling places for precincts outside the limits of a city, but within the township, or originally within and set off as a separate township from the township in which the city is in whole or in part situated, and a polling place for a township which entirely surrounds another township containing a city, may be fixed at some room or rooms in the courthouse or in some other building within the limits of the city as the commissioner may provide.

2. If the commissioner determines, or if a petition be filed with the commissioner ninety days before any primary, general or special election stating that there is no suitable or adequate polling place within a township constituting a voting precinct and that it is desirable and to the interest of the voters of that township voting precinct that a voting place be designated for it outside its territorial limits, the commissioner shall fix a polling place for that precinct, outside its territorial limits, which the commissioner deems convenient to the electors of the township precinct. A petition submitted under this subsection must be signed by eligible electors of the precinct exceeding in number one-half the total number of votes cast in the township precinct for the office of president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, at the last preceding general election. When the commissioner has fixed such a polling place it shall remain the polling place at all subsequent primary, general and special elections, until such time as the commissioner shall fix a different polling place for the precinct.

3. In any city in which precinct lines have been changed to comply with section 49.5, the commissioner may fix the polling place for any precinct outside the boundaries of the precinct if there is no building or facility within the precinct suitable and available for use as a polling place. In so doing, the commissioner shall fix the polling place at the point nearest the

precinct which is suitable and available for use as a polling place and is reasonably accessible to voters of the precinct.

4. A single room or area of any building or facility may be fixed as the polling place for more than one precinct. The location of each polling place shall be clearly marked within the room or area on the days on which elections are held as the location of the polling place of a particular precinct, and suitable arrangements shall be made within the room or area to prevent direct access from the polling place of any precinct to the polling place of any other precinct. When the commissioner has fixed such a polling place for any precinct it shall remain the polling place at all subsequent elections, except elections for which the precinct is merged with another precinct as permitted by section 49.11, until the boundaries of the precinct are changed or the commissioner fixes a new polling place, except that the polling place shall be changed to a point within the boundaries of the precinct at any time not less than sixty days before the next succeeding election that a building or facility suitable for such use becomes available within the precinct.

5. If two or more contiguous townships have been combined into one election precinct by the board of supervisors, the commissioner shall provide a polling place which is convenient to all of the electors in the precinct.

[C97, §1091; S13, §1091; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §728; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.10]

93 Acts, ch 143, §15; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §1, 4

49.11 Notice of boundaries of precincts — merger or division.

1. The board of supervisors or the temporary county redistricting commission or city council shall number or name the precincts established by the supervisors or council pursuant to sections 49.3, 49.4, and 49.5. The boundaries of the precincts shall be recorded in the records of the board of supervisors, temporary county redistricting commission, or city council, as the case may be.

2. The board of supervisors or city council shall publish notice of changes in the county or city precinct boundaries in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county or city once each week for three consecutive weeks. The series of publications shall be made after the changes in the precincts have been approved by the state commissioner of elections. The last of the three publications shall be made no later than thirty days before the next general election. A map showing the new boundaries may be used. No publication is necessary if no changes were made.

3. The precincts established pursuant to section 49.7 shall not be changed except in the manner provided by law. However, for any election other than the primary or general election or any special election held under section 69.14, the county commissioner of elections may:

a. Consolidate two or more precincts into one.

(1) However, the commissioner shall not do so if there is filed with the commissioner at least twenty days before the election a petition signed by twenty-five or more eligible electors of any precinct requesting that it not be merged with any other precinct. There shall be attached to the petition the affidavit of an eligible elector of the precinct that the signatures on the petition are genuine and that all of the signers are to the best of the affiant's knowledge and belief eligible electors of the precinct.

(2) If a special election is to be held in which only those registered voters residing in a specified portion of any established precinct are entitled to vote, that portion of the precinct may be merged by the commissioner with one or more other established precincts or portions of established precincts for the special election, and the right to petition against merger of a precinct shall not apply.

b. (1) Establish voting centers for the regular city election, city primary election, city runoff election, regular school election, and special elections. Any registered voter who is eligible to vote in the regular city election may vote at any voting center in the city. Any registered voter who is eligible to vote at the regular school election may vote at any voting center in the school district. Any registered voter who is eligible to vote in a special election may vote at any voting center established for that special election. For purposes of section

48A.7A, a voting center shall be considered the polling place for the precinct in which a person resides.

(2) The county commissioner of elections shall designate the location of each voting center to be used in the election.

(3) A voting center designated under this subsection is subject to the requirements of section 49.21 relating to accessibility to persons who are elderly and persons with disabilities and relating to the posting of signs. The location of each voting center shall be published by the county commissioner of elections in the same manner as the location of polling places is required to be published.

(4) Pursuant to section 39A.2, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (3), a person commits the crime of election misconduct in the first degree if the person knowingly votes or attempts to vote at more than one voting center for the same election.

c. Divide any precinct permanently established under this section which contains all or any parts of two or more mutually exclusive political subdivisions, either or both of which is independently electing one or more officers or voting on one or more questions on the same date, into two or more temporary precincts and designate a polling place for each.

d. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the commissioner may consolidate precincts for any election including a primary and general election under any of the following circumstances:

(1) One of the precincts involved consists entirely of dormitories that are closed at the time the election is held.

(2) The consolidated precincts, if established as a permanent precinct, would meet all requirements of section 49.3, and a combined total of no more than three hundred fifty voters voted in the consolidated precincts at the last preceding similar election.

(3) The city council of a special charter city with a population of three thousand five hundred or less which is divided into council wards requests the commissioner to consolidate two or more precincts for any election.

[C73, §604; C97, §1092, 2755; S13, §2755; C24, §729, 4205; C27, §729, 4205, 4216-b2; C31, 35, §729, 4216-c5; C39, §729, 4216.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.11, 277.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.11; 81 Acts, ch 34, §24]

93 Acts, ch 143, §16; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 94 Acts, ch 1179, §13; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §12; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §149; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §23

Referred to in §49.9, 49.10, 49.13, 49.16, 331.383

49.12 Election boards.

There shall be appointed in each election precinct an election board which shall ordinarily consist of three or five precinct election officials. At the commissioner’s discretion, additional precinct election officials may be appointed to work at any election. Not more than a simple majority of the members of the election board in any precinct shall be members of the same political party or organization if one or more registered voters of another party or organization are qualified and willing to serve on the board.

[C51, §246, 248, 1111; R60, §481, 483, 2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §606, 1717, 1719; C97, §1093, 2746, 2751, 2756; S13, §2756; SS15, §1087-a5, 1093; C24, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4195, 4209, 4211; C27, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4195, 4209, 4211-b2; C31, 35, §559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4216-c10; C39, § 559, 730, 731, 735, 4165, 4216.10; C46, 50, §43.31, 49.12, 49.13, 49.17, 49.19, 276.12, 277.10; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.31, 49.12, 49.13, 49.17, 275.19, 277.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.12]

87 Acts, ch 221, §12; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §15; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §3

Referred to in §39A.1, 49.14, 49.16, 49.18, 50.21, 50.22, 53.23

49.13 Commissioner to appoint members, chairperson.

1. The membership of each precinct election board shall be appointed by the commissioner, not less than fifteen days before each election held in the precinct, from the election board panel drawn up as provided in section 49.15. Precinct election officials shall be registered voters of the county, or other political subdivision within which precincts have been merged across county lines pursuant to section 49.11, subsection 3, paragraph “a”,

in which they are appointed. Preference shall be given to appointment of residents of a precinct to serve as precinct election officials for that precinct, but the commissioner may appoint other residents of the county where necessary.

2. For all elections in which a partisan office is on the ballot, election boards shall include members of the two political parties whose candidates for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, received the largest and next largest number of votes in the county at the last general election. Election boards may also include persons not members of either of these parties. However, persons who are not members of either of these political parties shall not comprise more than one-third of the membership of an election board.

3. In appointing the election board to serve for any election in which candidates' names do appear under the heading of these political parties, the commissioner shall give preference to the persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of these political parties for placement on the election board panel, as provided by section 49.15, in the order that they were so designated. However, the commissioner may for good cause decline to appoint a designee of a county chairperson if that chairperson is notified and allowed two working days to designate a replacement.

4. In appointing the election board to serve for a nonpartisan election, the commissioner may give preference to the persons who are willing to serve without pay identified pursuant to section 49.15, subsection 2, paragraph "b", by the city council or the school board.

5. The commissioner shall designate one member of each precinct election board as chairperson of that board. At the discretion of the commissioner, two people who are members of different political parties may be appointed as co-chairpersons. The co-chairpersons shall have joint authority over the work of the precinct election board.

6. The commissioner may appoint high school students who are not yet qualified to be registered voters to serve as precinct election board members.

a. To qualify to serve as a precinct election board member, a high school student shall:

(1) Be a United States citizen.

(2) Be at least seventeen years of age and a student in good standing enrolled in a public or private secondary school in Iowa.

(3) Receive credit in at least four subjects, each of one period or hour, or the equivalent thereof, at all times. The eligible subjects are language arts, social studies, mathematics, science, health, physical education, fine arts, foreign language, and vocational education. Coursework taken as a postsecondary enrollment option for which a school district or accredited nonpublic school grants academic credit toward high school graduation shall be used in determining eligibility. A student shall not be denied eligibility if the student's school program deviates from the traditional two-semester school year. Each student wishing to participate under this subsection shall be passing all coursework for which credit is given and shall be making adequate progress toward graduation requirements at the end of each grading period. At the end of a grading period that is the final grading period in a school year, a student who receives a failing grade in any course for which credit is awarded is ineligible to participate under this subsection. A student who is eligible at the close of a semester is academically eligible to participate under this subsection until the beginning of the subsequent semester. A student with a disability who has an individualized education program shall not be denied eligibility to participate under this subsection on the basis of scholarship if the student is making adequate progress, as determined by school officials, towards the goals and objectives of the student's individualized education program.

(4) At the time of appointment, have the written approval of the principal of the secondary school the student attends.

(5) Have the written approval of the student's parent or legal guardian.

(6) Have satisfactorily completed the training course for election officials.

(7) Meet all other qualifications for appointment and service as an election board member except the requirement of being a registered voter.

b. No more than one student precinct election board member may serve on each precinct election board.

c. Student precinct election board members shall not serve as the chairperson of a precinct election board.

d. Before serving at a partisan election, the student precinct election board member must certify in writing to the commissioner the political party with which the student is affiliated.

e. Student precinct election board members shall not be allowed to work more hours than allowed under the applicable labor laws.

f. A student who serves on a precinct election board is not eligible to receive class credit for such service unless such service qualifies as meeting the requirements of a class assignment imposed on all students in the class.

g. No later than fourteen days after the date of the election, the commissioner shall report to the appropriate secondary school the following information:

(1) The name of each student attending the school who served as a precinct election board member on election day.

(2) The number of hours the student served as a precinct election board member.

(3) The precinct number and polling place location where the student served as a precinct election board member.

(4) Any other information the commissioner deems appropriate or that is requested by the school.

[C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §733; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.13]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 97 Acts, ch 170, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 34, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 138, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §194; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §25; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §3, 17; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §16; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §4

Referred to in §49.14, 49.15, 49.18, 49.73, 49.89, 50.21, 53.22, 53.23
Child labor restrictions, see chapter 92

49.14 Substitute precinct election officials.

1. The commissioner may appoint substitute precinct election officials as alternates for election board members. The responsibilities and duties of a precinct election official present at the time the polling place was opened on the day of an election may be assumed at any later time that day by a substitute appointed as an alternate. The substitute shall serve either for the balance of that election day or for any shorter period of time the commissioner may designate. At partisan elections, a substitute precinct election official assuming the duties of a precinct election official shall be a member of the same political party as the precinct election official whose duties are being assumed, unless substitution of a precinct election official not of the same political party results in no more than a simple majority of the total number of precinct election officials serving in that precinct being members of the same political party.

2. Substitute precinct election officials shall be appointed and shall serve in accordance with sections 49.12, 49.13, 49.15, and 49.16, and shall receive compensation as provided by sections 49.20 and 49.125. Upon arriving at the polling place and prior to performing any official duty, a substitute precinct election official shall take the oath required by section 49.75.

3. The commissioner shall not employ substitute precinct election officials in a partisan election unless:

a. The election board panel drawn up pursuant to section 49.15 contains the names of a sufficient number of political party designees to permit appointment of both the regular precinct election officials and any substitute precinct election officials from that panel; or

b. The commissioner has informed the county chairpersons of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, thirty days prior to the date of the election, of intent to appoint substitute precinct election officials and has allowed ten days thereafter for the respective county chairpersons to provide additional names of persons from whom the substitute precinct election officials shall be appointed. If a county chairperson fails to provide additional names after being so notified, the commissioner may appoint persons known to be members of the appropriate political party or parties.

[S81, §49.14; 81 Acts, ch 34, §25]

2007 Acts, ch 59, §7, 19; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §4, 17

Referred to in §39A.1

49.15 Commissioner to draw up election board panel.

1. Not less than twenty days before each primary election, the commissioner shall draw

up for each precinct an election board panel from which members of the precinct election board shall be appointed for each election held in the precinct during the ensuing two years.

2. *a.* Each panel shall include members of each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, whose names may be designated by the county chairpersons of each of these political parties not less than thirty days prior to each primary election. The commissioner may place on the election board panel names of persons known by the commissioner to be members of these political parties, if the respective county chairpersons fail to designate a sufficient number of names, and may also add names of persons, whether or not they are members of either of these political parties, who have advised the commissioner they are willing to serve on the election board.

b. The commissioner may also place on the election board panel names of persons whom either the city council of a city or a school board has advised the commissioner at least thirty days before each primary election are willing to serve without pay at elections conducted for that school district or city, as the case may be, during the tenure of the election board panel on which these names are included.

3. In drawing up precinct election board panels, the commissioner may use student precinct election board members appointed pursuant to section 49.13, subsection 6.

[C97, §1093; SS15, §1093; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §733; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.15]

2007 Acts, ch 34, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 138, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §5, 17

Referred to in §49.13, 49.14, 49.16, 53.20

49.16 Tenure of election board panel.

Each person whose name is placed on the election board panel as provided in section 49.15, shall remain available for appointment to the election board of the precinct, subject to the provisions of section 49.12, until a new panel is drawn up unless the person's name is sooner deleted from the panel by the commissioner. The election board for each election held in the precinct shall be drawn from the panel, however:

1. No person shall serve on the election board at any election in which the person or any person related to the person within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity is a candidate to be voted upon in that precinct, and it shall be the responsibility of each person whose name is listed on the election board panel to notify the commissioner not less than fifteen days before any election at which the person is ineligible to serve by reason of this subsection. However, this subsection shall not apply in the case of any candidate or relative of a candidate seeking an office or nomination which no opposing candidate is seeking. Any candidate for an office or for nomination to an office to which two or more persons are to be elected at large is unopposed, for the purpose of this subsection, if the number of candidates for the office or nomination does not exceed the number of persons to be elected or nominated.

2. When all or portions of two or more precincts are merged for any election as permitted by section 49.11, subsection 3, paragraph "a", the commissioner may appoint the election board for the merged precinct from the election board panels of any of the precincts so merged. When any permanent precinct is divided as permitted by section 49.11, subsection 3, paragraph "c", the commissioner shall so far as possible appoint the election board for each of the temporary precincts so created from the election board panel of the permanent precinct.

3. Persons whose names are listed on the election board panel shall not be required to serve on the election board for any election which by the terms of the statute authorizing it is exempt from the provisions of this chapter. The necessary officers for such elections shall be designated as provided by law or, if there is no applicable statute, by the commissioner.

4. In appointing the election board for any election conducted for a city or a school district, the commissioner may give preference to any persons who are willing to serve without pay at those elections.

5. A person shall not serve on the precinct election board as a representative of a political party if the person has changed political party affiliation from that of the political party which selected the person to serve as a precinct election official. If a precinct election official records a change of political party, the official's name shall be removed from the list of precinct

election officials for that political party. The chairperson of the political party shall be notified of the vacancy and may designate a replacement. If the chairperson of another political party later designates the person as a precinct election official, the person may serve, if qualified.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.16]

97 Acts, ch 170, §24; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §195; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §6, 17

Referred to in §49.14

49.17 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

49.18 Vacancies occurring on election day.

If, at the opening of the polls in any precinct, there shall be a vacancy in the office of the precinct election official, the vacancy shall be filled by the commissioner or, with the commissioner's approval and for that election only by the members of the board present, consideration being given to the political party affiliation of the person appointed if necessary in order to comply with the requirements of sections 49.12 and 49.13.

[C51, §247, 1111; R60, §482, 2027, 2030, 2031; C73, §607, 1717, 1719; C97, §1093, 2746, 2751, 2756; S13, §2756; SS15, §1087-a5, 1093; C24, §559, 736, 737, 4195, 4209, 4211; C27, §559, 736, 737, 4195, 4209, 4211-b2; C31, 35, §559, 736, 737, 4216-c10; C39, §559, 736, 737, 4216.10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.31, 49.18, 49.19, 277.10; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.18]

Referred to in §39A.1

49.19 Unpaid officials, paper ballots optional for certain city elections. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1026, § 16, 17.

49.20 Compensation of members.

The members of election boards shall be deemed temporary state employees who are compensated by the county in which they serve, and shall receive compensation at a rate established by the board of supervisors, which shall be not less than the minimum wage established in section 91D.1, subsection 1, paragraph "b", while engaged in the discharge of their duties and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel expense at a rate determined by the board of supervisors, except that persons who have advised the commissioner prior to their appointment to the election board that they are willing to serve without pay at elections conducted for a school district or a city shall receive no compensation for service at those elections. Compensation shall be paid to members of election boards only after the vote has been canvassed and it has been determined in the course of the canvass that the election record certificate has been properly executed by the election board.

[SS15, §1087-a5, 1093; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §560, 738; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.32, 49.20; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.20]

89 Acts, ch 121, §1; 97 Acts, ch 170, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §91; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §7, 17

Referred to in §49.14, 49.125, 53.22

Use of automobile, see §70A.9

49.21 Polling places — accessibility — signs.

1. It is the responsibility of the commissioner to designate a polling place for each precinct in the county. Each polling place designated shall be accessible to persons with disabilities. However, if the commissioner is unable to provide an accessible polling place for a precinct, the commissioner shall apply for a temporary waiver of the accessibility requirement. The state commissioner shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A prescribing standards for determining whether a polling place is accessible and the process for applying for a temporary waiver of accessibility.

2. a. Upon the application of the commissioner, the authority which has control of any buildings or grounds supported by taxation under the laws of this state shall make available the necessary space therein for the purpose of holding elections, without charge for the use thereof.

b. Except as otherwise provided by law, the polling place in each precinct in the state shall

be located in a central location if a building is available. However, first consideration shall be given to the use of public buildings supported by taxation.

3. *a.* On the day of an election, the commissioner shall post a sign stating “vote here” at the entrance to each driveway leading to the building where a polling place is located. The sign must be visible from the street or highway fronting the driveway, but shall not encroach upon the right-of-way of such street or highway.

b. The commissioner shall post a sign at the entrance to the polling place indicating the election precinct number or name, and displaying a street map showing the boundaries of the precinct.

[C51, §222, 245; R60, §444, 480; C73, §391, 603; C97, §566, 1113, 2755; S13, §2755; C24, 27, §739, 4205; C31, 35, §739, 4216-c7; C39, §739, 4216.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.21, 277.7; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.21; 81 Acts, ch 34, §26]

96 Acts, ch 1129, §15; 2000 Acts, ch 1039, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §30, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §92

Referred to in §49.11

49.22 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

49.23 Notice of change.

When a change is made from the usual polling place for the precinct or when the precinct polling place for any primary or general election is different from that used for the precinct at the last preceding primary or general election, notice of such change shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the precinct not more than twenty nor less than four days before the day on which the election is to be held. In addition a notice of the present polling place for the precinct shall be posted, not later than the hour at which the polls open on the day of the election, on each door to the usual or former polling place in the precinct and shall remain there until the polls have closed.

[C51, §222; R60, §444; C73, §391; C97, §566; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §741; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.23]

89 Acts, ch 136, §35

49.24 Schoolhouses as polling places.

In precincts outside of cities the election shall, if practicable, be held in a public school building. Any damage to the building or furniture resulting from the election shall be paid by the county.

[C97, §1113; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §742; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.24]
Schoolhouses as polling places, §297.9

49.25 Equipment required at polling places.

1. The commissioner shall determine pursuant to section 49.26, subsection 2, in advance of an election whether ballots voted in that election shall be counted by automatic tabulating equipment or by precinct election officials. If automatic tabulating equipment will be used, the commissioner shall furnish voting equipment for use by voters with disabilities.

2. The commissioner shall furnish to each precinct, in advance of each election, voting booths in the following number:

a. At each regularly scheduled election, at least one for every three hundred fifty voters who voted in the last preceding similar election held in the precinct.

b. At any special election at which the ballot contains only a single public measure or only candidates for a single office or position, the number determined by the commissioner.

3. The commissioner shall furnish to each precinct the necessary ballot boxes, suitably equipped with seals or locks and keys, and voting booths. The voting booths shall provide for voting in secrecy. At least one voting booth in each precinct shall be accessible to persons with disabilities. Ballot boxes shall be locked or sealed before the polls open and shall remain locked or sealed until the polls are closed, except to provide necessary service to malfunctioning automatic tabulating equipment. If a ballot box is opened prior to the closing of the polls, two precinct election officials not of the same party shall be present and observe the ballot box being opened.

4. Secrecy folders or sleeves shall be provided for use at any precinct where ballots are used which cannot be folded to obscure the marks made by the voters.

[C51, §254; R60, §489; C73, §614; C97, §1113, 1130, 2756; S13, §1130, 2756; C24, 27, §743, 744, 4209; C31, 35, §743, 744, 4216-c14; C39, §743, 744, 4216.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.25, 49.26, 277.14; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.25]

90 Acts, ch 1007, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §113; 97 Acts, ch 170, §26, 27; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §19; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §93; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §23; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §5

49.26 Commissioner to decide method of voting — counting of ballots.

1. In all elections regulated by this chapter, the voting shall be by paper ballots printed and distributed as provided by law, or by voting systems meeting the requirements of chapter 52.

2. a. The commissioner shall determine in advance of each election conducted for a city of three thousand five hundred or less population or for any school district whether the ballots will be counted by automatic tabulating equipment or by the precinct election officials. In making such a determination, the commissioner shall consider voter turnout for recent similar elections and factors considered likely to affect voter turnout for the forthcoming election.

b. If the commissioner concludes, pursuant to paragraph “a”, that voting will probably be so light as to make counting of ballots by the precinct election officials less expensive than preparation and use of automatic tabulating equipment, paper ballots may be used, subject to paragraph “c”. If paper ballots are used, the commissioner shall use ballots and instructions similar to those used when the ballots are counted by automatic tabulating equipment.

c. Notwithstanding a determination by the commissioner pursuant to paragraph “b”, upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors, the commissioner shall count the ballots at an election described in paragraph “a” using automatic tabulating equipment. A petition filed under this paragraph must be received by the commissioner not later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-second day before the election.

[S13, §2754; C24, 27, §4203; C31, 35, §4216-c15; C39, §4216.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §277.15; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.26]

97 Acts, ch 170, §28; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §24; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §17, 56; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §10 – 12

Referred to in §49.25, 50.24, 52.1

49.27 Reserved.

49.28 Commissioner to furnish registers and supplies.

1. The commissioner shall prepare and furnish to each precinct an election register and all other books, forms, materials, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the election.

2. a. After the registration deadline and before election day the commissioner shall prepare an election register for each precinct in which voting will occur on the day of the election. The precinct election register shall be a list of the names and addresses of all registered voters of the precinct. Inactive records listed in the election register shall be clearly identified with a special mark or symbol.

b. When a precinct is divided by a district boundary, and some, but not all, registered voters of the precinct may vote on an issue or office from that district, the election register shall clearly indicate which of the registered voters are entitled to vote in the district.

[C51, §255; R60, §490; C73, §615; C97, §1113, 1132, 2756; S13, §1087-a16, 2756; C24, 27, §561, 746, 4209; C31, 35, §561, 746, 4216-c14; C39, §561, 746, 4216.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.33, 49.28, 277.14; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.28]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §49; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §25

49.29 Repealed by 97 Acts, ch 170, § 93.

49.30 All candidates and issues on one ballot — exceptions.

All constitutional amendments, all public measures, and the names of all candidates, other than presidential electors, to be voted for in each election precinct, shall be printed on one ballot, except that separate ballots are authorized when it is not possible to include all offices and public measures on a single ballot. In the event that it is not possible to include all offices and public measures on a single ballot, separate ballots may be provided for nonpartisan offices, judges, or public measures.

[C51, §256; R60, §491; C73, §616; C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §748; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.30]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 170, §29; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §31, 115; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §7, 8; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §20 – 22; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §18

Referred to in §43.31, 49.43, 49.57A

See also, §49.43, 52.24

49.31 Arrangement of names on ballot — restrictions.

1. a. All ballots shall be arranged with the names of candidates for each office listed below the office title. For partisan elections the name of the political party or organization which nominated each candidate shall be listed after or below each candidate's name.

b. The commissioner shall determine the order of political parties and nonparty political organizations on the ballot. The sequence shall be the same for each office on the ballot and for each precinct in the county voting in the election.

2. a. The commissioner shall prepare a list of the election precincts of the county, by arranging the various townships and cities in the county in alphabetical order, and the wards or precincts in each city or township in numerical order under the name of such city or township.

b. The commissioner shall then arrange the surnames of each political party's candidates for each office to which two or more persons are to be elected at large alphabetically for the respective offices for the first precinct on the list; thereafter, for each political party and for each succeeding precinct, the names appearing first for the respective offices in the last preceding precinct shall be placed last, so that the names that were second before the change shall be first after the change. The commissioner may also rotate the names of candidates of a political party in the reverse order of that provided in this subsection or alternate the rotation so that the candidates of different parties shall not be paired as they proceed through the rotation. The procedure for arrangement of names on ballots provided in this section shall likewise be substantially followed in elections in political subdivisions of less than a county.

c. On the general election ballot the names of candidates for the nonpartisan offices listed in section 39.21 shall be arranged by drawing lots for position. The commissioner shall hold the drawing on the first business day following the deadline for filing of nomination certificates or petitions with the commissioner for the general election pursuant to section 44.4. If a candidate withdraws, dies, or is removed from the ballot after the ballot position of names has been determined, such candidate's name shall be removed from the ballot, and the order of the remaining names shall not be changed.

3. The ballots for any city elections, school elections, special election, or any other election at which any office is to be filled on a nonpartisan basis and the statutes governing the office to be filled are silent as to the arrangement of names on the ballot, shall contain the names of all nominees or candidates arranged in alphabetical order by surname under the heading of the office to be filled. When a city election, school election, special election, or any other election at which an office is to be filled on a nonpartisan basis, is held in more than one precinct, the candidates' names shall be rotated on the ballot from precinct to precinct in the manner prescribed by subsection 2 unless there are no more candidates for an office than the number of persons to be elected to that office.

4. The heading for each office on the ballot shall be immediately followed by a notation stating, "Vote for no more than", and indicating the maximum number of nominees or candidates for that office for whom each elector may vote.

5. At the end of the list of candidates for each office listed on the ballot one or more blank

lines and voting positions shall be printed to allow the elector to write in the name of any person for whom the elector desires to vote for any office or nomination on the ballot. The number of write-in lines shall equal the number of votes that can be cast for that office.

6. The name of a candidate printed on the ballot shall not include parentheses, quotation marks, or any personal or professional title.

7. For the purpose of ballot rotation the absentee ballot and special voters precinct may be considered a separate precinct.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106, 2754; C24, 27, §749, 4203; C31, 35, §749, 4216-c8; C39, §749, 4216.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.31, 277.8; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.31]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §11, 12; 87 Acts, ch 221, §13, 14; 89 Acts, ch 136, §36; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §18; 91 Acts, ch 129, §12; 97 Acts, ch 170, § 30 – 32; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §32, 115; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §2, 4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §150

Referred to in §43.28, 43.31, 49.53, 49.57A

49.32 Candidates for president in place of electors.

The candidates for electors of president and vice president of any political party or group of petitioners shall not be placed on the ballot, but in the years in which they are to be elected the names of candidates for president and vice president, respectively, of such parties or group of petitioners shall be placed on the ballot, as the names of candidates for United States senators are placed thereon, under their respective party, petition, or adopted titles for each political party, or group of petitioners, nominating a set of candidates for electors.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §750; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.32]

Referred to in §43.31, 49.36, 49.57A

49.33 Single voting target for certain paired offices.

Immediately opposite the names of each pair of candidates for president and vice president, a single voting target shall be printed next to the bracket enclosing the names of the candidates for president and vice president. A single voting target shall be printed next to the bracket enclosing the names of the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. The votes for a team of candidates shall be counted and certified by the election board as a team. Write-in votes shall also be tabulated as a single vote for a pair of candidates.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §751; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.33]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §33

Referred to in §43.31, 49.57A

49.34 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

49.35 Order of arranging tickets on lever voting machine ballot. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

49.36 Candidates of nonparty organization.

The term “*group of petitioners*” as used in section 49.32 shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §754; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.36]

2009 Acts, ch 133, §14

Referred to in §43.31, 49.57A

Political party defined, §43.2

Nonparty organizations, see chapter 44

49.37 Arrangement of ballot.

1. For general elections, and for other elections in which more than one partisan office will be filled, the first section of the ballot shall be for straight party voting.

a. Each political party or organization which has nominated candidates for more than one office shall be listed. Instructions to the voter for straight party or organization voting shall be in substantially the following form:

To vote for all candidates from a single party or organization, mark the voting target next to the party or organization name. Not all parties or organizations have nominated candidates for all offices. Marking a straight party or organization vote does not include votes for nonpartisan offices, judges, or questions.

b. Political parties and nonparty political organizations which have nominated candidates for only one office shall be listed below the other political organizations under the following heading:

Other Political Organizations. The following organizations have nominated candidates for only one office:

c. Offices shall be arranged in groups. Partisan offices, nonpartisan offices, judges, and public measures shall be separated by a distinct line appearing on the ballot.

2. The commissioner shall arrange the ballot in conformity with the certificate issued by the state commissioner under section 43.73, in that the names of the respective candidates for each political party shall appear in the order they appeared on the certificate, above or to the left of the nonparty political organization candidates.

3. The commissioner shall arrange the partisan county offices on the ballot with the board of supervisors first, followed by the other county offices in the same sequence in which they appear in section 39.17. Nonpartisan offices shall be listed after partisan offices.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §755; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.37]

89 Acts, ch 136, §37; 97 Acts, ch 170, §35, 36; 2005 Acts, ch 152, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §151
Referred to in §43.31, 49.57A

49.38 Candidate's name to appear but once.

The name of a candidate shall not appear upon the ballot in more than one place for the same office, whether nominated by convention, primary, caucus, or petition, except as hereinafter provided.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §756; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.38]

Referred to in §43.31, 49.57A

49.39 Dual nomination.

When two or more political parties, or when two or more political organizations which are not political parties, or when a political party and a political organization which is not a political party, nominate the same candidate for the same office, such nominee shall forthwith designate, in writing, the political party name, or the political organization name, under which the nominee desires to have the nominee's name printed on the official ballot for the ensuing general election; such written designation shall be filed with the officer with whom the nomination paper, or certificate of nomination by a convention or caucus, is filed and the name of such nominee shall appear on the ballot in accordance therewith.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1087-a6, 1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §757; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.39]

Referred to in §43.31, 49.40, 49.57A

49.40 Failure to designate.

If the designation referred to in section 49.39 be not filed, the following rules shall govern:

1. If the nomination be by two or more political parties, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the party designation under which nomination papers were first filed in the nominee's behalf.

2. If the nomination be by a political party and also by a political organization which is not a political party, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the name of the political party or political organization first filing nomination papers, or certificate of nomination, as the case may be.

3. If the nomination be by two or more political organizations which are not political

parties, the name of such nominee shall be printed under the name of the political organization first filing a certificate of nomination of such candidate.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1087-a6, 1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §758; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.40]

Referred to in §43.31, 49.57A

49.41 More than one office prohibited.

1. *a.* A person shall not be a candidate for more than one office to be filled at the same election. A person who has been nominated for more than one office shall file a written notice declaring the office for which the person wishes to appear on the ballot.

b. If the nomination papers for all offices for which the candidate has been nominated are required to be filed with the same commissioner of elections, the candidate shall file a written notice with that commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the final date upon which nomination papers may be filed for the election. The notice shall state the office for which the person wishes to appear on the ballot. If the required notice is not filed, the candidate's name shall not be certified by the state commissioner for any office for which nomination papers are filed with the state commissioner and the county commissioner of elections shall not include the candidate's name on the ballot for any office in any county.

c. If a person is a candidate for one or more offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the state commissioner and one or more offices for which nomination papers are required to be filed with the county commissioner, the candidate shall notify the state commissioner and the county commissioner in writing. The notice shall state the office for which the person chooses to remain a candidate. The notice shall be filed no later than the last day to file nomination papers with the commissioner. If the required notice is not filed, the candidate's name shall not appear on the ballot for any office in any county.

2. *a.* If necessary, the county commissioner shall certify to the state commissioner the name of any person who is a candidate for more than one office which will appear on the ballot for the election. The certification of dual candidacy shall be made no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day following the final day to file nomination papers in the office of the commissioner.

b. When the state commissioner receives notice from the county commissioner that a candidate for a state or federal office has also been nominated for a county or township office, the state commissioner shall amend the certificate issued pursuant to section 43.73 and notify the commissioners of any other counties to whom the candidate's name was originally certified and instruct them to remove the candidate's name from the ballot in those counties.

3. This section does not apply to the county agricultural extension council or the soil and water conservation district commission.

4. For purposes of township office, "*nomination papers*" as used in this section means the affidavit of candidacy required in section 45.3.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §16; 91 Acts, ch 129, §13; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §10; 2007 Acts, ch 25, §3

Referred to in §43.31, 43.67, 44.3, 45.3, 49.57A

Section not amended; editorial change applied

49.42 Repealed by 97 Acts, ch 170, § 93.

49.42A Form of official ballot. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96. See § 49.57A.

49.43 Constitutional amendment or other public measure.

1. If possible, all public measures and constitutional amendments to be voted upon by an elector shall be included on a single ballot which shall also include all offices to be voted upon. However, if it is necessary, a separate ballot may be used as provided in section 49.30.

2. Constitutional amendments and other public measures may be summarized by the commissioner as provided in sections 49.44 and 52.25.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §761, 762, 767; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.43, 49.44; C75, §49.43, 49.49; C77, 79, 81, §49.43]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 170, §38, 39; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §23; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §26; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §19

Referred to in §49.44, 49.45, 145A.7, 468.184, 468.259

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

See also §52.24

49.44 Summary.

1. When a proposed constitutional amendment or other public measure to be decided by the voters of the entire state is to be voted upon, the state commissioner shall prepare a written summary of the amendment or measure including the number of the amendment or statewide public measure assigned by the state commissioner. The summary shall be printed immediately preceding the text of the proposed amendment or measure on the paper ballot or optical scan ballot referred to in section 49.43. If the complete text of the public measure will not fit on the ballot it shall be posted inside the voting booth. A copy of the full text shall be included with any absentee ballots.

2. The commissioner may prepare a summary for public measures if the commissioner finds that a summary is needed to clarify the question to the voters.

[C73, §49.43; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.44; 81 Acts, ch 34, §27]

89 Acts, ch 136, §38; 97 Acts, ch 170, §40; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §24; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §27

Referred to in §49.43, 52.25, 145A.7, 468.184, 468.259

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.45 General form of ballot.

Ballots referred to in section 49.43 shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the following amendment to the Constitution (or public measure) be adopted?

Yes

No

(Here insert the summary, if it is for a constitutional amendment or statewide public measure, and in full the proposed constitutional amendment or public measure. The number assigned by the state commissioner or the letter assigned by the county commissioner shall be included on the ballot centered above the question, "Shall the following amendment to the Constitution [or public measure] be adopted?")

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §763; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.45; 81 Acts, ch 34, §28]

97 Acts, ch 170, §41

Referred to in §145A.7, 468.184, 468.259

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49.46 Marking ballots on public measures.

The elector shall designate a vote by making the appropriate mark in the voting target. On paper ballots an "X" or a check mark may be placed in the proper target.

[C97, §1106; S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §764; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.46]

97 Acts, ch 170, §42; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §38

Referred to in §145A.7, 468.184, 468.259

49.47 Notice on ballots.

1. At the top of paper ballots for public measures shall be printed the following:

[Notice to voters. To vote to approve any question on this ballot, make a cross mark or check in the target before the word “Yes”. To vote against a question make a similar mark in the target preceding the word “No”.]

2. This notice shall be adapted to describe the proper mark where it is appropriate.

[S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §765; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.47] 97 Acts, ch 170, §43; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §145A.7, 468.184, 468.259

49.48 Notice for judicial officers and constitutional amendments.

The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe a notice to inform voters of the location on the ballot of the form for retaining or removing judicial officers and for ratifying or defeating proposed constitutional amendments. The notice shall be conspicuously attached to the ballot.

83 Acts, ch 186, §10026, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 136, §39; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §28

49.49 Repealed by 75 Acts, ch 81, § 154.

49.50 Endorsement and delivery of ballots.

Ballots on such public measures shall be endorsed and given to each voter by the precinct election officials, as in case of ballots generally, and shall be subject to all other laws governing ballots for candidates, so far as the same shall be applicable.

[S13, §1106; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §768; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.50]

49.51 Commissioner to control printing.

The commissioner shall have charge of the printing of the ballots to be used for any election held in the county, unless the commissioner delegates that authority as permitted by this section. The commissioner may delegate this authority only to another commissioner who is responsible under section 47.2 for conducting the elections held for a political subdivision which lies in more than one county, and only with respect to printing of ballots containing only public questions or the names of candidates to be voted upon by the registered voters of that political subdivision. Only one facsimile signature, that of the commissioner under whose direction the ballot is printed, shall appear on the ballot. It is the duty of the commissioner to insure that the arrangement of any ballots printed under the commissioner's direction conforms to all applicable requirements of this chapter.

[C97, §1107; S13, §1106, 2754; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, §767, 769, 771, 4203; C31, 35, §767, 769, 771, 4216-c8; C39, §767, 769, 771, 4216.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.51, 49.53, 277.8; C75, §49.49, 49.51; C77, 79, 81, §49.51]

83 Acts, ch 139, §1, 14; 93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 98 Acts, ch 1119, §1

Referred to in §49.57

49.52 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

49.53 Publication of ballot and notice.

1. The commissioner shall not less than four nor more than twenty days before the day of each election, except those for which different publication requirements are prescribed by law, publish notice of the election. The notice shall contain a facsimile of the portion of the ballot containing the first rotation as prescribed by section 49.31, subsection 2, and shall show the names of all candidates or nominees and the office each seeks, and all public questions, to be voted upon at the election. The sample ballot published as a part of the notice may at the discretion of the commissioner be reduced in size relative to the actual ballot but such reduction shall not cause upper case letters appearing in candidates' names or in summaries of public measures on the published sample ballot to be less than nine point type. The notice shall also state the date of the election, the hours the polls will be open, the location of each polling place at which voting is to occur in the election, and the names of the precincts voting at each polling place, but the statement need not set forth any fact which is apparent from

the portion of the ballot appearing as a part of the same notice. The notice shall include the full text of all public measures to be voted upon at the election.

2. The notice shall be published in at least one newspaper, as defined in section 618.3, which is published in the county or other political subdivision in which the election is to occur or, if no newspaper is published there, in at least one newspaper of substantial circulation in the county or political subdivision. For the general election or the primary election the foregoing notice shall be published in at least two newspapers published in the county. However, if there is only one newspaper published in the county, publication in one newspaper shall be sufficient.

[C51, §1110; R60, §463, 2027, 2030; C73, §578, 1718, 1719; C97, §1062, 1112, 2746, 2750, 2751, 2755; S13, §1087-a12, 2750, 2755; C24, §508, 550, 551, 790, 4195, 4197, 4208; C27, §508, 550, 551, 790, 4195, 4197, 4208, 4211-b1, 4216-b3; C31, 35, §508, 550, 551, 590, 4216-c3; C39, §508, 550, 551, 790, 4216.03; C46, 50, 54, §39.5, 43.23, 43.24, 49.72, 277.3; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §39.5, 43.23, 43.24, 43.29, 49.72, 277.3; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.53]

87 Acts, ch 221, §15; 89 Acts, ch 136, §40; 93 Acts, ch 143, §17; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §5; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §33, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §29

Referred to in §28A.6, 39.6, 49.54, 49.73, 52.35, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 296.4, 298.18, 331.305, 346.27, 364.2, 368.3, 368.19, 384.26, 394.2

Publication of ballot, city elections, §376.5

49.54 Cost of publication.

The cost of the publication required by section 49.53, shall not exceed an amount determined by the director of the department of administrative services or the director's designee.

[C73, §3832; C97, §1112, 1293; S13, §1293; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §772, 796; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.54, 49.72; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.54]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

49.55 Delivery of supplies to officials.

In all cases the necessary election supplies, including paper ballots for precincts where they are to be used, shall be furnished the precinct election officials not less than one hour before the opening of the polls on the morning of the election.

[C97, §1107; SS15, §1107; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §773; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.55]

Referred to in §49.65

49.56 Maximum cost of printing.

The cost of printing the official election ballots and printed supplies shall not exceed the usual and customary rates that the printer charges its regular customers.

[SS15, §1107; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §774; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.56]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §30

Referred to in §53.46

49.57 Method and style of printing ballots.

Ballots shall be prepared as follows:

1. They shall be on paper uniform in color, through which the printing or writing cannot be read.

2. In the area of the general election ballot for straight party voting, the party or organization names shall be printed in upper case and lower case letters using a uniform font size for each political party or nonparty political organization. The font size shall be not less than twelve point type. After the name of each candidate for a partisan office the name of the candidate's political party shall be printed in at least six point type. The names of political parties and nonparty political organizations may be abbreviated on the remainder of the ballot if both the full name and the abbreviation appear in the "Straight Party" and "Other Political Party" areas of the ballot.

3. The names of candidates shall be printed in upper case and lower case letters using a uniform font size throughout the ballot. The font size shall be not less than ten point type.

4. In no case shall the font size for public measures, constitutional amendments, and constitutional convention questions, and summaries thereof, be less than ten point type.

5. On ballots that will be counted by automatic tabulating equipment, ballots shall include a voting target next to the name of each candidate. The position, shape, and size of the targets shall be appropriate for the equipment to be used in counting the votes. Where paper ballots are used, a square may be printed at the beginning of each line in which the name of a candidate is printed, except as otherwise provided.

6. A portion of the ballot shall include the words “Official ballot”, the unique identification number or name assigned by the commissioner to the ballot style, the date of the election, and a facsimile of the signature of the commissioner who has caused the ballot to be printed pursuant to section 49.51.

7. The office title of any office which appears on the ballot to fill a vacancy before the end of the usual term of the office shall include the words “To Fill Vacancy”.

[C97, §1109; S13, §1109; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §775; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.57]

97 Acts, ch 170, §44; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §34, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §8 – 10, 19; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §31

Referred to in §43.31, 49.57A
 Single voting target for certain paired offices, §49.33
 Signature in primary elections, §43.36

49.57A Form of official ballot — implementation by rule.

The state commissioner shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to implement sections 49.30 through 49.41, section 49.57, and any other provision of the law prescribing the form of the official ballot.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §32

49.58 Effect of death of certain candidates.

If any candidate nominated by a political party, as defined in section 43.2, for the office of senator or representative in the Congress of the United States, governor, attorney general, or senator or representative in the general assembly dies during the period beginning on the eighty-eighth day and ending on the last day before the general election, or if any candidate so nominated for the office of county supervisor dies during the period beginning on the seventy-third day and ending on the last day before the general election, the vote cast at the general election for that office shall not be canvassed as would otherwise be required by chapter 50. Instead, a special election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in December, for the purpose of electing a person to fill that office.

Each candidate for that office whose name appeared on the general election ballot shall also be a candidate for the office in the special election, except that the deceased candidate’s political party may designate another candidate in substantially the manner provided by section 43.78 for filling vacancies on the general election ballot. However, a political party which did not have a candidate on the general election ballot for the office in question may similarly designate a candidate for that office in the special election. The name of any replacement or additional candidate so designated shall be submitted in writing to the state commissioner, or the commissioner in the case of a candidate for county supervisor, not later than 5:00 p.m. on the first Tuesday after the date of the general election. No other candidate whose name did not appear on the general election ballot as a candidate for the office in question shall be placed on the ballot for the special election, in any manner. The special election shall be held and canvassed in the manner prescribed by law for the general election.

[C97, §1108; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §776; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.58]
 89 Acts, ch 136, §41; 97 Acts, ch 170, §45

Referred to in §43.79

49.59 through 49.62 Reserved.

49.63 Time of printing — inspection and correction.

Ballots shall be printed and in the possession of the commissioner in time to enable the commissioner to furnish ballots to absent voters as provided by sections 53.8, 53.10, and 53.11. The printed ballots shall be subject to the inspection of candidates and their agents. If mistakes are discovered, they shall be corrected without delay, in the manner provided in this chapter.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §781; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.63]
2007 Acts, ch 59, §22, 38
Correction of primary ballots, §43.25

49.64 Number of ballots delivered.

The commissioner shall cause ballots of the kind to be voted in each precinct to be delivered to the precinct election officials as follows: in general elections which are presidential elections at least fifty-five ballots for every fifty votes, or fraction of fifty votes, cast in the precinct at the last preceding general election which was also a presidential election; and in general elections which are not presidential elections, at least fifty-five ballots for every fifty votes, or fraction of fifty votes, cast at the last preceding general election which was not a presidential election.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §782; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.64]
2002 Acts, ch 1134, §35, 115

49.65 Packing ballots — delivery — receipts — records.

The required number of ballots for each precinct shall be wrapped and sealed, and each package shall be clearly marked on the outside to indicate the number of ballots contained in the package and the name or number of the precinct and the location of the polling place for which they are intended. The ballots shall be delivered to the precinct election officials together with other necessary election supplies, as provided by section 49.55, and one of the officials shall sign a receipt for the ballots which receipt shall be preserved by the commissioner. The commissioner shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each polling place, the person who signed the receipt for them, and the time they were delivered, on a form which also provides space for the entries required by section 50.10.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §783; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.65]
Referred to in §50.10, 53.22

49.66 Reserve supply of ballots.

The commissioner shall provide and retain at the commissioner's office an ample supply of ballots, in addition to those distributed to the several voting precincts. If at any time the ballots furnished to any precinct shall be lost, destroyed, or if the chairperson of the precinct election officials determines that the supply of ballots will be exhausted before the polls are closed, the chairperson of the precinct election officials of the precinct shall immediately contact the commissioner by telephone. If no telephone is available, a messenger shall be sent to the commissioner with a written application for additional ballots. The application shall be signed by a majority of the precinct election officials. The commissioner shall keep written records of all requests for additional ballots and shall immediately cause to be delivered to the officials, at the polling place, such additional supply of ballots as may be required, and sufficient to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §784; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.66]
95 Acts, ch 189, §8

49.67 Form of reserve supply.

The number of reserve ballots for each precinct shall be determined by the commissioner. If necessary, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee may make photocopies of official ballots to replace or replenish ballot supplies. The commissioner shall keep a record of the number of photocopied ballots made for each precinct, the name of the person who made the photocopies, and the date, time, and location at which the photocopies were made. These records shall be made on forms and following procedures prescribed by the secretary of state by administrative rule.

In any precinct where photocopied ballots are used, each photocopied ballot shall be initialed as required by section 49.82 by two precinct officials immediately before being issued to the voter. In partisan elections the two precinct officials shall be of different political parties.

[C97, §1110; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §785; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.67] 95 Acts, ch 189, §9

49.68 State commissioner to furnish instructions.

1. The state commissioner with the approval of the attorney general shall prepare, and from time to time revise, written instructions to the voters relative to the rights of voters, and shall furnish each commissioner with copies of the instructions. Such instructions shall cover the following matters:

- a. The procedure for registering to vote after the registration deadline has passed.
- b. Instructions for voters who are required by law to show identification before voting.
- c. General information on voting rights under applicable federal and state laws, including the following:

(1) Information on the right of an individual to cast a provisional ballot and the procedure for casting a provisional ballot.

(2) Federal and state laws regarding prohibitions on acts of fraud, misrepresentation, coercion, or duress.

d. Instructions on how to contact the appropriate officials if a voter believes the voter's rights have been violated.

2. The state commissioner shall prepare instructions relative to voting for each voting system in use in the state and shall furnish the county commissioner with copies of the instructions. Such instructions shall cover the following matters:

- a. The manner of obtaining ballots.
- b. The manner of marking ballots.
- c. That unmarked or improperly marked ballots will not be counted.
- d. The method of gaining assistance in marking ballots.
- e. That any erasures or identification marks, or otherwise spoiling or defacing a ballot, will render it invalid.
- f. Not to vote a spoiled or defaced ballot.
- g. How to obtain a new ballot in place of a spoiled or defaced one.
- h. Any other matters thought necessary.

[C97, §1111; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §786, 787; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.68, 49.69; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.68; 81 Acts, ch 34, §29]

2008 Acts, ch 1115, §94

Referred to in §49.71

49.69 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

49.70 Precinct election officials furnished instructions.

The commissioner shall cause copies of instructions addressing the rights of voters and instructions for voting to be printed in large, clear type. The commissioner shall furnish the precinct election officials with a sufficient number of each set of instructions as will enable them to comply with section 49.71.

[C97, §1111; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §788; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.70] 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §36, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §95; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §20, 56

Referred to in §49.71

49.71 Posting instruction cards and sample ballots.

The precinct election officials, before the opening of the polls, shall cause each set of instructions required pursuant to section 49.70 to be securely posted as follows:

1. At least one copy of the instructions for voting prescribed in section 49.68, subsection 2, in each voting booth.
2. At least one copy of the instructions for voting prescribed in section 49.68, subsection 2, with an equal number of sample ballots, in and about the polling place.

3. At least one copy of the instructions relating to rights of voters, as prescribed in section 49.68, subsection 1, in and about the polling place.

[C97, §1112; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §789; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.71] 2003 Acts, ch 44, §26; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §96

Referred to in §43.30, 49.70

Sample primary ballots, §43.30

49.72 Absentee voters designated before polling place opened.

The commissioner shall deliver to each precinct election board not less than one hour before the time at which the polls are to open for any election the list of all registered voters of that precinct who have been given or sent an absentee ballot for that election, and the election board shall immediately designate those registered voters who are so listed and therefore not entitled to vote in person at the polls, except as provided in section 53.19, subsection 3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.72]

95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §8

49.73 Time of opening and closing polls.

1. At all elections, except as otherwise permitted by this section, the polls shall be opened at 7:00 a.m. if at least one official from each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13 is present. On the basis of voter turnout for recent similar elections and factors considered likely to so affect voter turnout for the forthcoming election as to justify shortened voting hours for that election, the commissioner may direct that the polls be opened at 12:00 noon for:

a. Any school district election.

b. Any election conducted for a city, including a local option sales and services tax election conducted pursuant to section 423B.1. At elections conducted pursuant to chapter 423B, all polling places shall have the same voting hours.

c. Any election conducted for a benefited district.

d. Any election conducted for the unincorporated area of a county.

2. The commissioner shall not shorten voting hours for any election if there is filed in the commissioner's office, at least twenty-five days before the election, a petition signed by at least fifty eligible electors of the school district or city, as the case may be, requesting that the polls be opened not later than 7:00 a.m. All polling places where the candidates of or any public question submitted by any one political subdivision are being voted upon shall be opened at the same hour, except that this requirement shall not apply to merged areas established under chapter 260C. The hours at which the respective precinct polling places are to open shall not be changed after publication of the notice required by section 49.53. The polling places shall be closed at 9:00 p.m. for state primary and general elections and other partisan elections, and for any other election held concurrently therewith, and at 8:00 p.m. for all other elections.

[C51, §251; R60, §486; C73, §611; C97, §1096, 2751, 2754, 2756; S13, §1087-a6, 1096, 2754, 2756; C24, 27, §565, 791, 4202, 4211; C31, 35, §565, 791, 4216-c9; C39, §565, 791, 4216.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.37, 49.73, 277.9; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.73]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §13; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §37, 38, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §11, 19; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §97; 2009 Acts, ch 138, §1

Referred to in §53.2

49.74 Voters entitled to vote after closing time.

Every voter who is on the premises of the voter's precinct polling place at the time the polling place is to be closed for any election shall be permitted to vote in that election. Wherever possible, when there are persons on the premises of a polling place awaiting an opportunity to claim their vote at the time the polling place is to be closed, the election board shall cause those persons to move inside the structure in which the polling place is located and shall then shut the doors of the structure and shall not admit any additional persons to the polling place for the purpose of voting. If it is not feasible to cause persons on the premises of a polling place awaiting an opportunity to claim their vote at the time the polling place is to be closed to move inside the structure in which the polling place is located, the

election board shall cause those persons to be designated in some reasonable manner and shall not receive votes after that time from any persons except those voters so designated.

[C27, 31, 35, §791-a1; C39, §791.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.74] 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §82

49.75 Oath.

Before opening the polls, each of the board members shall take the following oath: “I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I will impartially, and to the best of my knowledge and ability, perform the duties of precinct election official of this election, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit, and abuse in conducting the election.”

[C51, §249; R60, §484; C73, §609; C97, §1094, 2756; S13, §2756; C24, 27, §792, 4209; C31, 35, §792, 4216-c11; C39, §792, 4216.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.75, 277.11; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.75]

89 Acts, ch 136, §42

Referred to in §49.14, 53.22

49.76 How administered.

Any one of the precinct election officials present may administer the oath to the others, and it shall be entered in the election records, subscribed by the person taking it, and certified by the officer administering it.

[C51, §250; R60, §485; C73, §610; C97, §1095; SS15, §1087-a5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §559, 793; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.31, 49.76; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.76]

49.77 Ballot furnished to voter.

1. The board members of their respective precincts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voters.

a. Any person desiring to vote shall sign a voter’s declaration provided by the officials, in substantially the following form:

VOTER’S DECLARATION
OF ELIGIBILITY

I do solemnly swear or affirm that I am a resident of the
precinct, ward or township, city of
county of, Iowa.

I am a registered voter. I have not voted and will not vote in any
other precinct in said election.

I understand that any false statement in this declaration is a
criminal offense punishable as provided by law.

.....
Signature of Voter

.....
Address

.....
Telephone (optional)

Approved:

.....
Board Member

b. At the discretion of the commissioner, this declaration may be printed on each page of the election register and the voter shall sign the election register next to the voter’s printed name. The voter’s signature in the election register shall be considered the voter’s signed declaration of eligibility affidavit. The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe by rule an alternate method for providing the information in subsection 2 for those counties where the declaration of eligibility is printed in the election register. The state voter registration system shall be designed to allow for the affidavit to be printed on each page of the election register and to allow sufficient space for the voter’s signature.

c. At the discretion of the commissioner, an electronic election register may be used to produce the declaration required in this subsection. The person desiring to vote shall sign the declaration produced by the electronic election register prior to receiving a ballot.

2. If the declaration of eligibility is not printed on each page of the election register, any of those persons present pursuant to section 49.104, subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6, may upon request view the signed declarations of eligibility and may review the signed declarations on file so long as the person does not interfere with the functions of the precinct election officials. If the declaration of eligibility is printed on the election register, voters shall also sign a voter roster which the precinct election official shall make available for viewing. Any of those persons present pursuant to section 49.104, subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6, may upon request view the roster of those voters who have signed declarations of eligibility, so long as the person does not interfere with the functions of the precinct election officials.

3. a. A precinct election official shall require any person whose name does not appear on the election register as an active voter to show identification. Specific documents which are acceptable forms of identification shall be prescribed by the state commissioner.

b. A precinct election official may require of the voter unknown to the official, identification in the form prescribed by the state commissioner by rule. If identification is established to the satisfaction of the precinct election officials, the person may then be allowed to vote.

4. a. A person whose name does not appear on the election register of the precinct in which that person claims the right to vote shall not be permitted to vote, unless the person affirms that the person is currently registered in the county and presents proof of identity, or the commissioner informs the precinct election officials that an error has occurred and that the person is a registered voter of that precinct. If the commissioner finds no record of the person's registration but the person insists that the person is a registered voter of that precinct, the precinct election officials shall allow the person to cast a ballot in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

b. If the voter informs the precinct election official that the voter resides in the precinct and is not registered to vote, the voter may register to vote pursuant to section 48A.7A and cast a ballot. If such a voter is unable to establish identity and residency in the manner provided in section 48A.7A, subsection 1, paragraph "b" or "c", the voter shall be allowed to cast a ballot in the manner prescribed by section 49.81.

c. A person who has been sent an absentee ballot by mail but for any reason has not received it shall be permitted to cast a ballot in person pursuant to section 53.19.

5. The request for the telephone number in the declaration of eligibility in subsection 1 is not mandatory and the failure by the voter to provide the telephone number does not affect the declaration's validity.

[C97, §1114; C24, §794, 795; C27, 31, 35, §718-b20, 794, 795; C39, §718.21, 794, 795; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §48.21, 49.77, 49.78; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.77]

83 Acts, ch 176, §5; 87 Acts, ch 221, §16, 17; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §19; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §50; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §14; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1002, §3, 4; 2007 Acts, ch 35, §6, 7; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §152; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §98; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §33; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §9; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §21, 22; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §14

Referred to in §48A.37, 49.81, 50.6
Subsection 1, NEW paragraph c

49.78 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1025, §35.

49.79 Challenges.

1. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by any precinct election official or registered voter. It is the duty of each official to challenge any person offering to vote whom the official knows or suspects is not duly qualified. A ballot shall be received from a voter who is challenged, but only in accordance with section 49.81.

2. A person may be challenged for any of the following reasons:

a. The challenged person is not a citizen of the United States.

b. The challenged person is less than eighteen years of age as of the date of the election at which the person is offering to vote.

c. The challenged person is not a resident at the address where the person is registered. However, a person who is reporting a change of address at the polls on election day pursuant to section 48A.27, subsection 2, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (3), or who is registering to vote pursuant to section 48A.7A, shall not be challenged for this reason.

d. The challenged person is not a resident of the precinct where the person is offering to vote.

e. The challenged person has falsified information on the person’s registration form or on the person’s declaration of eligibility.

f. The challenged person has been convicted of a felony, and the person’s voting rights have not been restored.

g. The challenged person has been adjudged by a court of law to be a person who is incompetent to vote and no subsequent proceeding has reversed that finding.

3. a. The state commissioner of elections shall prescribe a form to be used by a registered voter challenging a prospective voter at the polls. A precinct election official working at the precinct is not required to use the challenge form. The challenge form shall include a space for the challenger to provide the challenger’s printed name, signature, address, and telephone number. The challenge form shall also contain the following statement signed by the challenger:

I am a registered voter in (name of county) County, Iowa. I swear or affirm that information contained in this challenge is true. I understand that knowingly filing a challenge containing false information is an aggravated misdemeanor.

b. The special precinct board shall reject a challenge that lacks the name, address, telephone number, and signature of the challenger.

4. A separate written challenge shall be made against each prospective voter challenged.

5. A challenger may withdraw a challenge at the polling place on election day or at any time before the meeting of the special precinct counting board by notifying the commissioner in writing of the withdrawal.

[C51, §258; R60, §493; C73, §619; C97, §1115; S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §571, 796; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.43, 49.79; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.79]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §39, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §12, 19; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §86, 87; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §23, 56

Referred to in §39A.3, 48A.14

49.80 Examination on challenge.

1. When the status of any person as a registered voter is so challenged, the precinct election officials shall explain to the person the qualifications of an elector, and may examine the person under oath touching the person’s qualifications as a voter.

2. a. In case of any challenges of an elector at the time the person is offering to vote in a precinct, a precinct election official may place such person under oath and question the person as to the following:

- (1) Where the person maintains the person’s home.
- (2) How long the person has maintained the person’s home at such place.
- (3) If the person maintains a home at any other location.
- (4) The person’s age.

b. The precinct election official may permit the challenger to participate in such questions. The challenged elector shall be allowed to present to the official such evidence and facts as the elector feels sustains the fact that the person is qualified to vote. Upon completion thereof, if

the challenge is withdrawn, the elector may cast the vote in the usual manner. If the challenge is not withdrawn, section 49.81 shall apply.

[C51, §259; R60, §494; C73, §620; C97, §1115; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §797; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.80]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §14

Referred to in §49.81
Subsection 2 amended

49.81 Procedure for voter to cast provisional ballot.

1. A prospective voter who is prohibited under section 48A.8, subsection 4, section 49.77, subsection 4, section 49.80, or section 53.19, subsection 3, from voting except under this section shall be notified by the appropriate precinct election official that the voter may cast a provisional ballot. The voter shall mark the ballot and immediately seal it in an envelope of the type prescribed by subsection 4. The voter shall deliver the sealed envelope to a precinct election official who shall deposit it in an envelope marked "provisional ballots". The ballot shall be considered as having been cast in the special precinct established by section 53.20 for purposes of the postelection canvass.

2. Each person who casts a provisional ballot under this section shall receive a printed statement in a form prescribed by the state commissioner by rule adopted in accordance with chapter 17A. The statement shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

a. The reason the person is casting a provisional ballot.

b. If the person is casting a provisional ballot because the person failed to provide a required form of identification, a list of the types of acceptable identification and notification that the person must show identification before the ballot can be counted.

c. If the person is casting a provisional ballot because the person's qualifications as a registered voter have been challenged, the allegations contained in the written challenge, a description of the challenge process, and the person's right to address the challenge.

d. A statement that if the person's ballot is not counted, the person will receive, by mail, notification of this fact and the reason the ballot was not counted.

e. Other information deemed necessary by the state commissioner.

3. Any eligible elector may present written statements or documents, supporting or opposing the counting of any provisional ballot, to the precinct election officials on election day, until the hour for closing the polls. Any statements or documents so presented shall be delivered to the commissioner when the election supplies are returned.

4. a. (1) The individual envelopes used for each provisional ballot cast pursuant to subsection 1 shall have space for the voter's name, date of birth, and address and shall have printed on them the following:

I am a United States citizen, at least eighteen years of age. I believe I am a registered voter of this county and I am eligible to vote in this election.

.....
(signature of voter) (date)

(2) The following information is to be provided by the precinct election official:

Reason for casting provisional ballot:

.....
.....

.....
(signature of precinct
election official)

b. The precinct election official shall attach a completed voter registration form from each provisional voter unless the person's registration status is listed in the election register as active or pending. If a voter is casting a provisional ballot because the voter's qualifications as

a registered voter have been challenged, the precinct election official shall attach the signed challenge to the provisional ballot envelope.

[C77, 79, 81, §49.81]

87 Acts, ch 221, §19, 20; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §51, 64; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §40, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §20, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §358; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §88; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §10

Referred to in §48A.8, 49.77, 49.79, 49.80, 50.20, 50.21, 53.19

49.82 Voter to receive one ballot — endorsement.

When an empty voting booth is available, one of the precinct election officials shall endorse the official's initials on each ballot the voter will receive. The initials shall be placed so that they may be seen when the ballot is properly folded or enclosed in a secrecy folder. The official shall give the voter one and only one of each of the ballots to be voted at that election in that precinct, except as provided by section 49.100. No ballot without the required official endorsement shall be placed in the ballot box.

[C97, §1116, 1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §799; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.82]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §15

Referred to in §49.67

Endorsement in primary elections, §43.36

49.83 Names to be marked on election register.

The name of each voter shall be marked on the election register by a precinct election official when the voter's declaration of eligibility has been approved by the officials.

[C51, §260; R60, §495; C73, §621; C97, §1116; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §800; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.83]

49.84 Marking and return of ballot.

1. a. After receiving the ballot, the voter shall immediately go to the next available voting booth and without delay mark the ballot. All voters shall vote in booths.

b. Before leaving the voting booth, the voter may enclose the ballot in a secrecy folder to conceal the marks on the ballot.

c. If the precinct has automatic tabulating equipment that will not permit more than one ballot to be inserted at a time, the voter may insert the ballot into the tabulating device; otherwise, the election official shall place the ballot in the ballot box. An identifying mark or symbol shall not be endorsed on the voter's ballot.

2. This section does not prohibit a voter from taking minor children into the voting booth with the voter.

[C51, §257; R60, §492; C73, §617; C97, §1117, 1119; S13, §1119; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §801; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.84]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §16; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §41, 115; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §34

Referred to in §43.38

49.85 Depositing ballots.

One of the precinct election officials shall at once, after receiving the ballot, in the presence of the voter, deposit it in the ballot box.

[C51, §257; R60, §492; C73, §617; C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §802; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.85]

Referred to in §39A.4

49.86 Failure to vote — surrender of ballot.

Any voter who, after receiving an official ballot, decides not to vote, shall, before entering the voting booth, surrender to the election officers the official ballot which has been given to the voter, and such fact shall be noted on the election records. A refusal to surrender such ballot shall subject the person so offending to immediate arrest and the penalties provided for violation of this chapter.

[C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §803; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.86]

Penalty, §39A.3

49.87 Prohibited ballot — taking ballot from polling place.

No voter shall vote or offer to vote any ballot except such as the voter has received from the precinct election officials, nor take or remove any ballot from the polling place before the close of the poll.

[C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §804; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.87]

49.88 Limitation on persons in booth and time for voting.

1. No more than one person shall be allowed to occupy any voting booth at any time. The use of cameras, cellular telephones, pagers, or other electronic communications devices in the voting booth is prohibited.

2. *a.* Nothing in this section shall prohibit assistance to voters under section 49.90.

b. This section does not prohibit a voter from taking minor children into the voting booth with the voter.

[C97, §1117; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §805; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.88] 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §42, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §99

49.89 Selection of officials to assist voters.

At, or before, the opening of the polls, the election board of each precinct shall select two members of the board, of different political parties in the case of any election in which candidates appear on the ballot under the heading of either of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, to assist voters who may be unable to cast their votes without assistance as described in section 49.90.

[C97, §1118; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §806; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.89; 81 Acts, ch 34, §30]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §8

Referred to in §49.90

49.90 Assisting voter.

Any voter who may declare upon oath that the voter is blind, cannot read the English language, or is, by reason of any physical disability other than intoxication, unable to cast a vote without assistance, shall, upon request, be assisted by the two officers as provided in section 49.89, or alternatively by any other person the voter may select in casting the vote. The officers, or the person selected by the voter, shall cast the vote of the voter requiring assistance, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the vote cast. If any elector because of a disability cannot enter the building where the polling place for the elector's precinct of residence is located, the two officers shall take a paper ballot to the vehicle occupied by the elector with a disability and allow the elector to cast the ballot in the vehicle. Ballots cast by voters with disabilities shall be deposited in the regular ballot box, or inserted in the tabulating device, and counted in the usual manner.

[C97, §1118; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §807; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.90; 81 Acts, ch 34, §31]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §16; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §25; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §35

Referred to in §49.88, 49.89, 52.26, 53.22

49.91 Assistance indicated on register.

The precinct election officials shall mark upon the election register the name of any elector who received such assistance in casting the elector's vote.

[C97, §1118; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §808; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.91]

Referred to in §52.26

49.92 Voting mark.

The instructions appearing on the ballot shall describe the appropriate mark to be used by the voter. The mark shall be consistent with the requirements of the voting system in use in the precinct. The voting mark used on paper ballots may be a cross or check which shall be placed in the voting targets opposite the names of candidates. The fact that the voting mark is made by an instrument other than a black lead pencil shall not affect the validity of the

ballot unless it appears that the color or nature of the mark is intended to identify the ballot contrary to the intent of section 39A.4, subsection 1.

[C97, §1119, 1121; S13, §1119, 1121; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §809; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.92]

97 Acts, ch 170, §46

Referred to in §49.98

49.93 Number of votes for each office.

For an office to which one person is to be elected, a voter shall not vote for more than one candidate. If two or more persons are to be elected to an office, the voter shall vote for no more than the number of persons to be elected. If a person votes for more than the permitted number of candidates, the vote for that office shall not count. Valid votes cast on the rest of the ballot shall be counted.

[C97, §1120; S13, §1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §810; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.93]

97 Acts, ch 170, §47

Referred to in §49.98

49.94 How to mark a straight ticket.

If all the candidates for whom a voter desires to vote in any election other than the primary election were nominated by the same political party or nonparty political organization, and the voter desires to vote for all candidates nominated by that political party or organization, the voter may do so in any one of the following ways:

1. The voter may mark the voting target next to the name of the political party or nonparty political organization in the straight party or organization section of the ballot without marking any voting target next to the name of a candidate nominated by the party or organization.

2. The voter may mark the voting target next to the name of the political party or nonparty political organization in the straight party or organization section of the ballot and also mark any or all of the voting targets next to the names of candidates nominated by that party or organization.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §811; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.94]

97 Acts, ch 170, §48; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §8

Referred to in §49.98

49.95 Voting part of ticket only.

If all the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote were nominated by the same political party or nonparty political organization but the voter does not desire to vote for all of the candidates nominated by the party or organization, the voter shall mark the voting target next to the name of each candidate for whom the voter desires to vote without marking the target next to the name of the party or organization in the straight party or organization section of the ballot.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §812; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.95]

97 Acts, ch 170, §49; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §9

Referred to in §49.98

49.96 Offices with more than one person to be elected.

Where more than one person is to be elected to the same office at the same election, and all of the candidates for that office for whom the voter desires to vote were nominated by the political party or nonparty political organization for which the voter has marked a straight party or organization vote, the voter need not otherwise indicate the vote for that office. However, if a voter who has marked a straight party or organization ticket also marks the voting targets next to the names of one or more candidates for any office, only the votes cast separately for individual candidates for that office shall be counted. If the voter wishes to vote for candidates who were nominated by different political parties or nonparty political

organizations, the voter must mark the voting target for each candidate the voter has chosen, whether or not the voter has also marked a straight party or organization vote.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §813; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.96]

97 Acts, ch 170, §50; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §43, 115

Referred to in §49.98

49.97 How to mark a mixed ticket.

If all candidates for whom a voter desires to vote were not nominated by the same political party or nonparty political organization, the voter may indicate the candidates of the voter's choice by marking the ballot in any one of the following ways:

1. The voter may mark a straight party or organization vote for the party or nonparty political organization which nominated some of the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote and vote for candidates of other parties or nonparty political organizations by marking the voting targets next to their names.

2. The voter may vote for each candidate separately without marking any straight party or organization vote.

[C97, §1119, 1120; S13, §1119, 1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §814; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.97]

97 Acts, ch 170, §51; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §10

Referred to in §49.98

49.98 Counting ballots.

The ballots shall be counted according to the voters' marks on them as provided in sections 49.92 to 49.97, and not otherwise. If, for any reason, it is impossible to determine from a ballot, as marked, the choice of the voter for any office, the vote for that office shall not be counted. When there is a conflict between a straight party or organization vote for one political party or nonparty political organization and the vote cast by marking the voting target next to the name of a candidate for another political party or nonparty political organization on the ballot, the mark next to the name of the candidate shall be held to control, and the straight party or organization vote in that case shall not apply as to that office. A ballot shall be rejected if the voter used a mark to identify the voter's ballot. For each voting system, the state commissioner shall, by rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, develop uniform definitions of what constitutes a vote.

[C97, §1120; S13, §1120; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §815; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.98]

97 Acts, ch 170, §52; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §21, 37

49.99 Writing name on ballot.

1. The voter may also write on the line provided for write-in votes the name of any person for whom the voter desires to vote and mark the voting target opposite the name. If the voter is using a voting system other than an optical scan voting system, as defined in section 52.1, the writing of the name shall constitute a valid vote for the person whose name has been written on the ballot without regard to whether the voter has made a mark opposite the name. However, when a write-in vote is cast using an optical scan voting system, the ballot must also be marked in the corresponding space in order to be counted. Marking the voting target opposite a write-in line without writing a name on the line shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the ballot.

2. If a voter writes the name of a person more than once in the proper places on a ballot for an office to which more than one person is to be elected, all but one of those votes for that person for that office are void and shall not be counted.

[C97, §1119; S13, §1119; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §816; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.99]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §13; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §22; 97 Acts, ch 170, §53; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §26; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §36

49.100 Spoiled ballots.

A voter who spoils a ballot may return the spoiled ballot to the precinct election officials and receive another ballot. However, a voter shall not receive more than three ballots, including the one first delivered. Only ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall be counted.

[C97, §1121; S13, §1121; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §817; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.100]

97 Acts, ch 170, §54

Referred to in §49.82

49.101 Defective ballot does not nullify vote.

No ballot properly marked by the voter shall be rejected:

1. Because of any discrepancy between the printed ballot and the nomination paper, or certificate of nomination, or certified abstract of the canvassing board.
2. Because of any error in stamping or writing the endorsement thereon by the officials charged with such duties.
3. Because of any error on the part of the officer charged with such duty in delivering the wrong ballots at any polling place.

[C97, §1122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §818; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.101]

49.102 Defective ballots.

Said defective ballots shall be counted for the candidate or candidates for such offices named in the nomination papers, certificate of nomination, or certified abstract.

[C97, §1122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §819; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.102]

49.103 Wrong ballots.

Said wrong ballots shall be counted as cast for all candidates for whom the voter had the right to vote, and for whom the voter did vote.

[C97, §1122; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §820; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.103]

49.104 Persons permitted at polling places.

The following persons shall be permitted to be present at and in the immediate vicinity of the polling places, provided they do not solicit votes:

1. Any person who is by law authorized to perform or is charged with the performance of official duties at the election.
2. Any number of persons, not exceeding three at a time from each political party having candidates to be voted for at such election, to act as challenging committees, who are appointed and accredited by the executive or central committee of such political party or organization.
3. Any number of persons not exceeding three at a time from each of such political parties, appointed and accredited in the same manner as prescribed in subsection 2 for challenging committees, and any number of persons not exceeding three at a time appointed as observers under subsection 5, to witness the counting of ballots.
4. Any peace officer assigned or called upon to keep order or maintain compliance with the provisions of this chapter, upon request of the commissioner or of the chairperson of the precinct election board.
5. One observer at a time representing any nonparty political organization, any candidate nominated by petition pursuant to chapter 45, or any other nonpartisan candidate in a city or school election, appearing on the ballot of the election in progress. Candidates who send observers to the polls shall provide each observer with a letter of appointment in the form prescribed by the state commissioner.
6. Any persons expressing an interest in a ballot issue to be voted upon at an election except a general or primary election. Any such person shall file a notice of intent to serve as an observer with the commissioner before election day. If more than three persons file a notice of intent to serve at the same time with respect to ballot issues at an election, the commissioner shall appoint from those submitting a notice of intent the three persons who may serve at that

time as observers, and shall provide a schedule to all persons who filed notices of intent. The appointees, whenever possible, shall include both opponents and proponents of the ballot issues.

7. Any person authorized by the commissioner, in consultation with the secretary of state, for the purposes of conducting and attending educational voting programs for youth.

8. Reporters, photographers, and other staff representing the news media. However, representatives of the news media, while present at or in the immediate vicinity of the polling places, shall not interfere with the election process in any way.

[C97, §1124; S13, §1087-a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §571, 821; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §43.43, 49.104; C75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.104; 81 Acts, ch 34, §32]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §23; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §17; 97 Acts, ch 170, §55; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §100; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §11; 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §6

Referred to in §39A.4, 49.77

49.105 Ordering arrest.

Any precinct election official shall order the arrest of any person who behaves in a noisy, riotous, tumultuous or disorderly manner at or about the polls, so as to disturb the election, or insults or abuses the officials, or commits a breach of the peace, or violates any of the provisions of this chapter. If the person so arrested is a registered voter of the precinct which that polling place serves, and has not yet voted, the person shall be permitted to do so before being removed from the polling place.

[C51, §253; R60, §488; C73, §613; C97, §1128; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §822, 823; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §49.105, 49.106; C75, 77, 79, 81, §49.105]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

49.106 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

49.107 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See § 39A.4.

49.108 Penalty. Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, § 51.

49.109 Employees entitled to time to vote.

Any person entitled to vote at an election in this state who does not have three consecutive hours in the period between the time of the opening and the time of the closing of the polls during which the person is not required to be present at work for an employer, is entitled to such time off from work time to vote as will in addition to the person's nonworking time total three consecutive hours during the time the polls are open. Application by any employee for such absence shall be made individually and in writing prior to the date of the election, and the employer shall designate the period of time to be taken. The employee is not liable to any penalty nor shall any deduction be made from the person's regular salary or wages on account of such absence.

[C97, §1123; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §826; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §49.109; 81 Acts, ch 34, §33]

Referred to in §39A.5

49.110 and 49.111 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See § 39A.2 and 39A.5.

49.112 Penalty. Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, § 51.

49.113 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See § 39A.4.

49.114 through 49.118 Reserved.

49.119 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See § 39A.2 – 39A.5.

49.120 Promise of position.

It shall be unlawful for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election, prior to nomination or election, to promise, either directly or indirectly, to support or use the candidate's influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or to promise directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position, or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting the candidate or using the person's influence in securing the candidate's nomination, election, or appointment.

[S13, §1134-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §837; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.120]

Referred to in §39A.4

49.121 Promise of influence.

It shall be unlawful for any person to solicit from any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election, or any candidate for appointment to any public office, prior to nomination, election, or appointment, a promise, directly or indirectly, to support or use the candidate's influence in behalf of any person or persons for any position, place, or office, or a promise either directly or indirectly to name or appoint any person or persons to any place, position, or office in consideration of any person or persons supporting the candidate, or using the person's influence in securing the candidate's nomination, election or appointment.

[S13, §1134-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §838; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.121]

Referred to in §39A.4

49.122 Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1067, § 51.

49.123 Courthouse open on election day.

The courthouse of each county shall remain open on election day.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.123]

49.124 Training course by commissioner — continuing education program.

1. The commissioner shall conduct, not later than the day before each primary and general election, a training course for all election personnel, and the commissioner may do so before any other election the commissioner administers. The personnel shall include all precinct election officials and any other persons who will be employed in or around the polling places on election day. At least two precinct election officials who will serve on each precinct election board at the forthcoming election shall attend the training course. If the entire board does not attend, those members who do attend shall so far as possible be persons who have not previously attended a similar training course.

2. A continuing education program shall be provided to election personnel who are full-time or part-time permanent employees of the commissioner's office. The state commissioner of elections shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement and administer the continuing education program.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.124]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §18; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §44, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1176, §2, 10

49.125 Compensation of trainees.

All election personnel attending such training course shall be paid for attending such course, and shall be reimbursed for travel to and from the place where the training is given at the rate determined by the board of supervisors if the distance involved is more than five miles. The wages shall be computed at the hourly rate established pursuant to section 49.20 and payment of wages and mileage for attendance shall be made at the time that payment is made for duties performed on election day.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.125]

97 Acts, ch 170, §56; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §27

Referred to in §49.14

49.126 Manual by state commissioner.

It shall be the duty of the state commissioner to provide a training manual and such additional materials as may be necessary to all commissioners for conducting the required training course and to revise the manual from time to time as may be necessary.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.126]

49.127 Commissioner to examine equipment.

It shall be the duty of each commissioner to determine that all voting equipment is operational and functioning properly and that all materials necessary for the conduct of the election are in the commissioner's possession and are correct.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §49.127]

2009 Acts, ch 57, §37

49.128 through 49.130 Reserved.

49.131 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1023, § 12. See § 68A.405.

CHAPTER 49A

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND PUBLIC MEASURES

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 6 in Code 1993
See also definitions in §39.3

49A.1	Publication of proposed amendment.	49A.6	Certification — sample ballot.
49A.2	Publication of proposed public measure.	49A.7	Proclamation.
49A.3	Proof of publication — record — report to legislature.	49A.8	Canvass — declaration of result — record.
49A.4	Submission at general election.	49A.9	Expenses.
49A.5	Submission at special election.	49A.10	Action to test legality.
		49A.11	Parties.

49A.1 Publication of proposed amendment.

Whenever any proposition to amend the Constitution has passed the general assembly and been referred to the next succeeding legislature, the state commissioner of elections shall cause the same to be published, once each month, in two newspapers of general circulation in each congressional district in the state, for the time required by the Constitution.

[C97, §55; S13, §55; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §69; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.1]

C93, §49A.1

Referred to in §49A.3

Time of publication, Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

Voting on public measures, see §49.43 – 49.50

49A.2 Publication of proposed public measure.

Whenever any public measure has passed the general assembly which under the Constitution must be published and submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state, the state commissioner of elections shall cause the same to be published, once each month, in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county in the state, for the time required by the Constitution.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §70; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.2]

C93, §49A.2

Referred to in §49A.3

Time of publication, Iowa Constitution, Art. VII, §5

Voting on public measures, see §49.43 – 49.50

49A.3 Proof of publication — record — report to legislature.

Proof of the publication specified in sections 49A.1 and 49A.2 shall be made by the affidavits of the publishers of the newspapers designated by the state commissioner of elections and such affidavits, with the certificate of the state commissioner of the selection of such newspapers, shall be filed in the commissioner's office, recorded in a book kept for that purpose, and preserved by the commissioner, and in the case of constitutional amendments the commissioner shall report to the following legislature the action in the premises.

[C97, §55; S13, §55; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §71; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.3]

C93, §49A.3

Iowa Constitution, Art. X, §1

49A.4 Submission at general election.

Whenever a public measure has passed the general assembly which under the Constitution must be submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state and no time is fixed by the Constitution or legislature for such submission, or whenever a proposition to amend the Constitution has been adopted by two succeeding general assemblies and no time is fixed by the last general assembly adopting the same for its submission to the people, said measure or amendment shall be submitted to the people at the ensuing general election, in the manner required by law.

[C97, §56; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §72; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.4]

C93, §49A.4

Submission, §49.43 – 49.50, 49A.1, 49A.2, 49A.5; Iowa Constitution, Art. VII, §5 and Art. X

49A.5 Submission at special election.

The general assembly may provide for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people at a special election for that purpose, at such time as it may prescribe, proclamation for which election shall be made by the governor, and the same shall in all respects be governed and conducted as prescribed by law for the submission of a constitutional amendment at a general election.

[C97, §58; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §73; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.5]

C93, §49A.5

Iowa Constitution, Art. X

Submission, §49.43 – 49.50, 49A.1, 49A.2, 49A.4

49A.6 Certification — sample ballot.

The state commissioner of elections shall, not less than sixty-nine days preceding any election at which a constitutional amendment or public measure is to be submitted to a vote of the entire people of the state, transmit to the county commissioner of elections of each county a certified copy of the amendment or measure and a sample of the ballot to be used in such cases, prepared in accordance with law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §74; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.6]

89 Acts, ch 136, §1

C93, §49A.6

Iowa Constitution, Art. VII, §5 and Art. X

49A.7 Proclamation.

Whenever a proposition to amend the Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the electors, the governor shall issue a proclamation of that fact, and of the date when the proposition is to be voted on, at least sixty days before that date.

[C97, §57; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §75; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.7]

C93, §49A.7

Additional provisions, §39.4 et seq.

Iowa Constitution, Art. X

49A.8 Canvass — declaration of result — record.

The judges of election, county boards of canvassers, and other election officials shall canvass the vote on any constitutional amendment or public measure, and make return

thereof, in the same manner as required by law for the canvass and return of the vote for public officers. The board of state canvassers shall canvass such returns, declare the result, and enter the same of record, immediately following and in connection with the proofs of publication of such amendment or measure, in the book kept for that purpose by the secretary of state.

Upon completion of the canvass, the secretary of state shall certify to the Iowa Code editor the results of the election.

[C97, §56; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §76; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.8]
 C93, §49A.8
 93 Acts, ch 143, §19
 Canvass of votes, chapter 50

49A.9 Expenses.

Expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter shall be audited and allowed by the director of the department of administrative services and paid out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[C97, §59; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §77; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.9]
 C93, §49A.9
 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

49A.10 Action to test legality.

Whenever an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa shall have been proposed and agreed to by the general assembly and shall have been agreed to by the succeeding general assembly, any taxpayer may file suit in equity in the district court at the seat of government of the state, challenging the validity, legality or constitutionality of such amendment, or the procedure connected therewith, and in such suit the district court shall have jurisdiction to determine the validity, legality or constitutionality of said amendment or the procedure connected therewith, and enter its decree accordingly, and may grant a writ of injunction enjoining the governor and state commissioner of elections from submitting such constitutional amendment, if it, or the procedure connected therewith, shall have been found to be invalid, illegal or unconstitutional.

[C31, 35, §77-d1; C39, §77.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.10]
 C93, §49A.10
 General procedure, §619.2, 619.3, 624.7, 625A.3, 625A.6, 625A.13

49A.11 Parties.

In such suit the taxpayer shall be plaintiff and the governor and state commissioner of elections shall be defendants. Any taxpayer may intervene, either as party plaintiff or defendant.

[C31, 35, §77-d2; C39, §77.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §6.11]
 C93, §49A.11

CHAPTER 50

CANVASS OF VOTES

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 43.5, 49.58, 52.37, 53.23, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 346.27, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
 Criminal offenses, §39A.2 – 39A.5
 Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

50.1	Definitions.	50.3	Double or defective ballots.
50.1A	Canvass by officials.	50.4	Ballots objected to.
50.2	One tally list in certain machine precincts. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, §96.	50.5	Disputed ballots returned separately.

50.6	Votes in excess of voter declarations.	50.26	Duplicate abstracts.
50.7	Error on county office — township office.	50.27	Declaration of election.
50.8	Error on state or district office — tie vote.	50.28	Tally lists filed.
50.9	Return of ballots not voted.	50.29	Certificate of election.
50.10	Record of ballots returned.	50.30	Abstracts forwarded to state commissioner.
50.11	Proclamation of result.	50.30A	Election canvass summary forwarded to state commissioner.
50.12	Return and preservation of ballots.	50.31	Abstracts for governor and lieutenant governor.
50.13	Destruction of ballots.	50.32	Endorsement on other envelope.
50.14	Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 136, §75.	50.33	Forwarding of envelopes.
50.15	Destruction in abeyance pending contest.	50.34	Missing abstracts.
50.15A	Unofficial results of voting — general election only.	50.35	Delivery of abstracts.
50.16	Tally list of board.	50.36	Envelopes containing other abstracts — canvass.
50.17	Return of election register.	50.37	State canvassing board.
50.18	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, §401.	50.38	Time of state canvass.
50.19	Preservation and destruction of books.	50.39	Abstract.
50.20	Notice of number of provisional ballots.	50.40	Record of canvass.
50.21	Special precinct board reconvened.	50.41	Certificate of election.
50.22	Special precinct board to determine challenges and canvass absentee ballots.	50.42	Certificates mailed.
50.23	Messengers for missing tally lists.	50.43	Senator or representative.
50.24	Canvass by board of supervisors.	50.44	Tie vote.
50.25	Abstract of votes in the general election.	50.45	Canvass public — result determined.
		50.46	Special elections — canvass and certificate.
		50.47	Messengers for election tally lists.
		50.48	General recount provisions.
		50.49	Recounts for public measures.
		50.50	Administrative recounts.

50.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

50.1A Canvass by officials.

At every election conducted under chapter 49, except the primary election provided for by chapter 43, and at every other election unless the law authorizing the election otherwise requires, the vote shall be canvassed at each polling place by the election board in the manner prescribed by this chapter. When the poll is closed, the precinct election officials shall forthwith, and without adjournment:

1. Publicly canvass the vote, and credit each candidate with the number of votes counted for the candidate.
2. Ascertain the result of the vote.
3. Prepare in writing a list of any apparently or possibly erroneous information appearing in the precinct election register.
4. Designate two election board members, not members of the same political party, who shall each separately keep a tally list of the count.

[C51, §261, 266; R60, §496, 501; C73, §622, 626; C97, §1138; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §840; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.1]

C2001, §50.1A

50.2 One tally list in certain machine precincts. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

50.3 Double or defective ballots.

If two or more marked ballots are so folded together as to appear to be cast as one, the precinct election officials shall endorse thereon "Rejected as double". Such ballots shall not be counted, but shall be folded together and kept as hereinafter directed. Every ballot not counted shall be endorsed "Defective" on the back thereof.

[C51, §262; R60, §497; C73, §623; C97, §1139; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §842; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.3]

Referred to in §50.5

50.4 Ballots objected to.

Every ballot objected to by a precinct election official or challenger, but counted, shall be endorsed on the back thereof, "Objected to", and there shall also be endorsed thereon, and signed by the officials, a statement as to how it was counted.

[C97, §1139; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §843; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.4]

Referred to in §50.5

50.5 Disputed ballots returned separately.

All ballots endorsed as required by sections 50.3 and 50.4 shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope, on which the precinct election officials shall endorse "Disputed ballots", with a signed statement of the precinct in which, and date of the election at which, they were cast.

[C97, §1139; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §844; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.5]

Referred to in §50.48

50.6 Votes in excess of voter declarations.

If the number of votes cast for any office or on any question exceeds the number of voters' declarations of eligibility signed as required by section 49.77, such fact shall be certified, with the number of the excess, in the return.

[C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §845; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.6]

50.7 Error on county office — township office.

If, in case of such excess, the vote of the precinct where the error occurred would change the result as to a county office if the person appearing to be elected were deprived of so many votes, then the election shall be set aside as to that person in that precinct, and a new election ordered therein; but no person who was not a registered voter in that precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election. If the error occurs in relation to an office of a city, school district, township, or of any special district whose elections may be conducted under this chapter, the governing body of the political subdivision involved may order a new election or not, in their discretion.

[C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §846; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.7]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

50.8 Error on state or district office — tie vote.

If the error be in relation to a district or state office, it shall be certified with the number of the excess to the state commissioner. If the error affects the result of the election, the canvass shall be suspended and a new vote ordered in the precinct where the error occurred. When there is a tie vote due to such an excess, there shall be a new election. No person who was not a registered voter in that precinct at the time of the general election shall be allowed to vote at such special election. When the new vote is taken and returned, the canvass shall be completed.

[C51, §263; R60, §498; C73, §627; C97, §1140; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §847; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.8]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

50.9 Return of ballots not voted.

Ballots not voted, or spoiled by voters while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the precinct election officials to the commissioner, and a receipt taken for the ballots. The spoiled ballots shall be preserved for twenty-two months following elections for federal offices and for six months following elections for all other offices. The commissioner shall record the number of ballots sent to the polling places but not voted. The ballots not voted shall be destroyed after the end of the period for contesting the election. However, if a contest is requested, the ballots not voted shall be preserved until the election contest is concluded.

[C51, §269; R60, §504; C73, §630; C97, §1141; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §848; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.9]

93 Acts, ch 143, §20; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §101

50.10 Record of ballots returned.

The commissioner shall enter on the record maintained as required by section 49.65 a notation of the number and character of the ballots returned from each precinct, and the time when and the person by whom they are returned.

[C97, §1141; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §849; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.10]
Referred to in §49.65

50.11 Proclamation of result.

When the canvass is completed one of the precinct election officials shall publicly announce the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for, the office for which the person is designated, as announced by the designated tally keepers, and the number of votes for, and the number of votes against, any proposition which shall have been submitted to a vote of the people. A precinct election official shall communicate the election results by telephone or in person to the commissioner who is conducting the election immediately upon completion of the canvass.

Election results may be transmitted electronically from voting equipment to the commissioner's office only after the precinct election officials have produced a written report of the election results. The devices used for the electronic transmission of election results shall be approved for use by the board of examiners pursuant to section 52.41. The state commissioner of elections shall adopt rules establishing procedures for the electronic transmission of election results.

The commissioner shall remain on duty until such information is communicated to the commissioner from each polling place in the commissioner's county.

[C97, §1142; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §850; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.11]
2002 Acts, ch 1134, §45, 115

Referred to in §50.15A, 52.37

50.12 Return and preservation of ballots.

Immediately after making the proclamation, and before separating, the board members of each precinct in which votes have been received by paper ballot shall enclose in an envelope or other container all ballots which have been counted by them, except those endorsed "Rejected as double", "Defective", or "Objected to", and securely seal the envelope. The signatures of all board members of the precinct shall be placed across the seal or the opening of the container so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The precinct election officials shall return all the ballots to the commissioner, who shall carefully preserve them for six months. Ballots from elections for federal offices shall be preserved for twenty-two months. The sealed packages containing voted ballots shall be opened only for an official recount authorized by section 50.48, 50.49, or 50.50, for an election contest held pursuant to chapters 57 through 62, or to destroy the ballots pursuant to section 50.19.

[C51, §269; R60, §504; C73, §630; C97, §1142; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §851; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.12]

87 Acts, ch 221, §21; 89 Acts, ch 136, §44; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §46, 115

Referred to in §50.13, 50.17, 50.48, 53.30, 53.40, 53.41

50.13 Destruction of ballots.

If, at the expiration of the length of time specified in section 50.12, a contest is not pending, the commissioner, without opening the package in which they have been enclosed, shall destroy the ballots.

If the ballots are to be shredded, the package may be opened, if necessary, but the ballots shall not be examined before shredding. Shredded ballots may be recycled. The commissioner shall invite the chairperson of each of the political parties to designate a person to witness the destruction of the ballots.

[C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §852; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.13]

89 Acts, ch 136, §45; 91 Acts, ch 129, §14; 97 Acts, ch 170, §57

Referred to in §53.40, 53.41, 331.383

50.14 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 136, § 75.

50.15 Destruction in abeyance pending contest.

If a contest is pending, the ballots shall be kept until the contest is finally determined, and then so destroyed.

[C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §854; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.15]

Referred to in §53.40, 53.41

50.15A Unofficial results of voting — general election only.

1. In order to provide the public with an early source of election results before the official canvass of votes, the state commissioner of elections, in cooperation with the commissioners of elections, shall conduct an unofficial canvass of election results following the closing of the polls on the day of a general election. The unofficial canvass shall report election results for national offices, statewide offices, the office of state representative, the office of state senator, and other offices or public measures at the discretion of the state commissioner of elections. The unofficial canvass shall also report the total number of ballots cast at the general election.

2. *a.* After the polls close on election day, the commissioner of elections shall periodically provide election results to the state commissioner of elections as the precincts in the county report election results to the commissioner pursuant to section 50.11. If the commissioner determines that all precincts will not report election results before the office is closed, the commissioner shall report the most complete results available prior to leaving the office at the time the office is closed as provided in section 50.11. The commissioner shall specify the number of precincts included in the report to the state commissioner of elections.

b. The state commissioner of elections shall tabulate unofficial election results as the results are received from the commissioners of elections and shall periodically make the reports of the results available to the public.

3. Before the day of the general election, the state commissioner of elections shall provide a form and instructions for reporting unofficial election results pursuant to this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1115, §102; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §38

50.16 Tally list of board.

The tally list shall be prepared in writing by the election board giving, in legibly printed numerals, the total number of people who cast ballots in the precinct, the total number of ballots cast for each office, except those rejected, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given to each person for each different office. The tally list shall be signed by the precinct election officials, and be substantially as follows:

At an election at in township, or in precinct of city or township, in county, state of Iowa, on the day of, there were ballots cast for the office of of which (Candidate's name) had votes. (Candidate's name) had votes. (and in the same manner for any other officer).

A true tally list:

(Name) Election Board
(Name) Members.
(Name)

Attest:

(Name) Designated
(Name) Tally Keepers.

[C51, §267, 303; R60, §502, 537; C73, §628, 661; C97, §1144; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §855; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.16]
93 Acts, ch 143, §21; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §8; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §18; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §13, 19
Referred to in §52.23

50.17 Return of election register.

The precinct election register prepared for each election, together with the ballots to be returned pursuant to section 50.12, if any, and the signed and attested tally list, shall be delivered to the commissioner by one of the precinct election officials by noon of the day following the election.

[C51, §268; R60, §333, 503, 1131; C73, §503, 629; C97, §1145; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §856; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.17]

50.18 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

50.19 Preservation and destruction of books.

1. The commissioner may destroy precinct election registers, the declarations of eligibility signed by voters, and other material pertaining to any election in which federal offices are not on the ballot, except the tally lists and abstracts of votes which have not been electronically recorded, six months after the election if a contest is not pending. If a contest is pending, all election materials shall be preserved until final determination of the contest. Before destroying the election registers and declarations of eligibility, the commissioner shall prepare records as necessary to permit compliance with chapter 48A, subchapter V. Nomination papers for primary election candidates for state and county offices shall be destroyed ten days before the general election, if a contest is not pending.

2. Material pertaining to elections for federal offices, including ballots, precinct election registers, declarations of eligibility signed by voters, documents relating to absentee ballots, and challenges of voters, shall be preserved for twenty-two months after the election. If a contest is not pending the materials may be destroyed at the end of the retention period.

[C51, §268; R60, §333, 503, 1131; C73, §503, 629; C97, §1145; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §858; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.19]

89 Acts, ch 136, §46; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §52; 98 Acts, ch 1119, §29; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §24
Referred to in §43.61, 50.12, 53.30, 53.40, 53.41

50.20 Notice of number of provisional ballots.

The commissioner shall compile a list of the number of provisional ballots cast under section 49.81 in each precinct. The list shall be made available to the public as soon as possible, but in no case later than 9:00 a.m. on the second day following the election. Any elector may examine the list during normal office hours, and may also examine the affidavit envelopes bearing the ballots of challenged electors until the reconvening of the special precinct board as required by this chapter. Only those persons so permitted by section 53.23, subsection 4, shall have access to the affidavits while that board is in session. Any

elector may present written statements or documents, supporting or opposing the counting of any provisional ballot, at the commissioner's office until the reconvening of the special precinct board.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.20]

87 Acts, ch 221, §22; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §22, 37; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §21; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §15

Referred to in §43.46
Section amended

50.21 Special precinct board reconvened.

The commissioner shall reconvene the election board of the special precinct established by section 53.20 not earlier than noon on the second day following each election which is required by law to be canvassed on the Monday or Tuesday following the election. If the second day following such an election is a legal holiday the special precinct election board may be convened at noon on the day following the election, and if the canvass of the election is scheduled at any time earlier than the Monday following the election, the special precinct election board shall be reconvened at noon on the day following the election.

If no provisional ballots were cast in the county pursuant to section 49.81 at any election, the special precinct election board need not be so reconvened. If the number of provisional ballots cast at any election is not sufficient to require reconvening of the entire election board of the special precinct, the commissioner may reconvene only the number of members required. If the number of provisional ballots cast at any election exceeds the number of absentee ballots cast, the size of the special precinct election board may be increased at the commissioner's discretion. The commissioner shall observe the requirements of sections 49.12 and 49.13 in making adjustments to the size of the special precinct election board.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.21; 81 Acts, ch 34, §35]

87 Acts, ch 221, §23; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §25; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §23, 37
Referred to in §43.46

50.22 Special precinct board to determine challenges and canvass absentee ballots.

Upon being reconvened, the special precinct election board shall review the information upon the envelopes bearing the provisional ballots, and all evidence submitted in support of or opposition to the right of each challenged person to vote in the election. The board may divide itself into panels of not less than three members each in order to hear and determine two or more challenges simultaneously, but each panel shall meet the requirements of section 49.12 as regards political party affiliation of the members of each panel.

The decision to count or reject each ballot shall be made upon the basis of the information given on the envelope containing the provisional ballot, the evidence concerning the challenge, the registration and the returned receipts of registration.

If a provisional ballot is rejected, the person casting the ballot shall be notified by the commissioner within ten days of the reason for the rejection, on the form prescribed by the state commissioner pursuant to section 53.25, and the envelope containing the provisional ballot shall be preserved unopened and disposed of in the same manner as spoiled ballots. The provisional ballots which are accepted shall be counted in the manner prescribed by section 53.23, subsection 5. The commissioner shall make public the number of provisional ballots rejected and not counted, at the time of the canvass of the election.

The special precinct board shall also canvass any absentee ballots which were received after the polls closed in accordance with section 53.17. If necessary, they shall reconvene again on the day of the canvass by the board of supervisors to canvass any absentee ballots which were timely received. The special precinct board shall submit their tally list to the supervisors before the conclusion of the canvass by the board.

[C77, 79, 81, §50.22]

87 Acts, ch 221, §24; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §20; 89 Acts, ch 136, §47, 48; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §53; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §22; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §39

Referred to in §43.46, 53.31

50.23 Messengers for missing tally lists.

The commissioner shall send messengers for all tally lists not received in the commissioner’s office by noon of the day following the election. The expense of securing such tally lists shall be paid by the county.

[C51, §270; R60, §505; C73, §634; C97, §1148; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §862; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.23]

Mileage paid messengers, §50.47

50.24 Canvass by board of supervisors.

1. The county board of supervisors shall meet to canvass the vote on the first Monday or Tuesday after the day of each election to which this chapter is applicable, unless the law authorizing the election specifies another date for the canvass. If that Monday or Tuesday is a public holiday, section 4.1, subsection 34, controls.

2. Upon convening, the board shall open and canvass the tally lists and shall prepare abstracts stating the number of votes cast in the county, or in that portion of the county in which the election was held, for each office and on each question on the ballot for the election. The board shall contact the chairperson of the special precinct board before adjourning and include in the canvass any absentee ballots which were received after the polls closed in accordance with section 53.17 and which were canvassed by the special precinct board after election day. The abstract shall further indicate the name of each person who received votes for each office on the ballot, and the number of votes each person named received for that office, and the number of votes for and against each question submitted to the voters at the election. The votes of all write-in candidates who each received less than five percent of the votes cast for an office shall be reported collectively under the heading “scattering”.

3. The board shall certify an election canvass summary report prepared by the commissioner. The election canvass summary report shall include the results of the election, including scatterings, overvotes, and undervotes, by precinct for each contest and public measure that appeared on the ballot of the election being canvassed. However, if paper ballots are used pursuant to section 49.26, the election canvass summary report shall not include overvotes and undervotes.

4. Any obvious clerical errors in the tally lists from the precincts shall be corrected by the supervisors. Complete records of any changes shall be recorded in the minutes of the canvass.

[C51, §271, 304, 305; R60, §335, 506, 538, 539, 1131; C73, §502, 503, 631, 635, 662; C97, §1146, 1149; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §859, 860, 863; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §50.20, 50.21, 50.24; C75, 77, 79, 81, §50.24]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §10; 89 Acts, ch 136, §49; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §26; 93 Acts, ch 143, §22; 95 Acts, ch 189, §10; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §40; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §25, 26

Referred to in §50.48, 277.20, 331.383, 376.7, 376.9

50.25 Abstract of votes in the general election.

1. At the canvass of the general election, the abstract of the votes for each of the following classes shall be made on a different sheet:

- a. President and vice president of the United States.
- b. Senator in the Congress of the United States.
- c. Representative in the Congress of the United States.
- d. Governor and lieutenant governor.
- e. A state officer not otherwise provided for.
- f. Senator or representative in the general assembly by districts.

2. The abstract of the votes for each county office is not required to be made on a different sheet.

[C51, §272, 304, 305; R60, §507, 538, 539; C73, §636, 662; C97, §1150; S13, §1150; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §864; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.25]

2007 Acts, ch 59, §14, 15, 19

Referred to in §331.383

50.30 Abstracts forwarded to state commissioner.

1. The commissioner shall, within thirteen days after the election, forward to the state commissioner one of the duplicate abstracts of votes for each of the following offices:

- a. President and vice president of the United States.
- b. Senator in Congress.
- c. Representative in Congress.
- d. Governor and lieutenant governor.
- e. Senator or representative in the general assembly by districts.
- f. A state officer not otherwise specified above.

2. The abstracts for all offices except governor and lieutenant governor shall be enclosed in a securely sealed envelope.

[C51, §283, 284, 305; R60, §517, 518, 539; C73, §645, 662; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §869; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.30]

91 Acts, ch 129, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §41

Referred to in §50.48

50.30A Election canvass summary forwarded to state commissioner.

The commissioner shall, within thirteen days after each primary election, general election, and special election conducted pursuant to section 69.14, forward to the state commissioner a true and exact copy of the election canvass summary report certified by the county board of canvassers.

2009 Acts, ch 57, §42; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §27

50.31 Abstracts for governor and lieutenant governor.

The envelope containing the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be endorsed substantially as follows: “Abstract of votes for governor and lieutenant governor from county”. After being so endorsed said envelope shall be addressed, “To the Speaker of the House of Representatives”.

[C51, §283; R60, §517; C73, §645; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §870; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.31]

Referred to in §50.32

50.32 Endorsement on other envelope.

The envelope for offices other than governor and lieutenant governor shall be endorsed substantially in the manner provided in section 50.31, with changes necessary to indicate the particular offices, and shall be addressed, “To the State Commissioner of Elections”.

[C51, §283, 305; R60, §517, 539; C73, §645, 662; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §871; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.32]

91 Acts, ch 129, §16

50.33 Forwarding of envelopes.

The envelopes, including the one addressed to the speaker, after being prepared, sealed, and endorsed as required by this chapter, shall be placed in one package and forwarded to the state commissioner.

[C51, §284, 305; R60, §518, 539; C73, §645, 662; C97, §1157; S13, §1157; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §872; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.33]

93 Acts, ch 143, §23

50.34 Missing abstracts.

If the abstracts from any county are not received at the office of the state commissioner within fifteen days after the day of election, the state commissioner shall send a messenger to the commissioner of such county, who shall furnish the messenger with them, or, if they have been sent, with a copy thereof, and the messenger shall return them to the state commissioner without delay.

[C51, §285; R60, §519; C73, §649; C97, §1158; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §873; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.34]

50.35 Delivery of abstracts.

The envelopes containing the abstracts of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall not be opened by the state commissioner, but the state commissioner shall securely preserve the same and deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives at the time said abstracts are canvassed as provided by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §874; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.35]
 Canvass for governor, §2.27 et seq.; also Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §3

50.36 Envelopes containing other abstracts — canvass.

The secretary of state, upon receipt of the envelopes containing the abstracts of votes, shall open and canvass the abstracts for all offices except governor and lieutenant governor.

The secretary of state shall invite to attend the canvass one representative from each political party which, at the last preceding general election, cast for its candidate for president of the United States or for governor, as the case may be, at least two percent of the total vote cast for all candidates for that office at that election, as determined by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the chairperson of each political party of the time of the canvass. However, the presence of a representative from a political party is not necessary for the canvass to proceed.

[C51, §286; R60, §520; C73, §650; C97, §1159; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §875; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.36]
 95 Acts, ch 189, §11

50.37 State canvassing board.

The executive council shall constitute a board of canvassers of all abstracts of votes required to be filed with the state commissioner, except for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor. Any clerical error found by the secretary of state or state board of canvassers shall be corrected by the county commissioner in a letter addressed to the state board of canvassers.

[C51, §287; R60, §521; C73, §647, 651; C97, §1160, 1162; S13, §1162; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §876; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.37]
 95 Acts, ch 189, §12
 Additional provisions, §49A.8

50.38 Time of state canvass.

Not later than twenty-seven days after the day of the election, the secretary of state shall present to the board of state canvassers abstracts of votes cast at the election showing the number of ballots cast for each office and a summary of the results for each office, showing the votes cast in each county. The state board of canvassers shall review the results compiled by the secretary of state and, if the results are accurately tabulated, the state board shall approve the canvass.

[C51, §288, 306; R60, §522, 540; C73, §647, 652, 663; C97, §1161, 1162; S13, §1162; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §877; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.38]
 95 Acts, ch 189, §13
 Referred to in §50.48
 Canvass under special election, §50.46

50.39 Abstract.

The state board of canvassers shall make an abstract stating the number of ballots cast for each office, the names of all the persons voted for, for what office, the number of votes each received, and whom the state board of canvassers declares to be elected, and if a public question has been submitted to the voters of the state, the number of ballots cast for and against the question and a declaration of the result as determined by the canvassers; which abstract shall be signed by the canvassers in their official capacity and as state canvassers, and have the seal of the state affixed.

[C51, §289, 306; R60, §523, 540; C73, §653, 663; C97, §1163; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §878; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.39]
 2009 Acts, ch 57, §43; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §15

50.40 Record of canvass.

The state commissioner shall file the abstracts when received and shall have the same bound in book form to be kept by the state commissioner as a record of the result of said state election, to be known as the state election book.

[C51, §290; R60, §524; C73, §654; C97, §1164; S13, §1164; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §879; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.40]

50.41 Certificate of election.

1. Each person declared elected by the state board of canvassers shall receive a certificate, signed by the governor or, in the governor’s absence, by the secretary of state, with the seal of state affixed, attested by the other canvassers, to be in substance as follows:

STATE OF IOWA:

To (candidate’s name): It is hereby certified that, at an election held on the day of you were elected to the office of of Iowa, for the term of years, from the day of (or if to fill a vacancy, for the residue of the term, ending on the day of).

Given at the seat of government this day of

2. If the governor is absent, the certificate of the election of the secretary of state shall be signed by the auditor. The certificate to members of the legislature shall describe, by the number, the district from which the member is elected.

[C51, §288, 306; R60, §522, 540; C73, §652, 657, 663; C97, §1165; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §880; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.41]

87 Acts, ch 115, §10; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §10

50.42 Certificates mailed.

The state commissioner shall prepare and deliver or mail certificates of election to the persons declared elected.

[C51, §292, 294; R60, §526, 528; C73, §648, 656, 658; C97, §1167; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §881; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.42]

50.43 Senator or representative.

The certificate of the election of a senator or representative in Congress shall be signed by the governor, with the seal of the state affixed, and be countersigned by the secretary of state.

[C51, §294; R60, §528; C73, §658; C97, §1166; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §882; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.43]

50.44 Tie vote.

If more than the requisite number of persons, including presidential electors, are found to have an equal and the highest number of votes, the election of one of them shall be determined by lot. The name of each of such candidates shall be written on separate pieces of paper, as nearly uniform in size and material as possible, and placed in a receptacle so that the names cannot be seen. In the presence of the board of canvassers, one of them shall publicly draw one of such names, and such person shall be declared elected. The result of such drawing shall be entered upon the abstract of votes and duly recorded, and a certificate of election issued to such person, as provided in this chapter.

[C51, §281, 282, 307, 316; R60, §515, 516, 541, 547; C73, §632, 643, 644, 664; C97, §1169, 2754; S13, §2754; C24, §883, 4204; C27, §883, 4204, 4211-b8; C31, 35, §883, 4216-c21; C39, §883, 4216.21; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §50.44, 277.21; C75, 77, 79, 81, §50.44]

Referred to in §62.18, 331.383, 376.11

50.45 Canvass public — result determined.

All canvasses of tally lists shall be public, and the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. When a public measure has been submitted to the electors, the proposition shall be declared to have been adopted if the vote cast in favor of the question is greater than fifty percent of the total vote cast in favor and against the question, unless laws pertaining specifically to the public measure election establish a higher percentage of a favorable vote. All ballots cast and not counted as a vote in favor or against the proposition shall not be used in computing the total vote cast in favor and against the proposition.

[C51, §262, 273, 307; R60, §497, 508, 541; C73, §623, 638, 664; C97, §1170; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §884; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.45]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §21

Referred to in §331.383

50.46 Special elections — canvass and certificate.

When a special election has been held to fill a vacancy, pursuant to section 69.14, the board of county canvassers shall meet no earlier than 1:00 p.m. on the second day after the election, and canvass the votes cast at the election. If the second day after the election is a public holiday, section 4.1, subsection 34, controls. The commissioner, as soon as the canvass is completed, shall transmit to the state commissioner an abstract of the votes so canvassed, and the state board, within five days after receiving such abstracts, shall canvass the tally lists. A certificate of election shall be issued by the county or state board of canvassers, as in other cases. All the provisions regulating elections, obtaining tally lists, and canvass of votes at general elections, except as to time, shall apply to special elections.

[R60, §673; C73, §791-793; C97, §1171; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §885; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.46]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §28

Referred to in §331.383

50.47 Messengers for election tally lists.

Messengers sent for the tally lists of elections shall be paid from the state or county treasury for necessary travel expense.

[C51, §295; R60, §529; C73, §3827; C97, §1172; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §886; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §50.47]

Referred to in §43.47, 331.383

50.48 General recount provisions.

1. *a.* The county board of canvassers shall order a recount of the votes cast for a particular office or nomination in one or more specified election precincts in that county if a written request therefor is made not later than 5:00 p.m. on the third day following the county board's canvass of the election in question. The request shall be filed with the commissioner of that county, or with the commissioner responsible for conducting the election if section 47.2, subsection 2, is applicable, and shall be signed by either of the following:

(1) A candidate for that office or nomination whose name was printed on the ballot of the precinct or precincts where the recount is requested.

(2) Any other person who receives votes for that particular office or nomination in the precinct or precincts where the recount is requested and who is legally qualified to seek and to hold the office in question.

b. Immediately upon receipt of a request for a recount, the commissioner shall send a copy of the request to the apparent winner by certified mail. The commissioner shall also attempt to contact the apparent winner by telephone. If the apparent winner cannot be reached within four days, the chairperson of the political party or organization which nominated the apparent winner shall be contacted and shall act on behalf of the apparent winner, if necessary. For candidates for state or federal offices, the chairperson of the state party shall be contacted. For candidates for county offices, the county chairperson of the party shall be contacted.

2. *a.* The candidate requesting a recount under this section shall post a bond, unless the abstracts prepared pursuant to section 50.24, or section 43.49 in the case of a primary election, indicate that the difference between the total number of votes cast for the apparent

winner and the total number of votes cast for the candidate requesting the recount is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for the office or nomination in question. If a recount is requested for an office to which more than one person was elected, the vote difference calculations shall be made using the difference between the number of votes received by the person requesting the recount and the number of votes received by the apparent winner who received the fewest votes. Where votes cast for that office or nomination were canvassed in more than one county, the abstracts prepared by the county boards in all of those counties shall be totaled for purposes of this subsection. If a bond is required, it shall be filed with the state commissioner for recounts involving a state office, including a seat in the general assembly, or a seat in the United States Congress, and with the commissioner responsible for conducting the election in all other cases, and shall be in the following amount:

- (1) For an office filled by the electors of the entire state, one thousand dollars.
- (2) For United States representative, five hundred dollars.
- (3) For senator in the general assembly, three hundred dollars.
- (4) For representative in the general assembly, one hundred fifty dollars.
- (5) For an office filled by the electors of an entire county having a population of fifty thousand or more, two hundred dollars.
- (6) For any elective office to which subparagraphs (1) through (5) are not applicable, one hundred dollars.

b. After all recount proceedings for a particular office are completed and the official canvass of votes cast for that office is corrected or completed pursuant to subsections 5 and 6, if necessary, any bond posted under this subsection shall be returned to the candidate who requested the recount if the apparent winner before the recount is not the winner as shown by the corrected or completed canvass. In all other cases, the bond shall be deposited in the general fund of the state if filed with the state commissioner or in the election fund of the county with whose commissioner it was filed.

3. a. The recount shall be conducted by a board which shall consist of:

- (1) A designee of the candidate requesting the recount, who shall be named in the written request when it is filed.
- (2) A designee of the apparent winning candidate, who shall be named by that candidate at or before the time the board is required to convene.
- (3) A person chosen jointly by the members designated under subparagraphs (1) and (2).

b. The commissioner shall convene the persons designated under paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) and (2), not later than 9:00 a.m. on the seventh day following the county board's canvass of the election in question. If those two members cannot agree on the third member by 8:00 a.m. on the ninth day following the canvass, they shall immediately so notify the chief judge of the judicial district in which the canvass is occurring, who shall appoint the third member not later than 5:00 p.m. on the eleventh day following the canvass.

4. a. When all members of the recount board have been selected, the board shall undertake and complete the required recount as expeditiously as reasonably possible. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall supervise the handling of ballots to ensure that the ballots are protected from alteration or damage. The board shall open only the sealed ballot containers from the precincts specified to be recounted in the request or by the recount board. The board shall recount only the ballots which were voted and counted for the office in question, including any disputed ballots returned as required in section 50.5. If automatic tabulating equipment was used to count the ballots, the recount board may request the commissioner to retabulate the ballots using the automatic tabulating equipment. The same program used for tabulating the votes on election day shall be used at the recount unless the program is believed or known to be flawed.

b. Any member of the recount board may at any time during the recount proceedings extend the recount of votes cast for the office or nomination in question to any other precinct or precincts in the same county, or from which the returns were reported to the commissioner responsible for conducting the election, without the necessity of posting additional bond.

c. The ballots shall be resealed by the recount board before adjournment and shall be preserved as required by section 50.12. At the conclusion of the recount, the recount board

shall make and file with the commissioner a written report of its findings, which shall be signed by at least two members of the recount board. The recount board shall complete the recount and file its report not later than the eighteenth day following the county board's canvass of the election in question.

5. If the recount board's report is that the abstracts prepared pursuant to the county board's canvass were incorrect as to the number of votes cast for the candidates for the office or nomination in question, in that county or district, the commissioner shall at once so notify the county board. The county board shall reconvene within three days after being so notified, and shall correct its previous proceedings.

6. The commissioner shall promptly notify the state commissioner of any recount of votes for an office to which section 50.30 or section 43.60 in the case of a primary election, is applicable. If necessary, the state canvass required by section 50.38, or by section 43.63, as the case may be, shall be delayed with respect to the office or the nomination to which the recount pertains. The commissioner shall subsequently inform the state commissioner at the earliest possible time whether any change in the outcome of the election in that county or district resulted from the recount.

7. If the election is an election held by a city which is not the final election for the office in question, the recount shall progress according to the times provided by this subsection. If this subsection applies the canvass shall be held by the second day after the election, the request for a recount must be made by the third day after the election, the board shall convene to conduct the recount by the sixth day after the election, and the report shall be filed by the eleventh day after the election.

[S13, §1087-a18; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §584 – 586; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §43.56 – 43.58; S81, §50.48; 81 Acts, ch 34, §34]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §15, 16; 93 Acts, ch 143, §24, 25; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §19; 97 Acts, ch 170, §58; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §47, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §153; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §44

Referred to in §43.56, 50.12, 50.49, 331.383

50.49 Recounts for public measures.

1. A recount for any public measure shall be ordered by the board of canvassers if a petition requesting a recount is filed with the county commissioner not later than three days after the completion of the canvass of votes for the election at which the question appeared on the ballot. The petition shall be signed by the greater of not less than ten eligible electors or a number of eligible electors equaling one percent of the total number of votes cast upon the public measure. Each petitioner must be a person who was entitled to vote on the public measure in question or would have been so entitled if registered to vote.

2. The recount shall be conducted by a board which shall consist of:

a. A designee named in the petition requesting the recount.

b. A designee named by the commissioner at or before the time the board is required to convene.

c. A person chosen jointly by the members designated under paragraphs "a" and "b".

3. The commissioner shall convene the persons designated under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "b", not later than 9:00 a.m. on the seventh day following the canvass of the election in question. If those two members cannot agree on the third member by 8:00 a.m. on the ninth day following the canvass, they shall immediately notify the chief judge of the judicial district in which the canvass is occurring, who shall appoint the third member not later than 5:00 p.m. on the eleventh day following the canvass.

4. The petitioners requesting the recount shall post a bond as required by section 50.48, subsection 2. The amount of the bond shall be one thousand dollars for a public measure appearing on the ballot statewide or one hundred dollars for any other public measure. If the difference between the affirmative and negative votes cast on the public measure is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast for and against the question, a bond is not required. If approval by sixty percent of the votes cast is required for adoption of the public measure, no bond is required if the difference between sixty percent

of the total votes cast for and against the question and the number of affirmative votes cast is less than the greater of fifty votes or one percent of the total number of votes cast.

5. The procedure for the recount shall follow the provisions of section 50.48, subsections 4 through 7, as far as possible.

95 Acts, ch 189, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §48, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §154; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §103

Referred to in §50.12

50.50 Administrative recounts.

The commissioner who was responsible for conducting an election may request an administrative recount when the commissioner suspects that voting equipment used in the election malfunctioned or that programming errors may have affected the outcome of the election, or if the precinct election officials report counting errors to the commissioner after the conclusion of the canvass of votes in the precinct. An administrative recount shall be conducted by the board of the special precinct established by section 53.23. Bond shall not be required for an administrative recount. The state commissioner may adopt rules for administrative recounts.

If the recount board finds that there is an error in the programming of any voting equipment which may have affected the outcome of the election for any office or public measure on the ballot, the recount board shall describe the errors in its report to the commissioner. The commissioner shall notify the board of supervisors. The supervisors shall determine whether to order an administrative recount for any or all of the offices and public measures on the ballot.

97 Acts, ch 170, §59; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §49, 115

Referred to in §50.12

CHAPTER 51

DOUBLE ELECTION BOARDS

Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1060, §§, 9

CHAPTER 52

VOTING SYSTEMS

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.6, 43.5, 49.26, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 331.427, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

52.1	Voting systems — definitions.	52.11	Locking of unused party row. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.2	Optical scan voting system required.	52.12	Exception — straight party voting. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.3	Terms of purchase — tax levy.	52.13	Sample ballots. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.4	Examiners — term — removal.	52.14	Two sets of ballots. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.5	Testing and examination of voting equipment.	52.15	Delivery of ballots and supplies. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.6	Compensation.	52.16	Duties of election officers — independent ballots. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.7	Construction of machine approved — requirements. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, §96.		
52.8	Experimental use.		
52.9	and 52.10 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, §96.		

52.17	and 52.18 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, §96.	52.32	Procedure upon closing polls. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.19	Instructions.	52.33	Absentee voting by optical scan voting system.
52.20	Injury to machine. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, §96.	52.34	Counting center established. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.21	Canvass of vote — tally sheet. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.	52.35	Equipment tested.
52.22	Locking machine. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.	52.36	Commissioner in charge of counting center — appointment of resolution board. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.23	Written statements of election.	52.37	Special precinct tabulation procedure.
52.24	Separate ballots.	52.38	Testing portable tabulating devices. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.25	Summary of amendment or public measure.	52.39	Reserved.
52.26	Authorized optical scan voting system.	52.40	Early pick-up sites established — procedure. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, §13.
52.27	Commissioner to provide optical scan voting equipment.	52.41	Electronic transmission of election results.
52.28	Optical scan voting system ballot forms.		
52.29	Optical scan voting system sample ballots.		
52.30	Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §114, 115.		
52.31	Procedure where votes cast on optical scan ballots.		

52.1 Voting systems — definitions.

1. At all elections conducted under chapter 49, and at any other election unless the commissioner directs otherwise pursuant to section 49.26, votes shall be cast, registered, recorded, and counted by means of optical scan voting systems, in accordance with this chapter.

2. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “Automatic tabulating equipment” means apparatus, including but not limited to electronic data processing machines, that are utilized to ascertain the manner in which optical scan ballots have been marked by voters or by electronic ballot marking devices, and count the votes marked on the ballots.

b. “Ballot” includes paper ballots designed to be read by automatic tabulating equipment. In appropriate contexts, “ballot” also includes conventional paper ballots.

c. “Ballot marking device” means a pen, pencil, or similar writing tool, or an electronic device, all designed for use in marking an optical scan ballot, and so designed or fabricated that the mark it leaves may be detected and the vote so cast counted by automatic tabulating equipment.

d. “Optical scan ballot” means a printed ballot designed to be marked by a voter with a ballot marking device.

e. “Optical scan voting system” means a system employing paper ballots under which votes are cast by voters by marking paper ballots with a ballot marking device and thereafter counted by use of automatic tabulating equipment.

f. “Program” means the written record of the set of instructions defining the operations to be performed by a computer in examining, counting, tabulating, and printing votes.

[S13, §1137-a7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §904; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.1] 86 Acts, ch 1224, §17, 18; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §50, 51, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §24, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §4, 5; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §46, 47

Referred to in §49.99

52.2 Optical scan voting system required.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, for elections held on or after November 4, 2008, a county shall use an optical scan voting system only. The requirements of the federal

Help America Vote Act relating to disabled voters shall be met by a county through the use of electronic ballot marking devices that are compatible with an optical scan voting system.

[S13, §1137-a8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §905; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.2] 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §25, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1176, §3, 10; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §16

Referred to in §47.10, 331.383

52.3 Terms of purchase — tax levy.

The county board of supervisors, on the adoption and purchase of an optical scan voting system, may issue bonds under section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1).

[S13, §1137-a14; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §906; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §52.3; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1009]

83 Acts, ch 123, §46, 209; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §27; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §48

Referred to in §331.383

52.4 Examiners — term — removal.

1. The state commissioner of elections shall appoint three members to a board of examiners for voting systems, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party. The examiners shall hold office for staggered terms of six years, subject to removal at the pleasure of the state commissioner of elections.

2. At least one of the examiners shall have been trained in computer programming and operations. The other two members shall be directly involved in the administration of elections and shall have experience in the use of optical scan voting systems.

[S13, §1137-a9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §907; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.4]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §20; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §28; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §49

52.5 Testing and examination of voting equipment.

1. A person or corporation owning or being interested in an optical scan voting system may request that the state commissioner call upon the board of examiners to examine and test the system. Within seven days of receiving a request for examination and test, the state commissioner shall notify the board of examiners of the request in writing and set a time and place for the examination and test.

2. The state commissioner shall formulate, with the advice and assistance of the examiners, and adopt rules governing the testing and examination of any optical scan voting system by the board of examiners. The rules shall prescribe the method to be used in determining whether the system is suitable for use within the state and performance standards for voting equipment in use within the state. The rules shall provide that all optical scan voting systems approved for use by the examiners after April 9, 2003, shall meet voting systems performance and test standards, as adopted by the federal election commission on April 30, 2002, and as deemed adopted by Pub. L. No. 107-252, § 222. The rules shall include standards for determining when recertification is necessary following modifications to the equipment or to the programs used in tabulating votes, and a procedure for rescinding certification if a system is found not to comply with performance standards adopted by the state commissioner.

3. The state commissioner may employ a competent person or persons to assist the examiners in their evaluation of the equipment and to advise the examiners as to the sufficiency of the equipment. Consultant fees shall be paid by the person who requested the certification. Following the examination and testing of the optical scan voting system, the examiners shall report to the state commissioner describing the testing and examination of the system and upon the capacity of the system to register the will of voters, its accuracy and efficiency, and with respect to its mechanical perfections and imperfections. Their report shall be filed in the office of the state commissioner and shall state whether in their opinion the kind of system so examined can be safely used by voters at elections under the conditions prescribed in this chapter. If the report states that the system can be so used, it shall be deemed approved by the examiners, and systems of its kind may be adopted for use

at elections as provided in this section. Any form of system not so approved cannot be used at any election.

4. Before actual use by a county of a particular optical scan voting system which has been approved for use in this state, the state commissioner shall formulate, with the advice and assistance of the examiners, and adopt rules governing the development of vote counting programs and all procedures used in actual counting of votes by means of that system.

[S13, §1137-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §908; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.5]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §19; 89 Acts, ch 136, §50; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §26, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §29; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §50

Referred to in §52.6

52.6 Compensation.

1. Each examiner is entitled to one hundred fifty dollars for compensation and expenses in making an examination and report under section 52.5, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for the examination. However, each examiner shall receive not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars and reasonable expenses in any one year; and all sums collected for such examinations over and above said maximum salaries and expenses shall be turned in to the state treasury.

2. An examiner shall not have any interest whatever in any optical scan voting system reported upon.

[S13, §1137-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §909; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.6]

2009 Acts, ch 57, §51

52.7 Construction of machine approved — requirements. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.8 Experimental use.

The board of supervisors of any county may provide for the experimental use at an election in one or more districts, of an optical scan voting system which it might lawfully adopt, without a formal adoption of the system; and its use at such election shall be as valid for all purposes as if it had been lawfully adopted.

[S13, §1137-a12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §911; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.8]

2007 Acts, ch 190, §30; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §52

Referred to in §331.383

52.9 and 52.10 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.11 Locking of unused party row. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.12 Exception — straight party voting. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.13 Sample ballots. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.14 Two sets of ballots. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.15 Delivery of ballots and supplies. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.16 Duties of election officers — independent ballots. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.17 and 52.18 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.19 Instructions.

In case any elector after entering the voting booth shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two precinct election officials of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to the elector; but no precinct election official or other election officer or person assisting an elector shall in any manner request, suggest, or seek to persuade or induce any such elector to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question, or proposition. After receiving such instructions, the elector shall vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

[S13, §1137-a22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §921; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.19]

2009 Acts, ch 57, §53

52.20 Injury to machine. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

52.21 Canvass of vote — tally sheet. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.22 Locking machine. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.23 Written statements of election.

After the total vote for each candidate has been ascertained, and before leaving the room or voting place, the precinct election officials shall make and sign the tally list required in section 50.16. One copy of the printed results from each tabulating device shall be signed by all precinct election officials present and shall be attached to the tally list from the precinct. The printed results attached to the tally list shall reflect all votes cast in the precinct, including overvotes and undervotes, for each candidate and public measure on the ballot.

[S13, §1137-a26; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §925; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.23]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §23; 93 Acts, ch 143, §26; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §31; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §54

52.24 Separate ballots.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting the use of a separate ballot for public measures.

[S13, §1137-a27; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §926; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.24]

2009 Acts, ch 57, §55

See also §49.30, 49.43

52.25 Summary of amendment or public measure.

1. The question of a constitutional convention, amendments, and public measures including bond issues may be voted on ballots in the following manner:

a. The entire convention question, amendment, or public measure shall be printed and displayed prominently in at least one place within the voting precinct, and inside each voting booth, the printing to be in conformity with the provisions of chapter 49.

b. The question, amendment, or measure, and summaries thereof, shall be printed on the ballots. In no case shall the font size be less than ten point type.

2. The public measure shall be summarized by the commissioner, except that:

a. In the case of the question of a constitutional convention, or of an amendment or measure to be voted on in the entire state, the summary shall be worded by the state commissioner of elections as required by section 49.44.

b. In the case of a public question to be voted on in a political subdivision lying in more than one county, the summary shall be worded by the commissioner responsible under section 47.2 for conducting that election.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §52.25]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §25; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §52, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §16, 19; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §32; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §56; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §15

Referred to in §49.43, 364.2

52.26 Authorized optical scan voting system.

1. Every optical scan voting system approved by the state board of examiners for voting systems shall:

a. Provide for voting in secrecy, except as to persons entitled by sections 49.90 and 49.91 to assistance. The state board of examiners for voting systems shall determine whether the systems' voting booths provide for voting in secrecy.

b. Permit each voter to vote at any election for any candidate for each office and upon each public question with respect to which the voter is entitled by law to vote, while preventing the voter from voting more than once upon any public question or casting more votes for any office than there are persons to be elected to that office.

c. Permit a voter to vote for any person for any office on the ballot at that election, whether or not the person's name is printed on the ballot.

d. Be so constructed or designed that, when voting in a primary election in which candidates are nominated by political parties, a voter is limited to the candidates for the nominations of the political party with which that voter is affiliated.

e. Be so constructed or designed that in presidential elections the voter casts a vote for the presidential electors of any party or political organization by a single mark made opposite the name of the candidates of that party or organization for the offices of both president and vice president of the United States, and so that the voter is also provided the opportunity to write in the name of any person for whom the voter desires to vote for president or vice president of the United States.

f. Be so constructed or designed as to permit voting for candidates for nomination or election of at least seven different political parties or organizations, and to permit voting for all of the candidates of any one political party or organization by a single mark, at any one election.

2. A punch card voting system shall not be approved for use.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.26]

90 Acts, ch 1007, §2; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §53, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §33, 34

52.27 Commissioner to provide optical scan voting equipment.

The commissioner having jurisdiction of any precinct for which the board of supervisors has adopted voting by means of an optical scan voting system shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, provide for use at each election held in the precinct optical scan ballots and ballot marking devices in appropriate numbers. The commissioner shall have custody of all equipment required for use of the optical scan voting system, and shall be responsible for maintaining it in good condition and for storing it between elections.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.27]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §54, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §35; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §57

52.28 Optical scan voting system ballot forms.

The commissioner of each county in which the use of an optical scan voting system in one or more precincts has been authorized shall print optical scan ballots using black ink on white paper and shall determine the arrangement of candidates' names and public questions upon the ballot or ballots used with the system. The ballot information shall be arranged as required by chapters 43 and 49, and by any relevant provisions of any statutes which specify the form of ballots for special elections, so far as possible within the constraints of the physical characteristics of the optical scan voting system in use in that county. The state commissioner may adopt rules requiring a reasonable degree of uniformity among counties in arrangement of optical scan voting system ballots.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.28]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §55, 56, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §36; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §58

52.29 Optical scan voting system sample ballots.

The commissioner shall provide for each precinct where an optical scan voting system is in use at least one sample optical scan ballot which shall be an exact copy of the official ballots as printed for that precinct. The sample ballot shall be posted prominently within the polling

place, and shall be open to public inspection during the hours the polls are open on election day. If the ballot used on election day has offices or questions appearing on the back of the ballot, both sides of the sample ballot shall be displayed.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.29]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §57, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §37; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §59

52.30 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, § 114, 115.

52.31 Procedure where votes cast on optical scan ballots.

Preparations for voting and voting at any election in a precinct where votes are to be received on optical scan ballots shall be in accordance with the provisions of chapter 49 governing voting upon conventional paper ballots with the following exceptions:

1. Before entering the voting booth each voter shall be cautioned to mark the ballot only with a ballot marking device provided in the booth or by the precinct election officials.
2. In each precinct where portable automatic tabulating equipment is used, the voter may personally insert the ballot into the tabulating device.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.31]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §24; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §38

52.32 Procedure upon closing polls. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.33 Absentee voting by optical scan voting system.

1. In any county in which the board of supervisors has adopted voting by means of an optical scan voting system, the commissioner shall also conduct absentee voting by use of such a system. In any other county, the commissioner may with approval of the board of supervisors conduct absentee voting by use of an optical scan voting system. All provisions of chapter 53 shall apply to such absentee voting, so far as applicable. In counties where absentee voting is conducted by use of an optical scan voting system, the special precinct counting board shall, at the time required by chapter 53, prepare absentee ballots for tabulation in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

2. The absentee and special precinct board shall follow the process prescribed in section 52.37, subsection 1, in handling damaged or defective ballots and in counting write-in votes on optical scan ballots.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.33]

97 Acts, ch 170, §62; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §58, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §9

52.34 Counting center established. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.35 Equipment tested.

Before the date of any election at which votes are to be cast by means of an optical scan voting system, the commissioner shall have the automatic tabulating equipment, including the portable tabulating devices, tested to ascertain that it will correctly count the votes cast for all offices and on all public questions. Testing shall be completed not later than twelve hours before the opening of the polls on the morning of the election. The procedure for conducting the test shall be as follows:

1. For any election to fill a partisan office, the county chairperson of each political party shall be notified in writing of the date, time, and place the test will be conducted, so that they may be present or have a representative present. For every election, the commissioner shall publish notice of the date, time, and place the test will be conducted. The commissioner may include such notice in the notice of the election published pursuant to section 49.53. The test shall be open to the public.

2. The test shall be conducted by processing a preaudited group of ballots marked so as to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate, and on each public question, on the ballot. The test group shall include for each office and each question one or more ballots having votes in excess of the number allowed by law for that office or question, in order to test the ability of the automatic tabulating equipment to reject such votes.

Any observer may submit an additional test group of ballots which, if so submitted, shall also be tested. The state commissioner shall promulgate administrative rules establishing procedures for any additional test group of ballots submitted by an observer. If any error is detected, its cause shall be ascertained and corrected and an errorless count obtained before the automatic tabulating equipment is approved. When so approved, a statement attesting to the fact shall be signed by the commissioner and kept with the records of the election.

3. The test group of ballots used for the test shall be clearly labeled as such, and retained in the commissioner’s office. The test group of ballots and the programs used for the counting procedure shall be sealed, retained for the time required for and disposed of in the same manner as ballots cast in the election.

4. Those present for the test shall sign a certificate which shall read substantially as follows:

The undersigned certify that we were present and witnessed the testing of the following tabulating devices; that we believe the devices are in proper condition for use in the election of (date); that following the test the vote totals were erased from the memory of each tabulating device and a report was produced showing that all vote totals in the memory were set at 0000; that the devices were securely locked or sealed; and that the serial numbers and locations of the devices which were tested are listed below.

Signed
(name and political party affiliation, if applicable)

.....
(name and political party affiliation, if applicable)

.....
Voting equipment custodian

Dated

Precinct	Location	Serial Number
.....
.....
.....

[C77, 79, 81, §52.35]
86 Acts, ch 1224, §26; 97 Acts, ch 170, §63; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §9; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §59, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §10 – 12

52.36 Commissioner in charge of counting center — appointment of resolution board. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.37 Special precinct tabulation procedure.

The tabulation of absentee and provisional ballots cast by means of an optical scan voting system shall be conducted as follows:

1. a. If any ballot is found damaged or defective, so that it cannot be counted properly by the automatic tabulating equipment, a true duplicate shall be made by the resolution board team and substituted for the damaged or defective ballot, or, as an alternative, the valid votes on a defective ballot may be manually counted by the special precinct election board, whichever method is best suited to the system being used. All duplicate ballots shall be clearly labeled as such, and shall bear a serial number which shall also be recorded on the damaged or defective ballot.

b. The special precinct election board shall also tabulate any write-in votes which were cast. Write-in votes cast for a candidate whose name appears on the ballot for the same office shall be counted as a vote for the candidate indicated, if the vote is otherwise properly cast.

c. Ballots which are rejected by the tabulating equipment as blank because they have been marked with an unreadable marker shall be duplicated or tabulated as required by

this subsection for damaged or defective ballots. The commissioner may instruct the special precinct election board to mark over voters' unreadable marks using a marker compatible with the tabulating equipment. The special precinct election board shall take care to leave part of the original mark made by the voter. If it is impossible to mark over the original marks made by the voter without completely obliterating them, the ballot shall be duplicated.

2. The record printed by the automatic tabulating equipment, with the addition of a record of any write-in or other votes manually counted pursuant to this chapter, shall constitute the official return of the absentee ballot and special voter's precinct. Upon completion of the tabulation of the votes, the result shall be announced and reported in substantially the manner required by section 50.11.

3. If for any reason it becomes impracticable to count all or any part of the ballots with the automatic tabulating equipment, the commissioner may direct that they be counted manually, in accordance with chapter 50 so far as applicable.

[C77, 79, 81, §52.37]

92 Acts, ch 1034, §2; 93 Acts, ch 143, §29; 97 Acts, ch 170, §65; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §60, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 190, §39; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §156

Referred to in §52.33

52.38 Testing portable tabulating devices. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13. See § 52.35.

52.39 Reserved.

52.40 Early pick-up sites established — procedure. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 190, § 13.

52.41 Electronic transmission of election results.

With the advice of the board of examiners for voting systems, the state commissioner shall adopt by rule standards for the examination and testing of devices for the electronic transmission of election results. All voting systems which contain devices for the electronic transmission of election results submitted to the examiners for examination and testing after July 1, 2003, shall comply with these standards.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §61, 115; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §60

Referred to in §50.11

CHAPTER 53

ABSENT VOTERS

Referred to in §39.3, 39A.1, 39A.2, 39A.4, 39A.5, 39A.6, 43.5, 46.18, 48A.5, 52.33, 260C.15, 260C.39, 275.35, 277.3, 296.4, 298.18, 357J.16, 360.1, 372.2, 376.1, 468.511

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

Definitions in §39.3 applicable to this chapter

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		53.14	Party affiliation.
53.1	Right to vote — conditions.	53.15	Marking ballot.
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53.3	Requirements for certain absentee ballot applications — prescribed form — receipt.	53.17	Mailing or delivering ballot.
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53.35	Refusal to return ballot. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 59, §37, 38.	53.47	Materials furnished by department of administrative services.
53.35A	Failure to return ballot.	53.48	Postage on ballots.
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		53.50	Appropriation.
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GENERAL PROVISIONS

53.1 Right to vote — conditions.

1. Any registered voter may, subject to the provisions of this chapter, vote at any election:
 - a. When the voter expects to be absent on election day during the time the polls are open from the precinct in which the voter is a registered voter.
 - b. When, through illness or physical disability, the voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls and voting on election day.
 - c. When the voter expects to be unable to go to the polls and vote on election day.
2. A person who has been designated to have power of attorney by a registered voter does not have authority to request or to cast an absentee ballot on behalf of the registered voter. [SS15, §1137-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §927; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.1] 90 Acts, ch 1238, §28; 93 Acts, ch 143, §31; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §65; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201 Referred to in §53.2, 53.49

53.2 Application for ballot.

1. a. Any registered voter, under the circumstances specified in section 53.1, may on any day, except election day, and not more than seventy days prior to the date of the election, apply in person for an absentee ballot at the commissioner's office or at any location designated by the commissioner. However, for those elections in which the commissioner directs the polls be opened at noon pursuant to section 49.73, a voter may apply in person for an absentee ballot at the commissioner's office from 8:00 a.m. until 11:00 a.m. on election day.
 - b. A registered voter may make written application to the commissioner for an absentee ballot. A written application for an absentee ballot must be received by the commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election. A written application for an absentee ballot delivered to the commissioner and received by the commissioner more than seventy days prior to the date of the election shall be retained by the commissioner and processed in the same manner as a written application received not more than seventy days before the date of the election.
2. a. The state commissioner shall prescribe a form for absentee ballot applications. However, if a registered voter submits an application on a sheet of paper no smaller than

three by five inches in size that includes all of the information required in this section, the prescribed form is not required.

b. Absentee ballot applications may include instructions to send the application directly to the county commissioner of elections. However, no absentee ballot application shall be preaddressed or printed with instructions to send the applications to anyone other than the appropriate commissioner.

c. No absentee ballot application shall be preaddressed or printed with instructions to send the ballot to anyone other than the voter.

3. This section does not require that a written communication mailed to the commissioner's office to request an absentee ballot, or any other document be notarized as a prerequisite to receiving or marking an absentee ballot or returning to the commissioner an absentee ballot which has been voted.

4. Each application shall contain the name and signature of the registered voter, the registered voter's date of birth, the address at which the voter is registered to vote, and the name or date of the election for which the absentee ballot is requested, and such other information as may be necessary to determine the correct absentee ballot for the registered voter. If insufficient information has been provided, either on the prescribed form or on an application created by the applicant, the commissioner shall, by the best means available, obtain the additional necessary information.

5. An application for a primary election ballot which specifies a party different from that recorded on the registered voter's voter registration record, or if the voter's voter registration record does not indicate a party affiliation, shall be accepted as a change or declaration of party affiliation. The commissioner shall approve the change or declaration and enter a notation of the change on the registration records at the time the absentee ballot request is noted on the voter's registration record. A notice shall be sent with the ballot requested informing the voter that the voter's registration record will be changed to show that the voter is now affiliated with the party whose ballot the voter requested. If an application for a primary election ballot does not specify a party and the voter registration record of the voter from whom the application is received shows that the voter is affiliated with a party, the voter shall be mailed the ballot of the party indicated on the voter's registration record.

6. If an application for an absentee ballot is received from an eligible elector who is not a registered voter the commissioner shall send the eligible elector a voter registration form and another absentee ballot application form. If the application is received after the time registration closes pursuant to section 48A.9 but by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election for general and primary elections or by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election for all other elections, the commissioner shall notify the applicant by mail of the election day and in-person absentee registration provisions of section 48A.7A. In addition to notification by mail, the commissioner shall also attempt to contact the applicant by any other method available to the commissioner.

7. A registered voter who has not moved from the county in which the elector is registered to vote may submit a change of name, telephone number, or address on the absentee ballot application form when requesting an absentee ballot. The commissioner may also update a voter's identification number, as described in section 48A.11, subsection 1, paragraph "e", if an identification number is provided on an absentee ballot application. Upon receipt of a properly completed form, the commissioner shall enter a notation of the change on the registration records.

8. An application for an absentee ballot that is returned to the commissioner by a person acting as an actual or implied agent for a political party, candidate, or committee, all as defined by chapter 68A, shall be returned to the commissioner within seventy-two hours of the time the completed application was received from the applicant or no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election, whichever is earlier.

[SS15, §1137-c, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §928, 930; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §53.2, 53.4; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.2]

83 Acts, ch 176, §6; 84 Acts, ch 1291, §11; 86 Acts, ch 1224, §28; 87 Acts, ch 221, §25; 91 Acts, ch 129, §17; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §54; 95 Acts, ch 189, §15; 97 Acts, ch 170, §68; 2004 Acts,

ch 1083, §28, 29, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §23, 38; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §157; 2008 Acts, ch 1053, §1, 2; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §61; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §29, 56

Referred to in §53.22, 53.39, 53.45, 53.49

53.3 Requirements for certain absentee ballot applications — prescribed form — receipt.

1. When an application for an absentee ballot is solicited by, or collected for return to the commissioner by, a person acting as an actual or implied agent for a political party, candidate, or committee, as defined by chapter 68A, the person shall provide the applicant with the form prescribed by the state commissioner.

2. *a.* When an application for an absentee ballot is solicited by, and returned to the commissioner by, a person acting as an actual or implied agent for a political party, candidate, or committee, as defined by chapter 68A, the person shall issue to the applicant a receipt for the completed application.

b. The receipt shall contain the following information:

(1) The name of the applicant.

(2) The date and time the completed application was received from the applicant.

(3) The name and date of the election for which the application is being completed.

(4) The name of the political party, candidate, or committee for whom the person is soliciting and returning the application for the absentee ballot.

(5) The name of the person acting as an actual or implied agent for the political party, candidate, or committee.

(6) A statement that the application will be delivered to the appropriate commissioner within seventy-two hours of the date and time the completed application was received from the applicant or no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election, whichever is earlier.

(7) A statement that an absentee ballot will be mailed to the applicant within twenty-four hours after the ballot for the election is available.

c. The commissioner shall make receipt forms required by this section available for photocopying at the expense of the political party, candidate, or committee.

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §30, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §360; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1053, §3

Referred to in §53.49

53.4 through 53.6 Reserved.

53.7 Solicitation by public employees.

1. It shall be unlawful for any employee of the state or any employee of a political subdivision to solicit any application or request for application for an absentee ballot, or to take an affidavit in connection with any absentee ballot while the employee is on the employer's premises or otherwise in the course of employment. However, any such employee may take such affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot which is cast by the registered voter in person in the office where such employee is employed in accordance with section 53.10 or 53.11. This subsection shall not apply to any elected official.

2. It is unlawful for any public officer or employee, or any person acting under color of a public officer or employee, to knowingly require a public employee to solicit an application or request an application for an absentee ballot, or to knowingly require an employee to take an affidavit or request for an affidavit in connection with an absentee ballot application.

[SS15, §1137-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §933; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.7]

91 Acts, ch 129, §18; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1175, §80; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §24, 38

Referred to in §39A.4, 39A.5, 53.49

53.8 Ballot mailed.

1. Upon receipt of an application for an absentee ballot and immediately after the absentee ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail an absentee ballot to the applicant within twenty-four hours, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3. The absentee ballot shall be enclosed in an unsealed envelope bearing a serial number and affidavit. The absentee ballot and unsealed envelope shall be enclosed in or with a return envelope marked postage

paid which bears the same serial number as the unsealed envelope. The absentee ballot, unsealed envelope, and return envelope shall be enclosed in a third envelope to be sent to the registered voter. If the ballot cannot be folded so that all of the votes cast on the ballot will be hidden, the commissioner shall also enclose a secrecy envelope with the absentee ballot.

2. a. The commissioner shall enclose with the absentee ballot a statement informing the applicant that the sealed return envelope may be mailed to the commissioner by the registered voter or the voter’s designee or may be personally delivered to the commissioner’s office by the registered voter or the voter’s designee. The statement shall also inform the voter that the voter may request that the voter’s designee complete a receipt when retrieving the ballot from the voter. A blank receipt shall be enclosed with the absentee ballot.

b. If an application is received so late that it is unlikely that the absentee ballot can be returned in time to be counted on election day, the commissioner shall enclose with the absentee ballot a statement to that effect.

3. a. When an application for an absentee ballot is received by the commissioner of any county from a registered voter who is a patient in a hospital in that county or a resident of any facility in that county shown to be a health care facility by the list of licenses provided the commissioner under section 135C.29, the absentee ballot shall be delivered to the voter and returned to the commissioner in the manner prescribed by section 53.22.

b. (1) If the application is received more than five days before the ballots are printed and the commissioner has elected to have the ballots personally delivered during the ten-day period after the ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail to the applicant within twenty-four hours a letter in substantially the following form:

Your application for an absentee ballot for the election to be held on has been received. This ballot will be personally delivered to you by a bipartisan team sometime during the ten days after the ballots are printed. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during any or all of the ten-day period immediately following the printing of the ballots, the ballot will be personally delivered to you sometime during the fourteen days preceding the election. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during either of these time periods, contact this office and arrangements will be made to have your absentee ballot delivered at a time when you will be present at that address.

(2) If the application is received more than fourteen calendar days before the election and the commissioner has not elected to mail absentee ballots to applicants as provided under section 53.22, subsection 3, and has not elected to have the absentee ballots personally delivered during the ten-day period after the ballots are printed, the commissioner shall mail to the applicant within twenty-four hours a letter in substantially the following form:

Your application for an absentee ballot for the election to be held on has been received. This ballot will be personally delivered to you by a bipartisan team sometime during the fourteen days preceding the election. If you will not be at the address from which your application was sent during any or all of the fourteen-day period immediately preceding the election, contact this office and arrangements will be made to have your absentee ballot delivered at a time when you will be present at that address.

c. Nothing in this subsection nor in section 53.22 shall be construed to prohibit a registered voter who is a hospital patient or resident of a health care facility, or who anticipates entering

a hospital or health care facility before the date of a forthcoming election, from casting an absentee ballot in the manner prescribed by section 53.10 or 53.11.

[SS15, §1137-c, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §928, 930; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §53.2, 53.4; C73, §53.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §53.8]

83 Acts, ch 176, §7; 84 Acts, ch 1291, §12; 86 Acts, ch 1224, §30; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §62, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §31, 32, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §25, 26, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §223; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §62, 63; 2009 Acts, ch 143, §1

Referred to in §49.63, 53.22, 53.49, 135C.29

53.9 Prohibited persons.

No person required to file reports under chapter 68A, and no person acting as an actual or implied agent for a person required to file reports under chapter 68A, shall receive absentee ballots on behalf of voters. This prohibition does not apply to section 53.17.

97 Acts, ch 170, §69

Referred to in §53.49

53.10 Absentee voting at the commissioner's office.

1. Not more than forty days before the date of the primary election or the general election, the commissioner shall provide facilities for absentee voting in person at the commissioner's office. This service shall also be provided for other elections as soon as the ballots are ready, but in no case shall absentee ballots be available more than forty days before an election.

2. Each person who wishes to vote by absentee ballot at the commissioner's office shall first sign an application for a ballot including the following information: name, current address, and the election for which the ballot is requested. The person may report a change of address or other information on the person's voter registration record at that time. The registered voter shall immediately mark the ballot; enclose the ballot in a secrecy envelope, if necessary, and seal it in an affidavit envelope; subscribe to the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelope; and return the absentee ballot to the commissioner. The commissioner shall record the numbers appearing on the application and affidavit envelope along with the name of the registered voter.

3. During the hours when absentee ballots are available in the office of the commissioner, electioneering shall not be allowed within the sight or hearing of voters at the absentee voting site.

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §63, 115; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §224; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §114

Referred to in §49.63, 53.7, 53.8, 53.11, 53.22, 53.42, 53.49, 68A.406

53.11 Satellite absentee voting stations.

1. a. Satellite absentee voting stations may be established throughout the cities and county at the direction of the commissioner and shall be established upon receipt of a petition signed by not less than one hundred eligible electors requesting that a satellite absentee voting station be established at a location to be described on the petition. However, if a special election is scheduled in the county on a date that falls between the date of the regular city election and the date of the city runoff election, the commissioner is not required to establish a satellite absentee voting station for the city runoff election.

b. A satellite absentee voting station established by petition must be open at least one day for a minimum of six hours. A satellite absentee voting station established at the direction of the commissioner or by petition may remain open until 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election.

2. A petition requesting a satellite absentee voting station must be filed by the following deadlines:

a. For a primary or general election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the forty-seventh day before the election.

b. For the regular city election or a city primary election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day before the election.

c. For a city runoff election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day before the election.

d. For the regular school election, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the thirtieth day before the election.

e. For a special election, no later than thirty-two days before the special election.

3. Procedures for absentee voting at satellite absentee voting stations shall be the same as specified in section 53.10 for voting at the commissioner's office. Additional procedures shall be prescribed by rule by the state commissioner.

4. During the hours when absentee ballots are available at a satellite absentee voting station, electioneering shall not be allowed within the sight or hearing of voters at the satellite absentee voting station.

5. At least seven days before the date that absentee ballots will be available at a satellite absentee voting station, the commissioner shall notify the county chairperson of each political party of the date, time, and place that the satellite absentee voting station will be in operation in the county, so that the chairpersons may appoint observers to be present at the station during the hours absentee ballots are available. No more than two observers from each political party shall be present at any one satellite absentee voting station.

[SS15, §1137-e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §937; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.11]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §13; 91 Acts, ch 129, §19; 93 Acts, ch 143, §32; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §65; 97 Acts, ch 170, §70, 71; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §64 – 66, 115; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 112, §1 – 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §115; 2009 Acts, ch 131, §1

Referred to in §49.63, 53.7, 53.8, 53.22, 53.49, 68A.406

53.12 Duty of commissioner.

The commissioner shall enclose the absentee ballot in an unsealed envelope, to be furnished by the commissioner, which envelope shall bear upon its face the words "county commissioner of elections", the address of the commissioner's office, and the same serial number appearing on the unsealed envelope shall be affixed to the application.

[SS15, §1137-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §938; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.12]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §14

Referred to in §53.49

Section not amended; editorial change applied

53.13 Voter's affidavit on envelope.

On the unsealed envelope shall be printed an affidavit form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

[SS15, §1137-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §939; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.13]

Referred to in §53.49

53.14 Party affiliation.

Said affidavit shall designate the voter's party affiliation only in case the ballot enclosed is a primary election ballot.

[SS15, §1137-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §940; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.14]

Referred to in §53.49

53.15 Marking ballot.

The registered voter, on receipt of an absentee ballot, shall mark the ballot in such a manner that no other person will know how the ballot is marked.

Registered voters who are blind, cannot read, or because of any other physical disability, are unable to mark their own absentee ballot, may have the assistance of any person the registered voter may select.

[SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §941; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.15]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §15; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64

Referred to in §53.49

53.16 Subscribing to affidavit.

After marking the ballot, the voter shall make and subscribe to the affidavit on the reverse side of the envelope, and fold the ballot or ballots, separately, so as to conceal the markings on them, and deposit them in the envelope, and securely seal the envelope.

[SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §942; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.16]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §16

Referred to in §53.49

53.17 Mailing or delivering ballot.

1. The sealed envelope containing the absentee ballot shall be enclosed in a return envelope which shall be securely sealed. The sealed return envelope shall be returned to the commissioner by one of the following methods:

a. The sealed return envelope may be delivered by the registered voter, by the voter's designee, or by the special precinct election officials designated pursuant to section 53.22, subsection 1, to the commissioner's office no later than the time the polls are closed on election day. However, if delivered by the voter's designee, the envelope shall be delivered within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or before the closing of the polls on election day, whichever is earlier.

b. The sealed return envelope may be mailed to the commissioner by the registered voter or by the voter's designee. If mailed by the voter's designee, the envelope must be mailed within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or within time to be postmarked not later than the day before the election, whichever is earlier.

2. In order for the ballot to be counted, the return envelope must be received in the commissioner's office before the polls close on election day or be clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service not later than the day before the election and received by the commissioner not later than noon on the Monday following the election.

3. If the law authorizing the election specifies that the supervisors canvass the votes earlier than the Monday following the election, absentee ballots returned through the mail must be received not later than the time established for the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election. The commissioner shall contact the post office serving the commissioner's office at the latest practicable hour before the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election, and shall arrange for absentee ballots received in that post office but not yet delivered to the commissioner's office to be brought to the commissioner's office before the canvass for that election by the board of supervisors.

4. When a person designated by the voter retrieves a completed absentee ballot from the voter, the designee shall, upon request of the voter, fill out a receipt to be retained by the voter. The state commissioner shall prescribe a form for receipts required by this subsection. The receipt shall include all of the following:

a. The name of the voter's designee.
 b. The date and time the completed absentee ballot was received from the voter.
 c. The name and date of the election for which the absentee ballot is being voted.
 d. The name of the political party, candidate, or committee for which the designee is acting as an actual or implied agent, if applicable.

e. A telephone number at which the voter's designee may be contacted.

f. A statement that the completed absentee ballot will be delivered to the commissioner's office within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or before the closing of the polls on election day, whichever is earlier, or that the completed absentee ballot will be mailed to the commissioner within seventy-two hours of retrieving it from the voter or within time to be postmarked not later than the day before the election, whichever is earlier.

[SS15, §1137-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §943; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.17; 81 Acts, ch 34, §36]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §17; 87 Acts, ch 221, §26; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §29; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §22; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §33, 37; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §361, 362; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §27, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §225 – 228; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §64

Referred to in §50.22, 50.24, 53.9, 53.18, 53.44, 53.49, 53.53

53.18 Manner of preserving ballot and application — review of affidavit — replacement ballots.

1. When the return envelope containing the completed absentee ballot is received by the commissioner, the commissioner shall at once record receipt of such ballot. Absentee ballots shall be stored in a secure place until they are delivered to the absentee and special voters precinct board.

2. If the commissioner receives the return envelope containing the completed absentee ballot by 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday before the election for general and primary elections and by 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election for all other elections, the commissioner shall open the envelope to review the affidavit for completeness. If the affidavit is incomplete, the commissioner shall, within twenty-four hours of the time the envelope was received, notify the voter of that fact and that the voter may complete the affidavit in person at the office of the commissioner by 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election, vote a replacement ballot in the manner and within the time period provided in subsection 3, or appear at the voter's precinct polling place on election day and cast a ballot in accordance with section 53.19, subsection 3.

3. If the affidavit envelope contains a defect that would cause the absentee ballot to be rejected by the absentee and special voters precinct board, the commissioner shall immediately notify the voter of that fact and that the voter's absentee ballot shall not be counted unless the voter requests and returns a replacement ballot in the time permitted under section 53.17, subsection 2. The voter may request a replacement ballot in person, in writing, or over the telephone. The same serial number that was assigned to the records of the original absentee ballot application shall be used on the envelope and records of the replacement ballot. The affidavit envelope containing the completed replacement ballot shall be marked "Replacement ballot". The affidavit envelope containing the original ballot shall be marked "Defective" and the replacement ballot shall be attached to the affidavit envelope containing the original ballot and shall be stored in a secure place until they are delivered to the absentee and special voters precinct board, notwithstanding sections 53.26 and 53.27.

4. The state commissioner of elections shall adopt rules for implementation of this section. [SS15, §1137-h, -i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §944; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.18]

89 Acts, ch 136, §52; 91 Acts, ch 129, §20; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §67, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §229; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §65; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §13

Referred to in §53.19, 53.25, 53.49

53.19 Listing absentee ballots.

1. The commissioner shall maintain a list of the absentee ballots provided to registered voters, the serial number appearing on the unsealed envelope, the date the application for the absentee ballot was received, and the date the absentee ballot was sent to the registered voter requesting the absentee ballot.

2. The commissioner shall provide each precinct election board with a list of all registered voters from that precinct who have received an absentee ballot. The precinct officials shall immediately designate on the election register those registered voters who have received an absentee ballot and are not entitled to vote in person at the polls, except as provided in subsection 3.

3. a. A registered voter who has received an absentee ballot and not returned it may surrender the absentee ballot to the precinct officials and vote in person at the polls. The precinct officials shall mark the uncast absentee ballot "void" and return it to the commissioner.

b. A registered voter who has requested an absentee ballot by mail but for any reason has not received it or who has not brought the ballot to the polls may appear at the voter's precinct polling place on election day and, after the precinct election officials confirm the commissioner has not received the voter's absentee ballot, the voter shall be permitted to vote in person at the polls. If the precinct election officials are unable to confirm whether the commissioner has received the voter's absentee ballot, the voter shall cast a ballot in accordance with section 49.81.

c. A registered voter who has been notified by the commissioner pursuant to section

53.18 of the need to complete the affidavit or vote a replacement absentee ballot and who has not completed the affidavit or voted a replacement absentee ballot may appear at the voter’s precinct polling place on election day and, after the precinct election officials confirm the voter has not completed the affidavit or voted a replacement ballot, the voter shall be permitted to vote in person at the polls. If the precinct election officials are unable to confirm whether the voter has completed the affidavit or voted a replacement ballot, the voter shall cast a ballot in accordance with section 49.81.

[C71, §53.4; C73, §53.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §53.19]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 97 Acts, ch 170, §72; 98 Acts, ch 1123, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §68, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §230; 2010 Acts, ch 1026, §14

Referred to in §49.72, 49.77, 49.81, 53.18, 53.49

53.20 Special precinct established.

1. There is established in each county a special precinct to be known as the absentee ballot and special voters precinct. Its jurisdiction shall be conterminous with the borders of the county, for the purposes specified by sections 53.22 and 53.23, and the requirement that precincts not cross the boundaries of legislative districts shall not be applicable to it. The commissioner shall draw up an election board panel for the special precinct in the manner prescribed by section 49.15, having due regard for the nature and extent of the duties required of members of the election board and the election officers to be appointed from the panel.

2. a. Results from the special precinct shall be reported separately from the results of the ballots cast at the polls on election day. The commissioner shall for general elections also report the results of the special precinct by the resident precincts of the voters who cast absentee and provisional ballots. For all other elections, the commissioner may report the results of the special precinct by the resident precincts of the voters who cast absentee and provisional ballots, or may report the absentee results as a single precinct.

b. For the general election and for any election in which the commissioner determines in advance of the election to report the results of the special precinct by the resident precincts of the voters who cast absentee and provisional ballots, the commissioner shall prepare a separate absentee ballot style for each precinct in the county and shall program the voting system to produce reports by the resident precincts of the voters.

[C77, 79, 81, §53.20]

2008 Acts, ch 1159, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §66

Referred to in §49.81, 50.21, 53.22, 53.49

53.21 Replacement of lost or spoiled absentee ballots.

1. A voter who has requested an absentee ballot may obtain a replacement ballot if the voter declares that the original ballot was lost or did not arrive. The commissioner upon receipt of a written or oral request for a replacement ballot shall provide a duplicate ballot. The same serial number that was assigned to the records of the original absentee ballot request shall be used on the envelopes and records of the replacement ballot.

2. a. The commissioner shall include with the replacement ballot two copies of a statement in substantially the following form:

The absentee ballot which I requested on
(date) has been lost or was never received. If I find this absentee
ballot I will return it, unvoted, to the commissioner.

.....
(Signature of voter)

.....
(Date)

b. The voter shall enclose one copy of the above statement in the return envelope with the affidavit envelope and retain a copy for the voter’s records.

3. a. A voter who spoils an absentee ballot may return it to the commissioner. The outside

of the return envelope shall be marked "SPOILED BALLOT". The commissioner shall replace the ballot in the manner provided in this section for lost ballots.

b. An absentee ballot returned to the commissioner without a designation that the ballot was spoiled shall not be replaced.

89 Acts, ch 136, §53; 93 Acts, ch 143, §33; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §231; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §67
Referred to in §53.49

53.22 Balloting by confined persons.

1. a. (1) A registered voter who has applied for an absentee ballot, in a manner other than that prescribed by section 53.10 or 53.11, and who is a resident or patient in a health care facility or hospital located in the county to which the application has been submitted shall be delivered the appropriate absentee ballot by two special precinct election officers, one of whom shall be a member of each of the political parties referred to in section 49.13, who shall be appointed by the commissioner from the election board panel for the special precinct established by section 53.20. The special precinct election officers shall be sworn in the manner provided by section 49.75 for election board members, shall receive compensation as provided in section 49.20, and shall perform their duties during the ten calendar days after the ballots are printed if the commissioner so elects, during the fourteen calendar days preceding the election, and on election day if all ballots requested under section 53.8, subsection 3, have not previously been delivered and returned.

(2) If materials are prepared for the two special precinct election officials, a list shall be made of all voters to whom ballots are to be delivered. The list shall be sent with the officials who deliver the ballots and shall include spaces to indicate whether the person was present at the hospital or health care facility when the officials arrived, whether the person requested assistance from the officials, whether the person was assisted by another person of the voter's choice, the time that the ballot was returned to the officials, and any other notes the officials deem necessary.

(3) The officials shall also be issued a supply of extra ballots to replace spoiled ballots. Receipts shall be issued in substantially the same form as receipts issued to precinct election officials pursuant to section 49.65. All ballots shall be accounted for and shall be returned to the commissioner. Separate envelopes shall be provided for the return of spoiled ballots and unused ballots.

b. If an applicant under this subsection notifies the commissioner that the applicant will not be available at the health care facility or hospital address at any time during the ten-day period after the ballots are printed, if applicable, or during the fourteen-day period immediately prior to the election, but will be available there at some other time prior to the election or on election day, the commissioner shall direct the two special precinct election officers to deliver the applicant's ballot at an appropriate time preceding the election or on election day. If a person who so requested an absentee ballot has been dismissed from the health care facility or hospital, the special precinct election officers may take the ballot to the voter if the voter is currently residing in the county.

c. The special precinct election officers shall travel together in the same vehicle and both shall be present when an applicant casts an absentee ballot. If either or both of the special precinct election officers fail to appear at the time the duties set forth in this section are to be performed, the commissioner shall at once appoint some other person, giving preference to persons designated by the respective county chairpersons of the political parties described in section 49.13, to carry out the requirements of this section. The persons authorized by this subsection to deliver an absentee ballot to an applicant, if requested, may assist the applicant in filling out the ballot as permitted by section 49.90. After the voter has securely sealed the marked ballot in the envelope provided and has subscribed to the oath, the voted absentee ballots shall be deposited in a sealed container which shall be returned to the commissioner on the same day the ballots are voted. On election day the officers shall return the sealed container by the time the polls are closed.

2. Any registered voter who becomes a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility in the county where the voter is registered to vote within three days prior to the date of any election or on election day may request an absentee ballot during that period or on

election day. As an alternative to the application procedure prescribed by section 53.2, the registered voter may make the request directly to the officers who are delivering and returning absentee ballots under this section. Alternatively, the request may be made by telephone to the office of the commissioner not later than four hours before the close of the polls. If the requester is found to be a registered voter of that county, these officers shall deliver the appropriate absentee ballot to the registered voter in the manner prescribed by this section.

3. For any election except a primary or general election or a special election to fill a vacancy under section 69.14, the commissioner may, as an alternative to subsection 1, mail an absentee ballot to an applicant under this section to be voted and returned to the commissioner in accordance with this chapter. This subsection only applies to applications for absentee ballots from a single health care facility or hospital if there are no more than two applications from that facility or hospital.

4. The commissioner shall mail an absentee ballot to a registered voter who has applied for an absentee ballot and who is a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility outside the county in which the voter is registered to vote.

5. *a.* If the registered voter becomes a patient or resident of a hospital or health care facility outside the county where the voter is registered to vote within three days before the date of any election or on election day, the voter may designate a person to deliver and return the absentee ballot. The designee may be any person the voter chooses except that no candidate for any office to be voted upon for the election for which the ballot is requested may deliver a ballot under this subsection. The request for an absentee ballot may be made by telephone to the office of the commissioner not later than four hours before the close of the polls. If the requester is found to be a registered voter of that county, the ballot shall be delivered by mail or by the person designated by the voter. An application form shall be included with the absentee ballot and shall be signed by the voter and returned with the ballot.

b. Absentee ballots voted under this subsection shall be delivered to the commissioner no later than the time the polls are closed on election day. If the ballot is returned by mail the return envelope must be received by the time the polls close, or clearly postmarked by an officially authorized postal service not later than the day before the election and received by the commissioner no later than the time established for the canvass by the board of supervisors for that election.

6. Observers representing candidates, political parties, or nonparty political organizations, or observers who are opponents or proponents of a ballot issue to be voted on at the election are prohibited from being present at a hospital or health care facility during the time the special precinct election officers are delivering absentee ballots to the residents of such hospital or health care facility.

[C71, 73, 75, §53.17; C77, 79, 81, §53.22; 81 Acts, ch 34, §37]

84 Acts, ch 1291, §18, 19; 85 Acts, ch 67, §8; 87 Acts, ch 221, §27, 28; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §28; 93 Acts, ch 143, §34; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §65; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §23, 24; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §28, 38; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §68; 2009 Acts, ch 143, §2 – 4

Referred to in §39A.4, 48A.7A, 53.8, 53.17, 53.20, 53.49, 135C.29

53.23 Special precinct election board.

1. The election board of the absentee ballot and special voters precinct shall be appointed by the commissioner in the manner prescribed by sections 49.12 and 49.13, except that the number of precinct election officials appointed to the board shall be sufficient to complete the counting of absentee ballots by 10:00 p.m. on election day.

2. The board's powers and duties shall be the same as those provided in chapter 50 for precinct election officials in regular precinct polling places. However, the election board of the special precinct shall receive from the commissioner and count all absentee ballots for all precincts in the county; when two or more political subdivisions in the county hold elections simultaneously the special precinct election board shall count absentee ballots cast in all of the elections so held. The tally list shall be recorded on forms prescribed by the state commissioner.

3. a. The commissioner shall set the convening time for the board, allowing a reasonable amount of time to complete counting all absentee ballots by 10:00 p.m. on election day.

b. (1) The commissioner may direct the board to meet on the day before the election for the purpose of reviewing the absentee voters' affidavits appearing on the sealed affidavit envelopes. If in the commissioner's judgment this procedure is necessary due to the number of absentee ballots received, the members of the board may open the sealed affidavit envelopes and remove the secrecy envelope containing the ballot, but under no circumstances shall a secrecy envelope be opened before the board convenes on election day, except as provided in paragraph "c". If the affidavit envelopes are opened before election day pursuant to this paragraph "b", two observers, one appointed by each of the two political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, shall witness the proceedings. The observers shall be appointed by the county chairperson or, if the county chairperson fails to make an appointment, by the state chairperson. However, if either or both political parties fail to appoint an observer, the commissioner may continue with the proceedings.

(2) If the board finds any ballot not enclosed in a secrecy envelope and the ballot is folded in such a way that any of the votes cast on the ballot are visible, the two special precinct election officials, one from each of the two political parties referred to in section 49.13, subsection 2, shall place the ballot in a secrecy envelope. No one shall examine the ballot, except as provided in paragraph "c".

c. For the general election, the commissioner may convene the special precinct election board on the day before the election to begin counting absentee ballots. However, if in the preceding general election the counting of absentee ballots was not completed by 10:00 p.m. on election day, the commissioner shall convene the special precinct election board on the day before the next general election to begin counting absentee ballots. The board shall not release the results of its tabulation pursuant to this paragraph until the count is completed on election day.

4. The room where members of the special precinct election board are engaged in counting absentee ballots on the day before the election pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph "c", or during the hours the polls are open shall be policed so as to prevent any person other than those whose presence is authorized by this subsection from obtaining information about the progress of the count. The only persons who may be admitted to that room are the members of the board, one challenger representing each political party, one observer representing any nonparty political organization or any candidate nominated by petition pursuant to chapter 45 or any other nonpartisan candidate in a city or school election appearing on the ballot of the election in progress, one observer representing persons supporting a public measure appearing on the ballot and one observer representing persons opposed to such measure, and the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. It shall be unlawful for any of these persons to communicate or attempt to communicate, directly or indirectly, information regarding the progress of the count at any time while the board is convened pursuant to subsection 3, paragraph "c", or at any time before the polls are closed.

5. The special precinct election board shall preserve the secrecy of all absentee and provisional ballots. After the affidavits on the envelopes have been reviewed and the qualifications of the persons casting the ballots have been determined, those that have been accepted for counting shall be opened. The ballots shall be removed from the affidavit envelopes without being unfolded or examined, and then shall be thoroughly intermingled, after which they shall be unfolded and tabulated. If secrecy folders or envelopes are used with provisional paper ballots, the ballots shall be removed from the secrecy folders after the ballots have been intermingled.

6. The special precinct election board shall not release the results of its tabulation on election day until all of the ballots it is required to count on that day have been counted, nor

release the tabulation of provisional ballots accepted and counted under chapter 50 until that count has been completed.

[SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §949; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.23]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §30; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §13; 95 Acts, ch 189, §16; 97 Acts, ch 170, §73; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §29, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §232; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §104; 2009 Acts, ch 140, §1

Referred to in §39A.1, 39A.4, 39A.5, 50.20, 50.22, 50.50, 53.20, 53.30, 53.31, 53.49

53.24 Counties using voting machines. Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 57, § 96.

53.25 Rejecting ballot.

1. If the absentee voter's affidavit lacks the voter's signature, if the applicant is not a duly registered voter on election day in the precinct where the absentee ballot was cast, if the affidavit envelope contains more than one ballot of any one kind, or if the voter has voted in person, such vote shall be rejected by the absentee and special voters precinct board. If the affidavit envelope is open, or has been opened and resealed, or if the ballot is not enclosed in the affidavit envelope, and an affidavit envelope with the same serial number and marked "Replacement ballot" is not attached as provided in section 53.18, the vote shall be rejected by the absentee and special voters precinct board.

2. If the absentee ballot is rejected prior to the opening of the affidavit envelope, the voter casting the ballot shall be notified by a precinct election official by the time the canvass is completed of the reason for the rejection on a form prescribed by the state commissioner of elections.

[SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §951; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.25]

94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §234; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §69

Referred to in §50.22, 53.49

53.26 Rejected ballots — how handled.

Every ballot not counted shall be endorsed on the back thereof "Rejected because (giving reason therefor)". All rejected ballots shall be enclosed and securely sealed in an envelope on which the precinct election officials shall endorse "Defective ballots", with a statement of the precinct in which and the date of the election at which they were cast, signed by the precinct election officials and returned to the same officer and in the same manner as by law provided for the return and preservation of official ballots voted at such election.

[SS15, §1137-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §952; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.26]

Referred to in §53.18, 53.49

Return of rejected ballots, §50.5

Section not amended; editorial change applied

53.27 Rejection of ballot — return of envelope.

If the ballot is rejected, the affidavit envelope, with the affidavit of the voter endorsed thereon, shall be returned with the rejected ballot in the envelope endorsed "Defective ballots".

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §953; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.27]

2007 Acts, ch 215, §235

Referred to in §53.18, 53.49

53.28 and 53.29 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

53.30 Ballots, ballot envelopes, and other information preserved.

At the conclusion of each meeting of the absentee and special voter's precinct board, the board shall securely seal all ballots counted by them in the manner prescribed in section 50.12. The ballot envelopes, including the envelope having the registered voter's affidavit on it, the return envelope, and secrecy envelope bearing the signatures of precinct election officials, as required by section 53.23, shall be preserved. All applications for absentee ballots, ballots

rejected without being opened, absentee ballot logs, and any other documents pertaining to the absentee ballot process shall be preserved until such time as the documents may be destroyed pursuant to section 50.19.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §956; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.30]
95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §69, 115; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §70
Referred to in §53.49

53.31 Challenges.

1. Any person qualified to vote at the election in progress may challenge the qualifications of a person casting an absentee ballot by submitting a written challenge to the commissioner no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Friday before the election. It is the duty of the special precinct officials to challenge the absentee ballot of any person whom the official knows or suspects is not duly qualified. Challenges by members of the special precinct election board or observers present pursuant to section 53.23 may be made at any time before the close of the polls on election day. The challenge shall state the reasons for which the challenge is being submitted and shall be signed by the challenger. When a challenge is received the absentee ballot shall be set aside for consideration by the special precinct election board when it meets as required by section 50.22.

2. The commissioner shall immediately send a written notice to the elector whose qualifications have been challenged. The notice shall be sent to the address at which the challenged elector is registered to vote. If the ballot was mailed to the challenged elector, the notice shall also be sent to the address to which the ballot was mailed if it is different from the elector's registration address. The notice shall advise the elector of the reason for the challenge, the date and time that the special precinct election board will reconvene to determine challenges, and that the elector has the right to submit written evidence of the elector's qualifications. The notice shall include the telephone number of the commissioner's office. If the commissioner has access to a facsimile machine, the notice shall include the telephone number of the facsimile machine. As far as possible, other procedures for considering provisional ballots shall be followed.

[SS15, §1137-k; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §957; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.31]

93 Acts, ch 143, §35; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §25; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §30, 38
Referred to in §48A.8, 53.49
Challenges, §49.79 - 49.81

53.32 Ballot of deceased voter.

When it shall be made to appear by due proof to the precinct election officials that any elector, who has so marked and forwarded a ballot, has died before the affidavit envelope is opened, then the ballot of such deceased voter shall be endorsed, "Rejected because voter is dead", and be returned to the commissioner; but the casting of the ballot of a deceased voter shall not invalidate the election.

[SS15, §1137-l; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §958; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.32]

2007 Acts, ch 215, §236
Referred to in §53.49

53.33 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 136, § 401.

53.34 False affidavit.

Any person who shall willfully swear falsely to any of such affidavits shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice.

[SS15, §1137-n; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §960; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.34]

Referred to in §53.49

53.35 Refusal to return ballot. Repealed by 2007 Acts, ch 59, § 37, 38.

53.35A Failure to return ballot.

It is unlawful for any person designated by the commissioner, or by the elector casting the absentee ballot, to deliver the sealed envelope containing the absentee ballot, to willfully fail to return the ballot to the commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

93 Acts, ch 143, §36; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §13

Referred to in §39A.4

53.36 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1071, § 15. See § 39A.2 – 39A.5.

ABSENT VOTING BY ARMED FORCES

53.37 Definitions.

1. This division is intended to implement the federal Uniform and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1973ff et seq.

2. The term "*armed forces of the United States*", as used in this division, shall mean the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, and air force of the United States.

3. For the purpose of absentee voting only, there shall be included in the term "*armed forces of the United States*" the following:

a. Spouses and dependents of members of the armed forces while in active service.

b. Members of the merchant marine of the United States and their spouses and dependents.

c. Civilian employees of the United States in all categories serving outside the territorial limits of the several states of the United States and the District of Columbia and their spouses and dependents when residing with or accompanying them, whether or not the employee is subject to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, and whether or not paid from funds appropriated by the Congress.

d. Members of religious groups or welfare agencies assisting members of the armed forces, who are officially attached to and serving with the armed forces, and their spouses and dependents.

e. Citizens of the United States who do not fall under any of the categories described in paragraphs "a" through "d", but who are entitled to register and vote pursuant to section 48A.5, subsection 4.

4. For the purposes of this division, "*qualified voter*" means a person who is included within the term "*armed forces of the United States*" as described in this section, who would be qualified to register to vote under section 48A.5, subsection 2, except for residency, and who is not disqualified from registering to vote and voting under section 48A.6.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, §53.37; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §53.37, 53.49; C81, §53.37]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §25; 95 Acts, ch 67, §8; 2001 Acts, ch 56, §4; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §31, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §243

Referred to in §48A.5, 48A.5A, 48A.25A, 53.49, 53.53

53.37A State commissioner duties.

The state commissioner of elections shall provide information regarding voter registration procedures and absentee ballot procedures to be used by members of the armed forces of the United States. The state commissioner shall accept valid voter registration applications and absentee ballot applications and shall forward the applications to the appropriate county commissioner of elections in a timely manner.

2004 Acts, ch 1083, §34, 37

Referred to in §48A.5

53.38 What constitutes registration.

Whenever a ballot is requested pursuant to section 53.39 or 53.45 on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States, the affidavit upon the affidavit envelope of such voter, if the voter is found to be an eligible elector of the county to which the ballot is submitted, shall constitute a sufficient registration under chapter 48A. A completed federal postcard registration and federal absentee ballot request form submitted by such eligible elector shall

also constitute a sufficient registration under chapter 48A. The commissioner shall place the voter's name on the registration record as a registered voter if it does not already appear there. The identification requirements of section 48A.8 and the verification requirements of section 48A.25A do not apply to persons who register to vote under this division.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.38]

88 Acts, ch 1119, §29; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §55; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §70, 115; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §32, 38; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §237

Referred to in §48A.5

53.39 Request for ballot — when available.

1. Section 53.2 does not apply in the case of a qualified voter of the state of Iowa serving in the armed forces of the United States. In any such case an application for ballot as provided for in that section is not required and an absent voter's ballot shall be sent or made available to any such qualified voter upon a request as provided in this division.

2. All official ballots to be voted by qualified absent voters in the armed forces of the United States at the primary election and the general election shall be printed prior to forty-five days before the respective elections and shall be available for transmittal to such qualified voters in the armed forces of the United States at least forty-five days before the respective elections. The provisions of this chapter apply to absent voting by qualified voters in the armed forces of the United States except as modified by the provisions of this division.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.39]

89 Acts, ch 136, §54; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §64; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §26; 95 Acts, ch 67, §9; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §30, 56

Referred to in §48A.5, 53.38

53.40 Request requirements — transmission of ballot.

1. *a.* A request in writing for a ballot may be made by any member of the armed forces of the United States who is or will be a qualified voter on the day of the election at which the ballot is to be cast, at any time before the election. Any member of the armed forces of the United States may request ballots for all elections to be held during a calendar year. The request may be made by using the federal postcard application form and indicating that the applicant wishes to receive ballots for all elections as permitted by state law. If the applicant does not specify which elections the request is for, the county commissioner shall send the applicant a ballot for each federal election held after the application is received until the end of the calendar year in which the request is received. If the applicant requests ballots for all elections to be held in a calendar year, the commissioner, if necessary, shall forward a copy of the absentee ballot request to other commissioners who are responsible under section 47.2, subsection 2, for conducting elections in which the applicant is eligible to vote.

b. Unless the request specifies otherwise, a request for the primary election shall also be considered a request for the general election. In the case of the general election, request may be made not more than seventy days before the election, for and on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States by a spouse, parent, parent-in-law, adult brother, adult sister, or adult child of the voter, residing in the county of the voter's residence. However, a request made by other than the voter may be required to be made on forms prescribed by the state commissioner.

c. A request shall show the residence, including street address, if any, of the voter and the age of the voter and shall designate the address to which the ballot is to be sent. In the case of the primary election, the request shall also show the party affiliation of the voter. The request shall be made to the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence. However, if the request is made by the voter to any elective state, city, or county official, the official shall forward it to the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence, and such request so forwarded shall have the same force and effect as if made directly to the commissioner by the voter.

2. The commissioner shall immediately on the forty-fifth day prior to the particular election transmit ballots to the voter by mail or otherwise, postage prepaid, as directed by the state commissioner, requests for which are in the commissioner's hands at that time,

and thereafter so transmit ballots immediately upon receipt of requests. A request for ballot for the primary election which does not state the party affiliation of the voter making the request is void and of no effect. A request which does not show that the person for whom a ballot is requested will be a qualified voter in the precinct in which the ballot is to be cast on the day of the election for which the ballot is requested, shall not be honored. However, a request which states the age and the city, including street address, and county where the voter resides is sufficient to show that the person is a qualified voter. A request by the voter containing substantially the information required is sufficient.

3. If the affidavit on the affidavit envelope shows that the affiant is not a qualified voter on the day of the election at which the ballot is offered for voting, the envelope shall not be opened, but the envelope and ballot contained in the envelope shall be preserved and returned by the precinct election officials to the commissioner, who shall preserve them for the period of time and under the conditions provided for in sections 50.12, 50.13, 50.15, and 50.19.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.40]

84 Acts, ch 1219, §3; 87 Acts, ch 221, §18; 89 Acts, ch 136, §55; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §27; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §71, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §35, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §238; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §71; 2010 Acts, ch 1033, §31, 32, 56; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §8

Referred to in §48A.5, 53.45

53.41 Records by commissioner — excess requests or ballots.

1. The commissioner of each county shall establish and maintain a record of all requests for ballots which are made, and of all ballots transmitted, and the manner of transmittal, from and received in the commissioner's office under the provisions of this division.

2. If more than one request for absent voter's ballot for a particular election is made to the commissioner before the ballots are ready to mail by or on behalf of a voter in the armed forces of the United States, the last request received shall be honored, except that if one of the requests is made by the voter, the request of the voter shall be honored in preference to a request made on the voter's behalf by another.

3. Not more than one ballot shall be transmitted by the commissioner to any voter for a particular election unless after the ballot has been mailed the voter reports a change in the address to which the ballot should be sent. A ballot shall be mailed using a serial number that indicates that this is a replacement sent to an updated address. The original ballot shall be counted only if the replacement ballot does not arrive. If the commissioner receives more than one absent voter's ballot, provided for by this division, from or purporting to be from any one voter for a particular election, all of the ballots so received from or purporting to be from such voter are void, and the commissioner shall not deliver any of the ballots to the precinct election officials, but shall retain them in the commissioner's office, and preserve them for the period and under the conditions provided for in sections 50.12, 50.13, 50.15, and 50.19.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.41]

89 Acts, ch 136, §56; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §33, 38; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §9

Referred to in §48A.5

53.42 Voting in person in commissioner's office.

Notwithstanding the provision as to time found in section 53.10, any qualified voter in the armed forces of the United States may personally appear in the office of the commissioner of the county of the voter's residence and there vote an absent voter's ballot at any time not earlier than forty days before the primary or general election, as the case may be.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.42]

Referred to in §48A.5

53.43 Identification on envelope.

The envelopes used in connection with voting by absent voter's ballot by voters who are members of the armed forces of the United States, shall have stamped or printed on them

the words “Armed Forces or Overseas Ballot” and a designation of the election at which the ballot is to be cast.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.43]
86 Acts, ch 1224, §31, 40; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §28
Referred to in §48A.5
Section not amended; editorial change applied

53.44 Affidavit to be signed and returned.

The affidavit on the affidavit envelope used in connection with voting by absentee ballot under this division by members of the armed forces of the United States need not be notarized or witnessed, but the affidavit on such envelope shall be completed and signed by the voter.

Absentee ballots issued under this division shall be returned in the same manner and within the same time limits specified in section 53.17.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.44]
84 Acts, ch 1291, §20; 89 Acts, ch 136, §57; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §239
Referred to in §48A.5

53.45 Special absentee ballot.

1. *a.* As provided in this section, the commissioner shall provide special absentee ballots to be used for general elections. A special absentee ballot shall only be provided to an eligible elector who completes an application stating both of the following to the best of the eligible elector’s belief:

(1) The eligible elector will be residing or stationed or working outside the continental United States.

(2) The eligible elector will be unable to vote and return a regular absentee ballot by normal mail delivery within the period provided for regular absentee ballots.

b. The application for a special absentee ballot shall not be filed earlier than ninety days prior to the general election. The special absentee ballot shall list the offices and measures, if known, scheduled to appear on the general election ballot. The eligible elector may use the special absentee ballot to write in the name of any eligible candidate for each office and may vote on any measure.

2. With any special absentee ballot issued under this section, the commissioner shall include a listing of any candidates who have filed before the time of the application for offices that will appear on the ballot at that general election and a list of any measures that have been referred to the ballot before the time of the application.

3. Write-in votes on special absentee ballots shall be counted in the same manner provided by law for the counting of other write-in votes. The commissioner shall process and canvass the special absentee ballots provided under this section in the same manner as other absentee ballots.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 53.49, an eligible elector who requests a special absentee ballot under this section may also make application for an absentee ballot under section 53.2 or an armed forces absentee ballot under section 53.40. If the regular absentee or armed forces absentee ballot is properly voted and returned, the special absentee ballot is void and the commissioner shall reject it in whole when special absentee ballots are canvassed.

87 Acts, ch 221, §29; 88 Acts, ch 1119, §30; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §16
Referred to in §48A.5, 53.38
Subsection 1, paragraph a, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

53.46 Powers and duties of state commissioner.

The state commissioner is authorized and empowered:

1. To make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and intent of this division;

2. To prescribe and direct the preparation of specially printed ballots, envelopes and other papers of different size and weight to be used in connection with absent voting by voters in the armed forces of the United States, if, in the discretion of the state commissioner, the state commissioner shall determine that such a special ballot and other papers will facilitate voting by such voters; provided that the content of any such specially printed matter shall be the same as that used for absent voters generally in the particular precinct in which said armed

forces ballot is to be cast, and provided further that such ballots, envelopes and other papers shall be substantially uniform in size and weight throughout the state; and provided further that the provisions of section 49.56, establishing the maximum cost of printing ballots, shall apply to the cost of printing any such specially printed ballots by the several counties;

3. To prescribe any forms that are not otherwise prescribed by law, and which in the judgment of the state commissioner are necessary to facilitate the carrying out of the purposes and intent of this division;

4. To arrange for special transportation of ballots in cooperation with the government of the United States through any authorized instrumentality thereof and to that end the state commissioner is empowered to direct the commissioners of the several counties of the state to send ballots to voters in the armed forces of the United States other than in the usual course of mail;

5. To employ such clerical assistance as the state commissioner may require in carrying out the state commissioner's functions, to purchase and requisition any office supplies the state commissioner may require, and certify for payment the expenses of carrying out the state commissioner's functions under this division;

6. To call upon any department or division of the state government for information and assistance in connection with carrying out the provisions of this division;

7. To cooperate with any authorized departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the government of the United States in effecting the intent and purposes of this division.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.46]

Referred to in §48A.5

53.47 Materials furnished by department of administrative services.

In order to establish uniformity in size, weight and other characteristics of the ballot and facilitate its distribution and return, the department of administrative services shall upon direction of the state commissioner purchase any material needed for any special ballots, envelopes and other printed matter, and sell any such materials to the several counties of the state at cost plus handling and transportation costs.

There is hereby appropriated to the department of administrative services from the general fund of the state such sums as may be necessary to purchase any materials provided for herein. The proceeds from sale of such materials to counties shall be turned into the general fund of the state upon receipt of same by the department of administrative services.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.47]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §48A.5

53.48 Postage on ballots.

In the event the government of the United States or any branch, department, agency or other instrumentality thereof shall make provision for sending of any voting matter provided for in this division through the mails postage free, or otherwise, the election officials of the state of Iowa and of the several counties of the state are authorized to make use thereof under the direction of the state commissioner.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.48]

Referred to in §48A.5

53.49 Applicable to armed forces and other citizens.

The provisions of this division as to absent voting shall apply only to absent voters in the armed forces of the United States as defined for the purpose of absentee voting in section 53.37. The provisions of sections 53.1 through 53.34 shall apply to all other voters not members of the armed forces of the United States.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.49]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §32; 87 Acts, ch 221, §30; 2002 Acts, ch 1071, §14; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §34,

53.50 Appropriation.

There is hereby appropriated to the state commissioner from the general fund of the state such sums as are necessary to pay the state commissioner's expenses and perform the state commissioner's functions under this division. Warrants shall be drawn by the director of the department of administrative services upon certification by the state commissioner or the state commissioner's deputy.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.50]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §8.59, 48A.5

Appropriation limited for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1993; see §8.59

53.51 Rule of construction.

This division shall be liberally construed in order to provide means and opportunity for qualified voters of the state of Iowa serving in the armed forces of the United States to vote.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.51]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §29

Referred to in §48A.5

53.52 Inconsistent provisions — rule.

The provision or provisions of this division which are inconsistent with any provision or provisions of any other existing statute or any part of any such other existing statute, shall prevail. Likewise, the provision or provisions of any other existing statute or any part of any other existing statute which is not inconsistent with this division, shall prevail.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §53.52]

Referred to in §48A.5

53.53 Federal write-in ballots.

1. Upon receipt of an official federal write-in ballot, the commissioner shall examine the voter's written declarations on the envelope. If it appears that the voter is eligible to vote under the provisions of this division, has applied in a timely fashion for an absentee ballot, and has complied with all requirements for the federal write-in ballot, then the federal write-in ballot is valid unless the Iowa absentee ballot is received in time to be counted.

2. The voter's declaration or affirmation on the federal write-in ballot constitutes a sufficient registration under the provisions of chapter 48A and the commissioner shall place the voter's name on the registration record as a registered voter, if the voter's name does not already appear on the registration record. No witness to the oath is necessary.

3. Federal write-in absentee ballots may be used in primary and general elections, and in special elections held pursuant to section 69.14. The federal write-in absentee ballot transmission envelope may also serve as an application for voter registration if the information submitted is sufficient to register the person to vote and the applicant is otherwise eligible to vote under the provisions of this division.

4. The federal write-in ballot shall not be counted if any of the following apply:

a. The ballot was submitted from within the United States, unless the voter is a member of the armed forces of the United States as described in section 53.37, subsection 2, on active duty, and away from the voter's county of residence for purposes of serving on active duty.

b. The voter's application for a regular absentee ballot was received by the commissioner less than fourteen days prior to the election. However, if the voter's application for a regular absentee ballot is not received by the commissioner and if the federal write-in absentee ballot is not prohibited by another provision of this subsection, a federal write-in absentee ballot cast by the voter and received by the commissioner is valid.

c. The voter's completed regular or special Iowa absentee ballot was received by the deadline for return of absentee ballots established in section 53.17.

d. The voter's federal write-in ballot was received after the deadline for return of absentee ballots established in section 53.17.

5. A federal write-in ballot received by the state commissioner of elections shall be forwarded immediately to the appropriate county commissioner. However, if the state commissioner receives a federal write-in ballot after election day and before noon on the

Monday following an election, the state commissioner shall at once verify that the voter has complied with the requirements of this section and that the voter's federal write-in ballot is eligible to be counted. If the ballot is eligible to be counted, the state commissioner shall notify the appropriate county commissioner and make arrangements for the ballot to be transmitted to the county for counting. If the ballot is not eligible to be counted, the state commissioner shall mail the ballot to the appropriate commissioner along with notification that the ballot is ineligible to be counted. The county commissioner shall keep the ballot with the other records of the election.

6. The county commissioner shall notify a voter when the voter's federal write-in ballot was not counted and shall give the voter the reason the ballot was not counted.

88 Acts, ch 1119, §31; 94 Acts, ch 1169, §56; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §30; 2004 Acts, ch 1083, §36, 37; 2007 Acts, ch 59, §35, 36, 38; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §72

Referred to in §48A.5

CHAPTER 54

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

54.1	Time of election — qualifications.	54.6	Certificate.
54.2	How elected.	54.7	Meeting — certificate.
54.3	Canvass.	54.8	Certificate of governor.
54.4	Nonparty organizations.	54.9	Compensation.
54.5	Presidential nominees.		

54.1 Time of election — qualifications.

At the general election in the years of the presidential election, or at such other times as the Congress of the United States may direct, there shall be elected by the voters of the state one person from each congressional district into which the state is divided, and two from the state at large, as electors of president and vice president, no one of whom shall be a person holding the office of senator or representative in Congress, or any office of trust or profit under the United States.

[C51, §301; R60, §535; C73, §659; C97, §1173; S13, §1173; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §963; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.1]

54.2 How elected.

A vote for the candidates of any political party, or group of petitioners, for president and vice president of the United States, shall be conclusively deemed to be a vote for each candidate nominated in each district and in the state at large by said party, or group of petitioners, for presidential electors and shall be so counted and recorded for such electors.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §964; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.2]

54.3 Canvass.

The canvass of the votes for candidates for president and vice president of the United States and the returns thereof shall be a canvass and return of the votes cast for the electors of the same party or group of petitioners, respectively, and the certificate of such election made by the governor shall be in accord with such return.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §965; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.3]

54.4 Nonparty organizations.

The term "*group of petitioners*" as used in this chapter shall embrace an organization which is not a political party as defined by law.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §966; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.4]

Nonparty organizations, see chapter 44

Political party defined, §43.2

See also chapter 45

54.5 Presidential nominees.

The names of the candidates for president and vice president of a political party as defined in the law relating to primary elections, shall, by five o'clock p.m. on the eighty-first day before the election, be certified to the state commissioner by the chairperson and secretary of the state central committee of the party.

However, if the national nominating convention of a political party adjourns later than eighty-nine days before the general election the certificate showing the names of that party's candidates for president and vice president shall be filed within five days after adjournment.

As an alternative to the certificate by the state central committee, the certificate of nomination issued by the political party's national nominating convention may be used to certify the names of the party's candidates for president and vice president. If certificates of nomination are received from both the state central committee and the national nominating convention of a political party, and there are differences between the two certificates, the certificate filed by the state central committee shall prevail.

The state central committee shall also file a list of the names and addresses of the party's presidential electors, one from each congressional district and two from the state at large, not later than five o'clock p.m. on the eighty-first day before the general election.

If a candidate for the office of president or vice president of the United States withdraws, dies, or is otherwise removed from the ballot before the general election, another candidate may be substituted. The substitution shall be made by the state central committee of the political party or by the governing committee of the national party. If there are differences, the substitution made by the state central committee shall prevail. A nonparty political organization which has filed the names of party officers and central committee members with the secretary of state before the close of the filing period for the general election pursuant to section 44.17 may also make substitutions. A substitution must be filed no later than seventy-four days before the election.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §967; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.5; 81 Acts, ch 34, §38]

89 Acts, ch 136, §58; 97 Acts, ch 170, §74

"Political party" defined, §43.2

54.6 Certificate.

At the expiration of ten days from the completed canvass, the governor, under the governor's hand and the seal of state, shall issue to each presidential elector declared elected a certificate of election, the same in substance as required in other cases, and shall notify the elector to attend at the seat of government on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following election, reporting the elector's attendance to the governor. If there be a contest of the election, no certificate shall issue until it is determined.

[C51, §308; R60, §542; C73, §665; C97, §1168; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §968; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.6]

Certificate of election, §50.41

54.7 Meeting — certificate.

The presidential electors shall meet in the capitol, at the seat of government, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their election. If, at the time of such meeting, any elector for any cause is absent, those present shall at once proceed to elect, from the citizens of the state, a substitute elector or electors, and certify the choice so made to the governor, and the governor shall immediately cause the person or persons so selected to be notified thereof.

[C51, §308 – 310; R60, §542 – 544; C73, §665 – 667; C97, §1174; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §969; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.7]

54.8 Certificate of governor.

When so met, the said electors shall proceed, in the manner pointed out by law, with the election, and the governor shall duly certify the result thereof, under the seal of the state,

to the United States secretary of state, and as required by Act of Congress relating to such elections.

[C51, §311; R60, §545; C73, §668; C97, §1175; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §970; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.8]

54.9 Compensation.

The electors shall each receive a compensation of five dollars for every day’s attendance, and the same mileage as members of the general assembly which shall be paid from funds not otherwise appropriated from the general fund of the state.

[C51, §312; R60, §546; C73, §669; C97, §1176; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §971; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §54.9]

CHAPTER 55

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR CANDIDACY AND PUBLIC SERVICE

55.1	Leave of absence for service in elective office.	55.4	Leave of absence for public employee candidacy.
55.2	Leave of absence for volunteer emergency service.	55.5	Penalties.
55.3	Service on boards, commissions, task forces, and committees.		

55.1 Leave of absence for service in elective office.

1. A person who is elected to a municipal, county, state, or federal office shall, upon written application to the employer of that person, be granted a leave of absence from regular employment to serve in that office except where prohibited by the federal law. The leave of absence may be granted without pay, except that if a salaried employee takes leave without pay from regular employment for a portion of a pay period, the employee’s salaried compensation for that pay period shall be reduced by the ratio of the number of days of leave taken to the total number of days in the pay period. The leave of absence shall be granted without loss of net credited service and benefits earned. This section shall not be construed to require an employer to pay pension, health, or other benefits during the leave of absence to an employee taking a leave of absence under this section.

2. A leave of absence for a person regularly employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, is subject to section 8A.416.

3. An employee shall not be prohibited from returning to regular employment before the period expires for which the leave of absence was granted. This section applies only to employers which employ twenty or more full-time persons. The leave of absence granted by this section does not apply to an elective office held by the employee prior to the election.

4. Temporary substitute teachers and teachers hired on a temporary basis to replace teachers who have been granted leaves of absence pursuant to this section are not subject to the provisions of chapter 279 relating to the termination of continuing contracts.

84 Acts, ch 1233, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §153; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §58, 59

Multiple elective offices, see §39.11, 39.12, 441.17(1)

55.2 Leave of absence for volunteer emergency service.

All officers and employees of the state, other than employees employed temporarily for six months or less or those employees considered essential personnel, who are volunteer fire fighters or emergency medical service personnel shall be entitled to a leave of absence from such civil employment for the period of an emergency response without loss of status or efficiency rating, and without loss of pay during such leave of absence. Such leave of absence shall in no way affect the employee’s rights to action, sick leave, bonus, or other employment benefits relating to the employee’s particular employment.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §3

55.3 Service on boards, commissions, task forces, and committees.

For the purpose of this section, “*state board*” includes any board, commission, committee, council, or task force of the state government created by the Constitution of the State of Iowa, or by statute, resolution of the general assembly, motion of the legislative council, executive order of the governor, or supreme court order, but does not include any such state board, commission, committee, council, or task force for which an annual salary is provided for its members.

A person who is appointed to serve on a state board, upon written application to the person’s employer, shall be granted leaves of absence from regular employment to attend the meetings of the state board, except if leaves of absence are prohibited by federal law. The leaves of absence may be granted without pay and shall be granted without loss of net credited service and benefits earned. This section does not apply if the employer employs less than twenty full-time employees.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2061; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §39

55.4 Leave of absence for public employee candidacy.

Any public employee who becomes a candidate for any elective public office shall, upon request of the employee and commencing any time within thirty days prior to a contested primary, special, or general election and continuing until after the day following that election, automatically be given a period of leave. If the employee is under chapter 8A, subchapter IV, the employee may choose to use accrued vacation leave, accrued compensatory leave or leave without pay to cover these periods. The appointing authority may authorize other employees to use accrued vacation leave or accrued compensatory leave instead of leave without pay to cover these periods. An employee who is a candidate for any elective public office shall not campaign while on duty as an employee.

This section does not apply to employees of the federal government or to a public employee whose position is financed by federal funds if the application of this section would be contrary to federal law or result in the loss of the federal funds.

86 Acts, ch 1021, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §154

55.5 Penalties.

A person violating this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each day in which the violation continues is a separate offense.

84 Acts, ch 1233, §2

C85, §55.2

C87, §55.5

CHAPTER 56

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Transferred to chapter 68A; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CHAPTER 57

CONTESTING ELECTIONS — GENERAL PROVISIONS

Referred to in §43.5, 50.12, 145A.22

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

57.1	Standing to bring contest — grounds for contest.	57.5	Recanvass in case of contest.
57.2	Certificate withheld.	57.6	Other contests.
57.3	Terms defined.	57.7	Contest court for contest of public measure.
57.4	Change of result.		

57.1 Standing to bring contest — grounds for contest.

1. Elections may be contested under this chapter as follows:

a. The election of any person to any county office, to a seat in either branch of the general assembly, to a state office, to the office of senator or representative in Congress, or to the office of presidential elector may be contested by any eligible person who received votes for the office in question.

b. The outcome of the election on a public measure may be contested by petition of the greater of ten eligible electors or a number of eligible electors equaling one percent of the total number of votes cast upon the public measure; each petitioner must be a person who was entitled to vote on the public measure in question or would have been so entitled if registered to vote.

2. Grounds for contesting an election under this chapter are:

a. Misconduct, fraud or corruption on the part of any election official or of any board of canvassers of sufficient magnitude to change the result of the election.

b. That the incumbent was not eligible to the office in question at the time of election.

c. That prior to the election the incumbent had been duly convicted of a felony, as defined in section 701.7, and that the judgment had not been reversed, annulled, or set aside, nor the incumbent pardoned or restored to the rights of citizenship by the governor under chapter 914, at the time of the election.

d. That the incumbent has given or offered to any elector, or any precinct election official or canvasser of the election, any bribe or reward in money, property, or thing of value, for the purpose of procuring the incumbent's election.

e. That illegal votes have been received or legal votes rejected at the polls, sufficient to change the result of the election.

f. Any error in any board of canvassers in counting the votes, or in declaring the result of the election, if the error would affect the result.

g. That the public measure or office was not authorized or required by state law to appear on the ballot at the election being contested.

h. Any other cause or allegation which, if sustained, would show that a person other than the incumbent was the person duly elected to the office in question, or would show the outcome of the election on the public measure in question was contrary to the result declared by the board of canvassers.

[C51, §339, 341, 368, 380, 387; R60, §569, 571, 598, 610, 617; C73, §692, 718, 730, 737; C97, §1198; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §981; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §39]

86 Acts, ch 1112, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §72, 115

Referred to in §62.5

57.2 Certificate withheld.

If notice of a contest of the election of an officer is filed before the certificate of election is delivered to the incumbent, or notice of a contest of the declared result of an election on a public measure is filed before a duplicate of the abstract of votes upon the measure and of the county board's declaration is certified pursuant to section 50.27, the certificate or duplicate abstract and declaration shall be withheld until the determination of the contest.

If the certificate of election or duplicate abstract and declaration have been issued, the commissioner shall send the persons or political subdivisions affected by the notice of contest a statement advising them that the election is being contested and that the certificate or duplicate abstract and declaration are not valid until the election contest is resolved.

[C51, §367; R60, §597; C73, §713; C97, §1219; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §982; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.2]

57.3 Terms defined.

The term “*incumbent*” in this chapter means the person whom the canvassers declare elected. The term “*election*” in this chapter means the voting for a particular office, or the voting for or against a particular public measure, including the notice and other preparations for voting required by law and the tallying and canvass of the votes cast, section 39.2 notwithstanding.

[C51, §340; R60, §570; C73, §693; C97, §1199; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §983; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.3]

57.4 Change of result.

When the misconduct, fraud, or corruption complained of is on the part of the precinct election officials in a precinct, it shall not be held sufficient to set aside the election, unless the rejection of the vote of that precinct would change the result as to that office.

[C51, §342; R60, §572; C73, §694; C97, §1200; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §984; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.4]

57.5 Recanvass in case of contest.

The parties to any contested election shall have the right, in open session of the court or tribunal trying the contest, and in the presence of the officer having them in custody, to have the ballots opened, and all errors of the precinct election officials in counting or refusing to count ballots corrected by such court or tribunal.

[C97, §1143; S13, §1143; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §985; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.5]

57.6 Other contests.

All the provisions of the chapter in relation to contested elections of county officers shall be applicable, as near as may be, to contested elections for other offices, and for public measures except as herein otherwise provided, and in all cases process and papers may be issued to and served in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice by the sheriff of any county.

[C51, §379, 396; R60, §609, 626; C73, §729, 745; C97, §1250; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §986; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §57.6; 81 Acts, ch 34, §40]

Referred to in §331.653
Contesting election of county officers, chapter 62

57.7 Contest court for contest of public measure.

The court for the trial of a contested election on a public measure shall consist of one person designated by the petitioners who are contesting the election, who shall be designated in writing by the petitioners at the time the contest is filed, one person designated by the county commissioner of elections to represent the interests adverse to those of the petitioners, and a third person who shall be chosen jointly by the designees of the petitioners and of the commissioner. If the persons selected by the petitioners and the county commissioner of elections cannot agree on a third person, the chief judge of the judicial district in which the contest is filed shall appoint a third person to serve.

[C77, 79, 81, §57.7]

CHAPTER 58

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Referred to in §43.5, 50.12

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5
Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §5

58.1	Notice — grounds.	58.5	Powers and proceedings.
58.2	Notice to incumbent.	58.6	Testimony.
58.3	Houses notified.	58.7	Judgment.
58.4	Contest court.		

58.1 Notice — grounds.

The contestant for the office of governor shall, within thirty days after the proclamation of the result of the election, deliver to the presiding officer of each house of the general assembly a notice of intent to contest, and a specification of the grounds of such contest, as provided in chapter 62.

[C51, §388; R60, §618; C73, §738; C97, §1239; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §987; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.1]

2007 Acts, ch 59, §17, 19

58.2 Notice to incumbent.

As soon as the presiding officers have received the notice and specifications, they shall make out a notice, directed to the incumbent, including a copy of the specifications, which shall be served in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice by the sergeant at arms.

[C51, §389; R60, §619; C73, §739; C97, §1240; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §988; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.2; 81 Acts, ch 34, §41]

58.3 Houses notified.

The presiding officers shall also immediately make known to their respective houses that such notice and specifications have been received.

[C51, §390; R60, §620; C73, §740; C97, §1241; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §989; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.3]

58.4 Contest court.

Each house shall forthwith proceed, separately, to choose seven members of its own body in the following manner:

1. The names of members of each house, except the presiding officer, written on similar paper tickets, shall be placed in a box, the names of the senators in their presence by their secretary, and the names of the representatives in their presence by their clerk.

2. The secretary of the senate in the presence of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives in the presence of the house, shall draw from their respective boxes the names of seven members each.

3. As soon as the names are thus drawn, the names of the members drawn by each house shall be communicated to the other, and entered on the journal of each house.

[C51, §391; R60, §621; C73, §741; C97, §1242; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §990; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.4]

58.5 Powers and proceedings.

The members thus drawn shall constitute a committee to try and determine the contested election, and for that purpose shall hold their meetings publicly at the place where the general assembly is sitting, at such times as they may designate; and may adjourn from day to day or to a day certain, not more than four days distant, until such trial is determined; shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to take all necessary means to procure testimony, extending like privileges to the contestant and the incumbent; and shall report their judgment

to both branches of the general assembly, which report shall be entered on the journals of both houses.

[C51, §392; R60, §622; C73, §742; C97, §1243; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §991; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.5]

58.6 Testimony.

The testimony shall be confined to the matters contained in the specifications.

[C51, §393; R60, §623; C73, §743; C97, §1244; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §992; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.6]

58.7 Judgment.

The judgment of the committee pronounced in the final decision on the election shall be conclusive.

[C51, §394; R60, §624; C73, §744; C97, §1245; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §993; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §58.7]

CHAPTER 59

CONTESTING ELECTIONS FOR SEATS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Referred to in §43.5, 50.12

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

59.1	Statement served.	59.5	Statement and depositions —
59.2	Subpoenas.		notice.
59.3	Depositions.	59.6	Power of general assembly.
59.4	Return of depositions.	59.7	Notice of result.

59.1 Statement served.

The contestant for a seat in either branch of the general assembly shall, prior to twenty days before the first day of the next session, serve on the incumbent in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice a statement of notice of contest which shall allege a fact or facts, believed true by the contestant which, if true, would alter the outcome of the election.

A copy of the statement of notice of contest shall be filed with the secretary of state within five days of service of the notice upon the incumbent. The secretary of state shall notify the presiding officer of the house in which the contest will be tried.

A special election for a seat in either house of the general assembly may be contested. The contestant shall serve notice on the incumbent in the manner described in this section not later than twenty days after the state canvass of votes for the election. A copy of the notice shall also be filed with the presiding officer of the house in which the contest is to be tried, if the general assembly is in session. If the general assembly is not in session, a copy of the notice shall be filed with the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall notify the presiding officer of the house in which the contest will be tried.

[C51, §381; R60, §611; C73, §731; C97, §1233; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §994; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.1; 81 Acts, ch 34, §42]

93 Acts, ch 143, §37; 97 Acts, ch 170, §75

59.2 Subpoenas.

Any judge or clerk of a court of record may issue subpoenas in the above cases, as in those provided in chapters 61 and 62, and compel the attendance of witnesses thereunder.

[C51, §382; R60, §612; C73, §732; C97, §1234; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §995; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.2]

59.3 Depositions.

Depositions may be taken in such cases in the same manner and under the same rules as in an action at law in the district court, but no cause for taking the same need be shown.

[C51, §383; R60, §613; C73, §733; C97, §1235; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §996; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.3]

Depositions in general, R.C.P. 1.701 et seq.

59.4 Return of depositions.

A copy of the statement, and of the notice for taking depositions, with the service endorsed, and verified by affidavit if not served by an officer, shall be returned to the officer taking the depositions, and then, with the depositions, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, with an endorsement thereon showing the nature of the papers, the names of the contesting parties, and the branch of the general assembly before whom the contest is to be tried.

[C51, §384; R60, §614; C73, §734; C97, §1236; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §997; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.4]

59.5 Statement and depositions — notice.

The secretary shall deliver the same unopened to the presiding officer of the house in which the contest is to be tried, on or before the second day of the session, regular or special, of the general assembly next after taking the depositions, and the presiding officer shall immediately give notice to that officer's house that such papers are in the officer's possession.

[C51, §385; R60, §615; C73, §735; C97, §1237; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §998; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.5]

59.6 Power of general assembly.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of either branch of the general assembly to grant commissions to take depositions, or to send for and examine any witness it may desire to hear on such trial.

[C51, §386; R60, §616; C73, §736; C97, §1238; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §999; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §59.6]

59.7 Notice of result.

The presiding officer of the house in which the contest was tried shall certify to the secretary of state the results of the contest.

93 Acts, ch 143, §38

CHAPTER 60**CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AND CONGRESSPERSONS**

Referred to in §50.12

60.1	Court of contest.	60.5	Organization and trial.
60.2	Clerk.	60.6	Judgment.
60.3	Oath.	60.7	Contestant to file bond.
60.4	Statement.		

60.1 Court of contest.

The court for the trial of contested elections for presidential electors or for the office of senator or representative in Congress shall consist of the chief justice of the supreme court, who shall be presiding judge of the court, and four judges of the district court to be selected by the supreme court, two of whom, with the chief justice, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court. If the chief justice should for any cause be unable to attend at the trial, the judge longest on the supreme court bench shall preside in place of the

chief justice; and any question arising as to the membership of the court shall be determined by the members of the court not interested in the question.

[C97, §1246; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1000; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.1]

60.2 Clerk.

The secretary of state shall be the clerk of the court, or, in the secretary of state's absence or inability to act, the clerk of the supreme court.

[C97, §1246; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1001; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.2]

60.3 Oath.

Each member of the court, before entering upon the discharge of the member's duties, shall take an oath before the secretary of state, or some officer qualified to administer oaths, that the member will support the Constitution of the United States and that of the state of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, the member will, to the best of the member's knowledge and ability, administer justice according to law and the facts in the case.

[C97, §1246; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1002; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.3]

60.4 Statement.

The contestant shall file the statement provided for in chapter 62 in the office of the secretary of state within two days from the day on which the returns are canvassed by the state board of canvassers and, within the same time, serve a copy of the same, with a notice of the contest, on the incumbent in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice.

[C97, §1247; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1003; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.4; 81 Acts, ch 34, §43]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §73, 115

60.5 Organization and trial.

The clerk of the court shall, immediately after the filing of the statement, notify the judges herein named, and fix a day for the organization of the court within two days thereafter, and also notify the parties to the contest. The judges shall meet on the day fixed, and organize the court, and make and announce such rules for the trial of the case as they shall think necessary for the protection of the rights of each party and a just and speedy trial of the case, and commence the trial of the case as early as practicable thereafter, and so arrange for and conduct the trial that a final determination of the same and judgment shall be rendered at least six days before the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following.

[C97, §1248; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1004; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.5]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §74, 115

60.6 Judgment.

The judgment of the court shall determine which of the parties to the action is entitled to hold the office and shall be authenticated by the presiding judge and clerk of the court and filed with the secretary of state; and the judgment so rendered shall constitute a final determination of the title to the office, and a certificate of appointment shall be issued to the successful party.

[C97, §1249; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1005; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.6]

60.7 Contestant to file bond.

The contestant shall file in the office of the clerk of the supreme court a bond, with security to be approved by the clerk of the supreme court, in such amount as shall be set by the presiding judge of the court, conditional to pay all costs in case the election be confirmed or the contest dismissed. The presiding judge shall further set the date upon which the required bond shall be filed. If the required bond is not filed by the date set, the contest shall stand dismissed by operation of law.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §60.7]

CHAPTER 61

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF STATE OFFICERS

Referred to in §43.5, 50.12, 59.2

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

61.1	Contest court.	61.8	Delivery of papers.
61.2	Clerk.	61.9	Time of trial.
61.3	Statement filed.	61.10	Notice to incumbent — trial.
61.4	Selection of court.	61.11	Subpoenas — depositions.
61.5	Notice of selection.	61.12	Judgment filed — execution.
61.6	Organization.	61.13	Power of judge.
61.7	Repealed by 65 Acts, ch 97, §3.	61.14	Compensation of judges.

61.1 Contest court.

The court for the trial of contested state offices, except that of governor and lieutenant governor, shall consist of three district judges, not interested, who shall be selected by the chief justice of the supreme court.

[C51, §369; R60, §599; C73, §719; C97, §1224; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1006; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.1]

61.2 Clerk.

The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court; but if the person holding that office is a party to the contest, the clerk of the supreme court, or, in case of that person's absence or inability, the auditor of state shall be clerk.

[C51, §370; R60, §600; C73, §720; C97, §1225; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1007; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.2]

61.3 Statement filed.

The statement, as provided in chapter 62 must be filed with such clerk within thirty days from the day when incumbent was declared elected.

[C51, §371; R60, §601; C73, §721; C97, §1226; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1008; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.3]

61.4 Selection of court.

Upon the filing of such statement, the chief justice of the supreme court shall select the membership of the court to try such contest, and immediately certify such selection to the clerk of the supreme court. Vacancies shall also be filled by the chief justice.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1009; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.4]

61.5 Notice of selection.

The clerk of the supreme court, on receipt of such certificate, shall forthwith in writing notify the members of such court of contest of their selection.

[C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1010; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.5]

61.6 Organization.

The members so selected for said contest court shall meet at the seat of government within ten days after said notification and qualify by taking the oath required in case of contest over the office of presidential elector, and proceed, at said place, with the discharge of their duties.

[C51, §375; R60, §605; C73, §725; C97, §1229; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1011; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.6]

Oath, §60.3

61.7 Repealed by 65 Acts, ch 97, § 3.

61.8 Delivery of papers.

Upon the organization of said court of contest, all papers in the possession of the clerk of the supreme court shall be forthwith delivered to said court of contest.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1013; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.8]

61.9 Time of trial.

The time for the trial of any contest relative to a state office shall not be set beyond the last Monday in January following the election.

[C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1014; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.9]

61.10 Notice to incumbent — trial.

Upon the organization of said court of contest, the court shall cause a notice of said contest to be served on the incumbent, together with a copy of the statement of contest filed by the contestant in the manner provided by the rules of civil procedure for service of an original notice. No trial shall be held sooner than twenty days following said notice, except by consent of all parties.

[C51, §372; R60, §602; C73, §722; C97, §1227; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1015; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.10; 81 Acts, ch 34, §44]

61.11 Subpoenas — depositions.

The secretary of state, the several clerks of the supreme and district courts, under their respective seals of office, and either of the judges of the supreme or district courts, under their hands, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to attend this court; and disobedience to such process may be treated as a contempt. Depositions may also be taken as in the case of contested county elections.

[C51, §373; R60, §603; C73, §723; C97, §1228; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1016; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.11]

Contempts, chapter 665
Depositions in county contest, §62.16

61.12 Judgment filed — execution.

A transcript of the judgment rendered by such court, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, shall have the force and effect of a judgment of the supreme court, and execution may issue therefrom in the first instance against the party's property generally.

[C51, §377; R60, §607; C73, §727; C97, §1231; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1017; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.12]

61.13 Power of judge.

The presiding judge of this court shall have authority to carry into effect any order of the court, after the adjournment thereof, by attachment or otherwise.

[C51, §378; R60, §608; C73, §728; C97, §1232; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1018; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.13]

61.14 Compensation of judges.

The judges shall be entitled to receive for their travel and attendance the sum of twelve dollars each per day, with such mileage as is allowed to members of the general assembly, to be paid from the state treasury.

[C51, §376; R60, §606; C73, §726; C97, §1230; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1019; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §61.14]

CHAPTER 62

CONTESTING ELECTIONS OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Referred to in §43.5, 50.12, 58.1, 59.2, 60.4, 61.3, 331.505, 376.10

Chapter applicable to primary elections, §43.5

62.1	Definitions.	62.13	Procedure — powers of court.
62.1A	Contest court established.	62.14	Sufficiency of statement.
62.2	Contest court members sworn.	62.15	Amendment — continuance.
62.3	Clerk.	62.16	Testimony.
62.4	Sheriff to attend.	62.17	Voters required to testify.
62.5	Statement of intent to contest.	62.18	Judgment.
62.6	Bond.	62.19	How enforced.
62.7	When auditor is party.	62.20	Appeal.
62.8	Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §114, 115.	62.21	Judgment.
62.9	Trial — notice.	62.22	Process — fees.
62.10	Place of trial.	62.23	Compensation.
62.11	Subpoenas.	62.24	Costs.
62.12	Postponement.	62.25	How collected.

62.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

62.1A Contest court established.

The court for the trial of contested county elections shall consist of one member named by the contestant and one member named by the incumbent. If the incumbent fails to name a member, the chief judge of the judicial district shall be notified of the failure to appoint. The chief judge shall designate the second member within one week after the chief judge is notified. These two members shall meet within three days and select a third member to serve as the presiding member of the court. If they cannot agree on the third member of the court within three days after their initial meeting, the chief judge of the judicial district shall be notified of the failure to agree. The chief judge shall designate the presiding member within one week after the chief judge is notified.

[C51, §343; R60, §573; C73, §695; C97, §1201; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1020; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.1]

97 Acts, ch 170, §76

C2001, §62.1A

2009 Acts, ch 133, §16

Referred to in §331.383

62.2 Contest court members sworn.

Members of the contest court shall be sworn in the same manner and form as trial jurors are sworn in trials of civil actions. When a member fails to appear on the day of trial, that member’s place may be filled by the appointment of another member under the same rule.

[C51, §347, 348; R60, §577, 578; C73, §700; C97, §1206; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1021; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.2]

97 Acts, ch 170, §77; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §17

62.3 Clerk.

The county auditor shall be clerk of this court, and keep all papers, and record the proceedings in the election book, in manner similar to the record of the proceedings of

the district court, but when the county auditor is a party, the court shall appoint a suitable person as clerk, whose appointment shall be recorded.

[C51, §344; R60, §574; C73, §696; C97, §1202; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1022; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.3]

Referred to in §331.508

62.4 Sheriff to attend.

The court or presiding judge may direct the attendance of the sheriff or a deputy when necessary.

[C51, §359; R60, §589; C73, §708; C97, §1214; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1023; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.4]

Referred to in §331.653

62.5 Statement of intent to contest.

1. Within twenty days after the board of supervisors declares a winner from the canvass of an election, the contestant shall file with the commissioner a written statement of intention to contest the election. If a recount is held for the office in question, and the recount board finds that the winner was someone other than the person declared at the original canvass of votes, a contest may be filed within twenty days after the board of supervisors declares a winner from the recount of votes.

2. The contestant's statement shall include the following:

- a. The name of the contestant and that the contestant is qualified to hold such office.
- b. The name of the incumbent.
- c. The office contested.
- d. The date of the election.

e. The particular causes of the contest pursuant to section 57.1, subsection 2. If a cause of the contest is an allegation that illegal votes were received or that legal votes were rejected, a statement shall be included setting forth the names of the persons who are alleged to have voted illegally or whose votes were rejected and the precinct where they voted or offered to vote.

f. The affidavit of the contestant, or some elector of the county, affirming the causes set forth are true.

[C51, §345; R60, §575; C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1024; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.5]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §75, 114, 115

62.6 Bond.

The contestant must also file with the county auditor a bond, with security to be approved by said auditor, conditioned to pay all costs in case the election be confirmed, or the statement be dismissed, or the prosecution fail.

[C51, §345; R60, §575; C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1025; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.6]

62.7 When auditor is party.

When the auditor is a party, the county treasurer shall receive such statement and approve such bond.

[C73, §697; C97, §1203; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1026; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.7]

93 Acts, ch 70, §1

62.8 Repealed by 2002 Acts, ch 1134, § 114, 115. See § 62.5.

62.9 Trial — notice.

The presiding judge shall fix a day for the trial, not more than thirty days thereafter, and shall cause a notice of such trial to be served on the incumbent, with a copy of the contestant's statement, at least ten days before the day set for trial. If the trial date is set for less than

twenty days from the day notice is given and either party is not ready, the presiding judge shall delay the trial.

[C51, §347, 349, 350; R60, §577, 579, 580; C73, §699; C97, §1205; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1028; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.9]

97 Acts, ch 170, §78

Referred to in §331.383

62.10 Place of trial.

The trial of contested county elections shall take place at the county seat, unless some other place within the county is substituted by the consent of the court and parties.

[C51, §357; R60, §587; C73, §707; C97, §1213; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1029; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.10]

62.11 Subpoenas.

Subpoenas for witnesses may be issued at any time after the notice of trial is served, either by the county treasurer or by the county auditor, and shall command the witnesses to appear at, on, to testify in relation to a contested election, wherein (Insert contestant's name) is contestant and (Insert incumbent's name) is incumbent.

[C51, §352, 356; R60, §582, 586; C73, §704, 706; C97, §1210; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1030; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.11]

93 Acts, ch 70, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §11

62.12 Postponement.

The trial shall proceed at the time appointed, unless postponed for good cause shown by affidavit, the terms of which postponement shall be in the discretion of the court.

[C51, §353; R60, §583; C73, §701; C97, §1207; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1031; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.12]

62.13 Procedure — powers of court.

The proceedings shall be assimilated to those in an action, so far as practicable, but shall be under the control and direction of the court, which shall have all the powers of the district court necessary to the right hearing and determination of the matter, to compel the attendance of witnesses, swear them and direct their examination, to punish for contempt in its presence or by disobedience to its lawful mandate, to adjourn from day to day, to make any order concerning intermediate costs, and to enforce its orders by attachment. It shall be governed by the rules of law and evidence applicable to the case.

[C51, §354, 358, 361; R60, §584, 588, 591; C73, §702; C97, §1208; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1032; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.13]

62.14 Sufficiency of statement.

The statement shall not be dismissed for want of form, if the particular causes of contest are alleged with such certainty as will sufficiently advise the incumbent of the real grounds of contest.

[C51, §355; R60, §585; C73, §705; C97, §1211; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1033; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.14]

62.15 Amendment — continuance.

If any part of the causes are held insufficient, they may be amended, but the incumbent will be entitled to an adjournment, if the incumbent states on oath that the incumbent has matter of answer to the amended causes, for the preparation of which the incumbent needs further time. Such adjournment shall be upon such terms as the court thinks reasonable; but if all the causes are held insufficient and an amendment is asked, the adjournment shall be

at the cost of contestant. If no amendment is asked for or made, or in case of entire failure to prosecute, the proceedings may be dismissed.

[C51, §355, 361; R60, §585, 591; C73, §705; C97, §1211; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1034; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.15]

62.16 Testimony.

The testimony may be oral or by deposition, taken as in an action at law in the district court.

[C51, §351; R60, §581; C73, §703; C97, §1209; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1035; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.16]

Depositions in general, R.C.P. 1.701 et seq.

62.17 Voters required to testify.

The court may require any person called as a witness, who voted at such election, to answer touching the person's qualifications as a voter, and, if the person was not a registered voter in the county where the person voted, then to answer for whom the person voted.

[C51, §360; R60, §590; C73, §709; C97, §1215; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1036; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.17]

2001 Acts, ch 56, §5

62.18 Judgment.

The court shall adjudge whether the incumbent or any other person was duly elected, and that the person elected is entitled to the certificate. If the court finds that the election resulted in a tie vote for any office, the tie shall be resolved pursuant to section 50.44. If the judgment is against the incumbent, and the incumbent has already received the certificate, the judgment shall annul the certificate. If the court finds that no person was elected, the judgment shall be that the election be set aside.

[C51, §362; R60, §592; C73, §714; C97, §1220; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1037; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.18]

90 Acts, ch 1238, §32

62.19 How enforced.

When either the contestant or incumbent shall be in possession of the office, by holding over or otherwise, the presiding judge shall, if the judgment be against the party so in possession of the office and in favor of the party's antagonist, issue an order to carry into effect the judgment of the court, which order shall be under the seal of the county, and shall command the sheriff of the county to put the successful party into possession of the office without delay, and to deliver to the successful party all books and papers belonging to the same; and the sheriff shall execute such order as other writs.

[C73, §715; C97, §1221; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1038; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.19]

Referred to in §62.20, 331.653

62.20 Appeal.

The party against whom judgment is rendered may appeal within twenty days to the district court, but, if the party be in possession of the office, such appeal will not supersede the execution of the judgment of the court as provided in section 62.19, unless the party gives a bond, with security to be approved by the district judge in a sum to be fixed by the judge, and which shall be at least double the probable compensation of such officer for six months, which bond shall be conditioned that the party will prosecute the appeal without delay, and that, if the judgment appealed from be affirmed, the party will pay over to the successful party all compensation received by the party while in possession of said office after the judgment appealed from was rendered. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising in the case.

[C73, §716; C97, §1222; S13, §1222; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1039; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.20]

Presumption of approval of bond, §636.10

62.21 Judgment.

If, upon appeal, the judgment is affirmed, the district court may render judgment upon the bond for the amount of damages, against the appellant and the sureties thereon.

[C73, §717; C97, §1223; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1040; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.21]

62.22 Process — fees.

The style, form, and manner of service of process and papers, and the fees of officers and witnesses, shall be the same as in the district court, so far as the nature of the case admits.

[C51, §356, 374; R60, §586, 604; C73, §706, 724; C97, §1212; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1041; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.22]

62.23 Compensation.

The judges shall be entitled to receive one hundred dollars a day for the time occupied by the trial.

[C51, §363; R60, §593; C73, §710; C97, §1216; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1042; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.23]

93 Acts, ch 143, §39

62.24 Costs.

The contestant and the incumbent are responsible for the expenses of the witnesses called by them, respectively. If the results of the election are upheld by the contest, if the statement is dismissed, or if the prosecution fails, the costs of the contest shall be paid by the contestant. If the court or tribunal trying the contest determines that the contestant won the election, or if the election is set aside, the costs of the contest shall be paid by the county.

[C51, §364; R60, §594; C73, §711; C97, §1217; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1043; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.24]

93 Acts, ch 143, §40

62.25 How collected.

A transcript of the judgment may be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court and shall have the effect of a judgment of that court and execution may issue thereon.

[C51, §365; R60, §595; C73, §712; C97, §1218; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1044; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §62.25]

CHAPTER 63

TIME AND MANNER OF QUALIFYING

Referred to in §69.20, 347.11, 347A.1, 602.4101, 602.5102, 602.6201, 602.6305, 602.7103C, 633.20C

63.1	Time.	63.7	Officer holding over.
63.2	Reserved.	63.8	Vacancies — time to qualify.
63.3	Unavoidable casualty.	63.9	Temporary officer.
63.4	Contest.	63.10	Other officers.
63.5	Governor and lieutenant governor.	63.11	Oath on bond.
63.6	Judges.	63.12	Reelected incumbent.
		63.13	Approval conditioned.

63.1 Time.

Each officer, elective or appointive, before entering upon the officer's duties, shall qualify by taking the prescribed oath and by giving, when required, a bond, which qualification shall be perfected, unless otherwise specified, after being certified as elected but not later than noon of the first day which is not a Sunday or a legal holiday in January of the first year of

the term for which the officer was elected. “*Legal holiday*” means those days provided in section 1C.1.

[C51, §319, 334, 335; R60, §549, 564, 565; C73, §670, 685 – 687; C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1045; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.1]

85 Acts, ch 81, §1

Bonds, chapter 64

63.2 Reserved.

63.3 Unavoidable casualty.

When on account of sickness, the inclement state of the weather, unavoidable absence, or casualty, an officer has been prevented from qualifying within the prescribed time, the officer may do so within ten days after the time herein fixed.

[C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1047; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.3]

Referred to in §69.12

63.4 Contest.

In case the election of an officer is contested, the successful party shall qualify within ten days after the decision is rendered.

[C51, §335; R60, §565; C73, §687; C97, §1177; S13, §1177; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1048; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.4]

63.5 Governor and lieutenant governor.

The governor and lieutenant governor shall each qualify within ten days after the result of the election shall be declared by the general assembly, by taking an oath in its presence, in joint convention assembled, administered by a judge of the supreme court, to the effect that each will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and will faithfully and impartially, and to the best of the officer’s knowledge and ability, discharge the duties incumbent upon the officer as governor, or lieutenant governor, of this state.

[C51, §320, 334; R60, §550, 564; C73, §671, 685; C97, §1178; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1049; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.5]

63.6 Judges.

All judges of courts of record shall qualify before taking office following appointment by taking and subscribing an oath to the effect that they will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that, without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, they will, to the best of their knowledge and ability, administer justice according to the law, equally to the rich and the poor.

[C51, §322, 334; R60, §552, 564; C73, §673, 685; C97, §1179; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1050; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.6]

2006 Acts, ch 1030, §11

Referred to in §602.6403

63.7 Officer holding over.

When it is ascertained that the incumbent is entitled to hold over by reason of the nonelection of a successor, or for the neglect or refusal of the successor to qualify, the incumbent shall qualify anew, within the time provided by section 63.8.

[C51, §338; R60, §568; C73, §690; C97, §1195; S13, §1195; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1051; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.7]

63.8 Vacancies — time to qualify.

Persons elected or appointed to fill vacancies, and officers entitled to hold over to fill vacancies occurring through a failure to elect, appoint, or qualify, as provided in chapter 69, shall qualify within ten days from the county board’s canvass of such election, or within ten

days from such appointment or failure to elect, appoint, or qualify, in the same manner as those originally elected or appointed to such offices.

[C51, §440; R60, §668; C73, §786; C97, §1275; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1052; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.8]

2002 Acts, ch 1134, §76, 115

Referred to in §63.7, 69.12

63.9 Temporary officer.

Any person temporarily appointed to fill an office during the incapacity or suspension of the regular incumbent shall qualify, in the manner required by this chapter, for the office so to be filled.

[C73, §691; C97, §1194; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1053; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.9]

Similar provisions, §67.8, 68.5

63.10 Other officers.

All other civil officers, elected by the people or appointed to any civil office, unless otherwise provided, shall take and subscribe an oath substantially as follows:

I,, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully and impartially, to the best of my ability, discharge all the duties of the office of (naming it) in (naming the township, city, county, district, or state, as the case may be), as now or hereafter required by law.

[C51, §331, 332; R60, §561, 562, 1084, 1132; C73, §504, 514, 675, 676; C97, §1180; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1054; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.10]

Referred to in §63.11, 161A.6, 331.501, 331.551, 331.601, 331.651, 331.751, 359.38, 602.8101

63.11 Oath on bond.

Every civil officer who is required to give bond shall take and subscribe the oath provided for in section 63.10, on the back of the bond, or on a paper attached thereto, to be certified by the officer administering it.

[C51, §331; R60, §561; C73, §675; C97, §1181; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1055; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.11]

Officers required to give bonds, chapter 64

63.12 Reelected incumbent.

When the incumbent of an office is reelected, the incumbent shall qualify as above directed, but a judge retained at a judicial election need not requalify.

[C51, §338; R60, §568; C73, §690; C97, §1193; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1056; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.12]

63.13 Approval conditioned.

When the reelected officer has had public funds or property in the officer's control, under color of the officer's office, the officer's bond shall not be approved until the officer has produced and fully accounted for such funds and property to the proper person to whom the officer should account therefor; and the officer or board approving the bond shall endorse upon the bond, before its approval, the fact that the said officer has fully accounted for and produced all funds and property before that time under the officer's control as such officer.

[C73, §690; C97, §1193; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1057; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §63.13]

CHAPTER 63A

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS

Referred to in §331.301

63A.1 General authority.
63A.2 Limited authority.

63A.3 Jurat by deputy.

63A.1 General authority.

The following officers are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations:

1. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the court of appeals and district courts, including district associate judges and judicial magistrates.
2. Official court reporters of district courts in taking depositions under appointment or by agreement of counsel.
3. The clerk and deputy clerks of the supreme court and the clerks of the district court and their designees.
4. Notaries public.
5. Certified shorthand reporters.

[C51, §227, 979, 980, 1594; R60, §201, 449, 1843, 1844, 2684; C73, §277, 278, 396; C97, §393; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1215; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §78.1]

89 Acts, ch 296, §12; 91 Acts, ch 116, §1

C93, §63A.1

Referred to in §63A.2, 229A.5A, 277.28, 602.8103

63A.2 Limited authority.

The following officers and persons are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations in any matter pertaining to the business of their respective office, position, or appointment:

1. Governor, secretary of state, secretary of agriculture, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general.
2. Members of all boards, commissions, or bodies created by law.
3. All county officers other than those named in section 63A.1.
4. Mayors and clerks of cities, precinct election officials, township clerks, assessors, and surveyors.
5. All duly appointed referees or appraisers.
6. All investigators for supplementary assistance as provided for under chapter 249.
7. The director and employees of the department of revenue, as authorized by the director, and as set forth in chapters 421 and 422.

[C51, §980, 1865; R60, §1844, 3201; C73, §277, 278; C97, §393; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1216; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §78.2]

89 Acts, ch 296, §13

C93, §63A.2

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §40

Referred to in §277.28, 331.553, 331.603, 331.652, 331.758

Members of general assembly, §2.8

Veterinary assistants, §163.5

Law enforcement agencies, §805.6

63A.3 Jurat by deputy.

In preparing a jurat to an oath or affirmation administered by a deputy, it shall be sufficient for the deputy to affix the deputy's own name, together with the designation of the deputy's official position, and the seal of principal, if any.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1217; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §78.3]

C93, §63A.3

SUBTITLE 2

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

CHAPTER 64

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE BONDS

Referred to in §15.105, 16.2, 16.2A, 99G.8, 175.3, 215.12, 257C.5, 261A.6, 331.322, 331.324, 524.210, 533.109, 561.22, 602.4301, 602.8101

See also chapter 666

64.1	Definitions.	64.13	Municipal officers.
64.1A	Bond not required.	64.14	Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1088, §227.
64.2	Conditions of bond of public officers.	64.15	Bonds of deputy officers and clerks.
64.3	Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1108, §4.	64.15A	Exemptions applicable.
64.4	Conditions of other bonds.	64.16	and 64.17 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1108, §4.
64.5	Want of compliance — effect.	64.18	Beneficiary of bond.
64.6	State officers — blanket bonds.	64.19	Approval of bonds.
64.7	Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1211, §46.	64.20	Time for approval.
64.8	Bonds of county officers.	64.21	Approval by auditor.
64.9	Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1012, §75.	64.22	Failure of board to approve — application to judge.
64.10	Bond of county treasurer.	64.23	Custody of bond.
64.11	Expense of bonds paid by county.	64.24	Recording.
64.12	Township clerk — expense of bond.	64.25	Failure to give bond.

64.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

64.1A Bond not required.

Bonds shall not be required of the following public officers:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant governor.
3. Members of the general assembly.
4. Judges of the supreme and district courts and district associate judges.
5. Township trustees.
6. City council members, including city commissioners and aldermen, other than mayors. [C51, §323; R60, §553; C73, §674; C97, §1182; S13, §1182; SS15, §694-c11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1058; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.1] C2001, §64.1A

64.2 Conditions of bond of public officers.

1. All other public officers, except as otherwise specially provided, shall give bond with the conditions, in substance, as follows:

That as (naming the office), in (city, township, county, or state of Iowa), the officer will render a true account of the office and of the officer’s doings therein to the proper authority, when required thereby or by law; that the officer will promptly pay over to the officer or person entitled thereto all moneys which may come into the officer’s hands by virtue of the office; that the officer will promptly account

for all balances of money remaining in the officer's hands at the termination of the office; that the officer will exercise all reasonable diligence and care in the preservation and lawful disposal of all money, books, papers, securities, or other property appertaining to that office, and deliver them to the officer's successor, or to any other person authorized to receive the same; and that the officer will faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor, fraud, or oppression, discharge all duties now or hereafter required of the office by law.

2. The attachment of a renewal certificate to an existing bond shall not constitute compliance with this section.

[C51, §324; R60, §554, 1084, 1132; C73, §504, 514, 674; C97, §1183; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1059; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.2]

Referred to in §64.13, 336.10
Construction of official bonds, §666.1

64.3 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1108, § 4.

64.4 Conditions of other bonds.

All other bonds required by law, when not otherwise specially provided, shall be conditioned as the bonds of public officers.

[S13, §1177-a, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1061; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.4]

64.5 Want of compliance — effect.

All bonds required by law shall be construed as impliedly containing the conditions required by statute, anything in the terms of said bonds to the contrary notwithstanding.

[C51, §337; R60, §567; C73, §689; C97, §1192; S13, §1177-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1062; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.5]

64.6 State officers — blanket bonds.

State officials are not required to obtain bonds, but may be covered under a blanket bond for state employees. The blanket bond purchases shall be made in an amount and with the level of assumption of risk by the state that is determined by the department of administrative services. The state shall pay the reasonable cost of bonds under this section.

83 Acts, ch 14, §2; 83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10027, 10201; 85 Acts, ch 212, §21; 86 Acts, ch 1211, §10; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §1901; 89 Acts, ch 76, §5; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §8A.321

64.7 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1211, § 46.

64.8 Bonds of county officers.

The bonds of members of the boards of supervisors, county attorneys, recorders, auditors, sheriffs, and assessors shall each be in a penal sum of not less than twenty thousand dollars. The amount of each bond shall be determined by the board of supervisors.

[C51, §326, 327; R60, §556, 557; C73, §678; C97, §1185; S13, §1182-a, 1185; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1065, 1066; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §64.8, 64.9; C81, §64.8]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10028, 10201; 88 Acts, ch 1108, §1

Referred to in §331.501, 331.601, 331.651, 331.751

64.9 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1012, § 75.

64.10 Bond of county treasurer.

The bond of the county treasurer shall be in the sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars. The amount of the treasurer's bond shall be determined by the board of supervisors.

[C24, §1066; C27, 31, 35, §1066-a1; C39, §1066.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.10]

88 Acts, ch 1108, §2

Referred to in §331.551

64.11 Expense of bonds paid by county.

If a county treasurer, county attorney, recorder, auditor, sheriff, medical examiner, member of the veterans affairs commission, member of the board of supervisors, engineer, steward, or matron elects to furnish a bond with an association or incorporation as surety as provided in this chapter, the reasonable cost of the bond shall be paid by the county where the bond is filed.

[S13, §1185; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1067; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.11]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10029, 10201; 89 Acts, ch 83, §16

Referred to in §331.322

64.12 Township clerk — expense of bond.

All bonds required of the township clerk shall be furnished and paid for by the township.

[C27, 31, 35, §1067-b1; C39, §1067.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.12]

64.13 Municipal officers.

The bonds of all municipal officers who are required to give bonds shall each be in such penal sum as may be provided by law or as the council shall from time to time prescribe by ordinance; but the council may provide for a surety bond running to the city and covering all city officers and employees not otherwise covered and conditioned as specified for bonds in section 64.2.

[R60, §1084, 1132; C73, §504, 514; C97, §1185; S13, §1185; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1068; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.13]

Bonds not required, §64.1A

64.14 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1088, § 227.

64.15 Bonds of deputy officers and clerks.

Bonds required by law of deputy state, county, and city officers shall, unless otherwise provided, be in such amounts as may be fixed by the governor, board of supervisors, or the council, as the case may be, with sureties as required for the bonds of the principal, and filed with the same officer. Any loss of moneys caused by a deputy shall be paid by the deputy or the surety on the deputy's bond and the deputy's principal is not liable for the loss. The reasonable cost of the bonds required of deputy county officers, clerks, and cashiers employed by county officers shall be paid by the county where the bond is filed.

The exemptions provided in section 561.16 and chapter 627 are applicable to any claim made against a deputy state, county, or city officer and each bond shall so provide.

[C51, §411; R60, §642; C73, §766; C97, §1186; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1069; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.15]

89 Acts, ch 153, §1

Bonds of deputies, §14A.1, 331.903(3)

See also §63.11, 64.19

64.15A Exemptions applicable.

The exemptions provided in section 561.16 and chapter 627 are applicable to any claim made against a state, county, or city officer and each bond shall so provide.

89 Acts, ch 153, §2

64.16 and 64.17 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1108, § 4.

64.18 Beneficiary of bond.

All bonds of public officers shall run to the state, and be for the use and benefit of any corporation, public or private, or person injured or sustaining loss, with a right of action in the name of the state for its or the corporation's or person's use.

[C51, §325; R60, §555; C73, §677; C97, §1188; S13, §1188; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1072; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.18]

64.19 Approval of bonds.

Bonds shall be approved:

1. By the governor, in case of state and district officers, elective or appointive.
2. By the board of supervisors, in case of county officers, township clerks, and assessors.
3. By a judge of the district court for the county in question, in case of members of the board of supervisors.
4. By the township clerk, in case of other township officers.
5. By the council, or as provided by ordinance in case of city officers.
6. By the state court administrator in case of district court clerks and first deputy clerks.

[C51, §330; R60, §560; C73, §680; C97, §1188; S13, §1182-a, 1188; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1073; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.19]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10030, 10201; 93 Acts, ch 70, §3

See §63.11, 64.15

64.20 Time for approval.

All bonds shall be approved or disapproved within five days after their presentation for that purpose, and endorsed, in case of approval, to that effect and filed.

[C51, §330; R60, §560; C73, §680; C97, §1188; S13, §1188; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1074; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.20]

64.21 Approval by auditor.

When a bond, approvable by the board of supervisors, of any public officer is presented after the final adjournment of the January session of said board, except those of the county auditor and treasurer, the auditor may approve such bond, in which case the auditor shall report that action to the board at its next session. The action of the auditor in approving the bond shall stand as the action of the board unless the board enters its disapproval. If such disapproval be entered, the new bond must be given within five days from the date of such decision, but the old bond shall stand good for all acts done up to the time of the approval of the new bond.

[C51, §330; R60, §560; C73, §680; C97, §1189; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1075; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.21]

Referred to in §331.502

64.22 Failure of board to approve — application to judge.

If the board of supervisors refuses or neglects to approve the bond of any county officer, the officer may within five days thereafter, or after the expiration of the time allowed for such approval, present the same for approval to a judge of the district court of the proper district, who shall fix a day for the hearing. Notice of such hearing shall be given the board and return made in the same manner as in a civil action, and the court or judge at the time fixed shall, unless good cause for postponement be shown, proceed to hear the matter and approve the bond, if found sufficient, and such approval shall have the same force and effect as an approval by the board.

[C73, §681; C97, §1190; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1076; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.22]

Notice and return, chapter 617

64.23 Filing of bonds and oaths.

The bonds and official oaths of public officers shall, after approval and proper record, be filed:

1. For all state officers, elective or appointive, except those of the secretary of state

and judicial magistrates, with the secretary of state. Bonds and official oaths of judicial magistrates and court personnel shall be filed in the office of the state court administrator.

2. For the secretary of state, with the state auditor.
3. For county and township officers, except those of the county auditor, with the county auditor.
4. For county auditor, with the county treasurer.
5. For members of the board of supervisors, with the county auditor.
6. For officers of cities, and officers not otherwise provided for, in the office of the officer or clerk of the body approving the bond, or in cities, as otherwise provided by ordinance.

[C51, §333; R60, §563; C73, §682; C97, §1188, 1191; S13, §1182-a, 1188; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1077; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.23]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10031, 10201; 93 Acts, ch 70, §4

Referred to in §331.502, 331.552

64.24 Recording.

1. *a.* The secretary of state, each county auditor, district court clerk, and each auditor or clerk of a city shall keep a book, to be known as the “*Record of Official Bonds*”, and all official bonds shall be recorded therein in full as follows:

(1) In the record kept by the secretary of state, the official bonds of all state officers, elective or appointive, except the bonds of notaries public.

(2) In the record kept by the county auditor, the official bonds of all county officers, elective or appointive, and township clerks.

(3) In the record kept by the city auditor or clerk, the official bonds of all city officers, elective or appointive.

(4) In the record kept by the district court clerk, the official bonds of judicial magistrates.

b. The records shall have an index which, under the title of each office, shall show the name of each principal and the date of the filing of the bond.

2. A bond when recorded shall be returned to the officer charged with the custody thereof.

[C73, §683; C97, §1196; S13, §1196; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1078; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.24]

88 Acts, ch 1108, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §158

Referred to in §331.508, 602.8102(19), 602.8104

64.25 Failure to give bond.

Action by any officer in an official capacity without giving bond when such bond is required shall constitute grounds for removal from office.

[C73, §684; C97, §1197; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1079; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §64.25]

CHAPTER 65

ADDITIONAL SECURITY AND DISCHARGE OF SURETIES

65.1	Definitions.	65.6	Subpoenas.
65.1A	Additional security.	65.7	Hearing — order — effect.
65.2	New bond.	65.8	Failure to comply.
65.3	Effect.	65.9	Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1124, §282.
65.4	Sureties on bonds of public officers.	65.10	Sureties on other bonds.
65.5	Notice.	65.11	Return of premium by surety.

65.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

65.1A Additional security.

Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable that the bonds of any state officer shall be increased and the security enlarged, or a new bond given, the governor shall notify said officer of the fact, the amount of new or additional security to be given, and the time when the same shall be executed; which said new security shall be approved and filed as provided by law.

[R60, §660; C73, §772; C97, §1280; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1080; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.1]

C2001, §65.1A

Referred to in §65.3

Approval and filing of bonds, §64.19, 64.23

65.2 New bond.

Any officer or board who has the approval of another officer's bond, when of the opinion that the public security requires it, upon giving ten days' notice to show cause to the contrary, may require the officer to give additional security by a new bond, within a reasonable time to be prescribed.

[C51, §418, 419; R60, §649, 650; C73, §773; C97, §1281; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1081; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.2]

Referred to in §65.3, 331.323

Approval, §64.19

65.3 Effect.

If a requisition made under either section 65.1A or section 65.2 be complied with, both the old and the new security shall be in force; if not, the office shall become and be declared vacant, and the fact be certified to the proper officer, to be recorded in the election book or township record.

[C51, §420; R60, §651, 661; C73, §774; C97, §1282; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1082; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.3]

Referred to in §331.323

65.4 Sureties on bonds of public officers.

When any surety on the bond of a public officer desires to be relieved of obligation, the surety may petition the approving officer or board for relief, stating the grounds therefor.

[C51, §421; R60, §652; C73, §775; C97, §1283; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1083; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.4]

Referred to in §331.323

Approving officers, §64.19

65.5 Notice.

The surety shall give the principal at least twenty-four hours' notice of the presenting and filing of the petition, with a copy thereof. At the expiration of this notice the approving officer may hear the matter, or may postpone it, as justice requires.

[C51, §422; R60, §653; C73, §776; C97, §1284; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1084; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.5]

Referred to in §331.323

65.6 Subpoenas.

The approving officer may issue subpoenas in the officer's official name for witnesses, compel them to attend and testify, in the same way an officer authorized to take depositions may.

[C51, §427; R60, §658; C73, §780; C97, §1288; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1085; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.6]

Referred to in §331.323

Enforcing attendance, §622.84, 622.102

65.7 Hearing — order — effect.

If, upon the hearing, there appears substantial ground for apprehension, the approving officer or board may order the principal to give a new bond and to supply the place of the

petitioning surety within a reasonable time to be prescribed, and, upon such new bond being given, the petitioning surety upon the former bond shall be declared discharged from liability on the same for future acts, which order of discharge shall be entered in the proper election book, but the bond will continue binding upon those who do not petition for relief.

[C51, §424; R60, §655; C73, §777; C97, §1285; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1086; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.7]

Referred to in §331.323

65.8 Failure to comply.

If the new bond is not given as required, the office shall be declared vacant, and the order to that effect entered in the proper election book.

[C51, §425; R60, §656; C73, §778; C97, §1286; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1087; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.8]

Referred to in §331.323

65.9 Repealed by 72 Acts, ch 1124, § 282.

65.10 Sureties on other bonds.

When the principal on the bond has been appointed by a judge or court or is under the jurisdiction of a court, the petition for release must be presented to said court and the release shall be made subject to the orders of said court.

Such petition for release may be presented either by the principal or the surety on the bond.

Sureties on other bonds required by law who desire to be released of their obligation may proceed in the manner required for release in case of bonds of public officers.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to sureties on bonds given to secure the performance of contracts for public works, nor to sureties on appearance bonds in criminal cases.

[C51, §421; R60, §652; C73, §775; C97, §1283; S13, §1177-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1089; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.10]

Release of obligation, §65.4

65.11 Return of premium by surety.

When a surety is released as heretofore provided, the surety shall refund to the party entitled thereto the premium paid, if any, less a pro rata part thereof for the time said bond has been in force.

[S13, §1177-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1090; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §65.11]

CHAPTER 66

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

Referred to in §2C.5, 2C.20, 68B.32D, 123.12, 307.9, 331.322

See also chapter 69

66.1	Definitions.	66.16	Filing order — effect.
66.1A	Removal by court.	66.17	Notice to accused.
66.2	Jurisdiction.	66.18	Nature of action — when triable.
66.3	Who may file petition.	66.19	Temporary officer.
66.4	Bond for costs.	66.20	Judgment of removal.
66.5	Petition — other pleading.	66.21	Hearing on appeal.
66.6	Notice.	66.22	Effect of appeal.
66.7	Suspension from office.	66.23	Effect of dismissal.
66.8	Effect of suspension.	66.24	Want of probable cause.
66.9	Salary pending charge.	66.25	Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 186, §10201, 10203.
66.10	Governor to direct filing.	66.26	Appointive state officers.
66.11	Duty of county attorney.	66.27	Subpoenas — contempt.
66.12	Special prosecutor.	66.28	Witness fees.
66.13	Application for outside judge.	66.29	City elective officers.
66.14	Appointment of judge.	66.30	Ordinance.
66.15	Order by appointed judge.		

66.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

66.1A Removal by court.

Any appointive or elective officer, except such as may be removed only by impeachment, holding any public office in the state or in any division or municipality thereof, may be removed from office by the district court for any of the following reasons:

1. For willful or habitual neglect or refusal to perform the duties of the office.
2. For willful misconduct or maladministration in office.
3. For corruption.
4. For extortion.
5. Upon conviction of a felony.
6. For intoxication, or upon conviction of being intoxicated.
7. Upon conviction of violating the provisions of chapter 68A.

[S13, §1258-c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1091; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.1] C2001, §66.1A

Referred to in §185.9

Impeachable officers, Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §20

66.2 Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the proceeding provided for in this chapter shall be as follows:

1. As to state officers whose offices are located at the seat of government, the district court of Polk county.
2. As to state officers whose duties are confined to a district within the state, the district court of any county within such district.
3. As to county, municipal, or other officers, the district court of the county in which such officers' duties are to be performed.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1092; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.2]

66.3 Who may file petition.

The petition for removal may be filed:

1. By the attorney general in all cases.
2. As to state officers, by not fewer than twenty-five electors of the state.

3. As to any other officer, by five registered voters of the district, county, or municipality where the duties of the office are to be performed.

4. As to district officers, by the county attorney of any county in the district.

5. As to all county and municipal officers, by the county attorney of the county where the duties of the office are to be performed.

[S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1093; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.3] 2001 Acts, ch 56, §6

66.4 Bond for costs.

If the petition for removal is filed by anyone other than the attorney general or the county attorney, the court shall require the petitioners to file a bond in such amount and with such surety or sureties as the court may require, said bond to be approved by the clerk, to cover the costs of such removal suit, including attorney fees, if final judgment is not entered removing the officer charged.

[C35, §1093-e1; C39, §1093.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.4]

Referred to in §602.8102(20)

Presumption of approval of bond, §636.10

66.5 Petition — other pleading.

The petition shall be filed in the name of the state of Iowa. The accused shall be named as defendant, and the petition, unless filed by the attorney general, shall be verified. The petition shall state the charges against the accused and may be amended as in ordinary actions, and shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county having jurisdiction. The petition shall be deemed denied but the accused may plead thereto.

[S13, §1258-d, -e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1094; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.5]

Amendments, R.C.P. 1.402(4), (5)

66.6 Notice.

Upon the filing of a petition, notice of such filing and of the time and place of hearing shall be served upon the accused in the manner required for the service of notice of the commencement of an ordinary action. Said time shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days after completed service of said notice.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1095; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.6]

Service of notice, chapter 617

66.7 Suspension from office.

Upon presentation of the petition to the court, the court may suspend the accused from office, if in its judgment sufficient cause appear from the petition and affidavits which may be presented in support of the charges contained therein.

[S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1096; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.7]

66.8 Effect of suspension.

In case of suspension, the order shall be served upon the officer in question and it shall be unlawful for the officer to exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions of that office until such suspension is revoked.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1097; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.8]

66.9 Salary pending charge.

An order of the district court suspending a public officer from the exercise of the office, after the filing of a petition for the removal from office of such officer, shall, from the date of such order, automatically suspend the further payment to said officer of all official salary or compensation until said petition has been dismissed, or until said officer has been acquitted on any pending indictments charging misconduct in office.

[C35, §1097-e1; C39, §1097.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.9]

66.10 Governor to direct filing.

The governor shall direct the attorney general to file such petition against any of said officers whenever the governor has reasonable grounds for such direction. The attorney general shall comply with such direction and prosecute such action.

[S13, §1258-d, -e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1098; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.10]

Referred to in §66.11

66.11 Duty of county attorney.

The county attorney of any county in which an action is instituted under section 66.10 shall, at the request of the attorney general, appear and assist in the prosecution of such action. In all other cases instituted in that county, the county attorney shall appear and prosecute when the officer sought to be removed is other than that county attorney.

[S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1099; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.11]

Referred to in §331.756(16)

66.12 Special prosecutor.

When the proceeding is brought to remove the county attorney, the court may appoint an attorney to appear in behalf of the state and prosecute such proceedings.

[S13, §1258-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1100; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.12]

66.13 Application for outside judge.

At any time not less than five days prior to the time the accused is required to appear, a copy of the petition may be filed by either party in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, together with an application to the supreme court for the appointment of a judge outside the judicial district in which the trial is to be had to hear said petition.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1101; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.13]

66.14 Appointment of judge.

It shall be the duty of the chief justice of the supreme court, upon the filing of said copy and application, or in the chief justice's absence or inability to act, any justice thereof, to forthwith issue a written commission directing a district judge outside of such district to proceed to the county in which the complaint was filed, and hear the same. The clerk of the supreme court shall transmit a certified copy of said order to the clerk of the district court where the cause is pending.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1102; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.14]

66.15 Order by appointed judge.

Upon the receipt of such commission, said judge shall immediately make an order fixing a time and place of hearing in the county in which the petition is filed. Said time shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days from the date of the order.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1103; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.15]

66.16 Filing order — effect.

Said order shall be forwarded to the clerk of the district court of the county in which the hearing is to be had. Said order shall supersede the time and place specified in any notice already served.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1104; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.16]

66.17 Notice to accused.

The clerk shall file said order, and forthwith give the defendant, by mail, notice of the time and place of hearing.

[S13, §1258-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1105; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.17]

Referred to in §602.8102(20)

66.18 Nature of action — when triable.

The proceeding shall be summary in its nature and shall be triable as an equitable action. [S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1106; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.18]

Trial of equitable action, chapter 624

66.19 Temporary officer.

Upon a suspension, the board or person authorized to fill a vacancy in the office shall temporarily fill the office by appointment. In case of a suspension of a sheriff, the district court may designate an acting sheriff until a temporary sheriff is appointed. Orders of suspension and temporary appointment of county and township officers shall be certified to the county auditor for entry in the election book; those of city officers, certified to the clerk and entered upon the records; in case of other officers, to the person or body making the original appointment.

[C51, §404, 407, 410; R60, §635, 638, 641; C73, §752, 753, 758; C97, §1257; S13, §1258-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1107; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.19]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10032

Referred to in §331.322, 331.505, 331.651

66.20 Judgment of removal.

Judgment of removal, if rendered, shall be entered of record, and the vacancy forthwith filled as provided by law.

[S13, §1258-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1108; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.20]

Vacancies in office, chapter 69

66.21 Hearing on appeal.

In case of appeal, the supreme court shall fix the time of hearing and the filing of abstracts and arguments, and said cause shall be advanced and take precedence over all other causes upon the court calendar, and shall be heard at the next term after the appeal is taken, provided the abstract and arguments are filed in said court in time for said action to be heard.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1109; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.21]

66.22 Effect of appeal.

The taking of an appeal by the defendant and the filing of a supersedeas bond shall not operate to stay the proceedings of the district court, or restore said defendant to office pending such appeal.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1110; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.22]

66.23 Effect of dismissal.

If the petition for removal is dismissed, the defendant shall be reimbursed for the reasonable and necessary expenses incurred by the defendant in making a defense, including reasonable attorney's fees, as determined by the court. If the petition for removal is filed by the attorney general, the state shall pay the expenses. If the petition for removal is filed by the county attorney or special prosecutor, the expenses shall be paid by the political subdivision of the state represented by the county attorney or special prosecutor. The payment shall be made out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, or out of the county treasury, or the general fund of the city or other subdivision of the state, as the case may be.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1111; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.23]

83 Acts, ch 123, §47, 209

66.24 Want of probable cause.

If the action is instituted upon complaint of citizens, and it appears to the court that there was no reasonable cause for filing the complaint, such expense may be taxed as costs against the complaining parties.

[S13, §1258-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1112; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.24]

66.25 Repealed by 83 Acts, ch 186, § 10201, 10203.

66.26 Appointive state officers.

Any appointive state officer may also be removed from office by a majority vote of the executive council for any of the following causes:

1. Habitual or willful neglect of duty.
2. Any disability preventing a proper discharge of the duties of the office.
3. Gross partiality.
4. Oppression.
5. Extortion.
6. Corruption.
7. Willful misconduct or maladministration in office.
8. Conviction of felony.
9. A failure to produce and fully account for all public funds and property in the officer's hands at any inspection or settlement.
10. Becoming ineligible to hold the office.

[S13, §1258-b; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1114; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.26]

66.27 Subpoenas — contempt.

The executive council, in any investigation held by it, may issue subpoenas for witnesses and for the production of records, books, papers, and other evidence. If a witness, duly subpoenaed, refuses to appear, or refuses to testify, or otherwise refuses to comply with said subpoena, such fact shall be certified by such council to the district court or judge of the county where the hearing is being held and said court or judge shall proceed with said refusal as though the same had occurred in a legal proceeding before said court or judge.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1115; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.27]
Contempts, chapter 665

66.28 Witness fees.

Said witnesses, if in the employ of the state, shall not be entitled to any witness fees, but shall receive the mileage allowed witnesses in the district court. Other witnesses shall receive the fees and mileage allowed witnesses in district court. A sum sufficient to pay said fees and mileage is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated funds in the state treasury.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1116; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.28]
Witness fees, §622.69 – 622.75

66.29 City elective officers.

Any city officer elected by the people may be removed from office, after hearing on written charges filed with the council of such city for any cause which would be ground for an equitable action for removal in the district court, but such removal can only be made by a two-thirds vote of the entire council.

[R60, §1087; C73, §516; C97, §1258; SS15, §1258; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1117; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.29]
Removal of municipal officers, §66.1A, 372.15

66.30 Ordinance.

The council may, by ordinance, provide as to the manner of preferring and hearing such charges. No person shall be twice removed by the council from the same office for the same offense. Proceedings before the council shall not be a bar to proceedings in the district court as in this chapter provided.

[R60, §1087; C73, §516; C97, §1258; S13, §1258-a; SS15, §1258; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1118; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §66.30]

CHAPTER 67

SUSPENSION OF STATE OFFICERS

67.1	Commission to examine accounts.	67.9	Governor to protect state.
67.2	Power of commission.	67.10	Governor to report to general assembly.
67.3	Refusal to obey subpoena — fees.	67.11	Failure to impeach or convict.
67.4	Nature of report.	67.12	Compensation and expenses of commissioners.
67.5	Duty of governor.	67.13	Reports revealing grounds of removal.
67.6	Effect of order — penalty.		
67.7	Salary pending charge.		
67.8	Temporary appointment.		

67.1 Commission to examine accounts.

The governor shall, when of the opinion that the public service requires such action, appoint, in writing, a commission of three competent accountants and direct them to examine the books, papers, vouchers, moneys, securities, and documents in the possession or under the control of any state officer, board, commission, or of any person expending or directing the expenditure of funds belonging to or in the possession of the state.

[R60, §46, 47, 55, 56; C73, §759; C97, §1259; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1119; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.1]

67.2 Power of commission.

Said commissioners while in session shall have power to issue subpoenas, to call any person to testify in reference to any fact connected with their investigation, and to require such persons to produce any paper or book which the district court might require to be produced. Each commissioner shall have power to administer oaths.

[R60, §54; C73, §765; C97, §1260; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1120; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.2]

67.3 Refusal to obey subpoena — fees.

If any witness, duly subpoenaed, refuses to obey said subpoena, or refuses to testify, said commission shall certify said fact to the district court of the county where the investigation is being had and said court shall proceed with said witness in the same manner as though said refusal had occurred in a legal proceeding before said court or judge.

Witnesses shall be paid in the manner provided for witnesses before the executive council and from the same appropriation.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1121; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.3]

Contempts, chapter 665

Payment of witnesses before council, §66.28

Witness fees, §622.69 – 622.75

67.4 Nature of report.

Such accountants shall make out a full, complete, and specific statement of the transactions of said officer with, for, or on behalf of the state, showing the true balances in each case, and report the same to the governor, with such suggestions as they may think proper.

[R60, §46, 47, 55, 56; C73, §759; C97, §1259; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1122; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.4]

67.5 Duty of governor.

The governor, if the governor finds from said report that matters exist which would be grounds for removing said officer from office, shall proceed as follows:

1. If the officer is an elective state officer, not removable under impeachment proceedings, or if said officer is an appointive state officer, the governor shall lay a copy of said report before the attorney general.

2. If the officer is an appointive state officer, the governor shall also lay a copy of said report before the executive council.

3. If the officer is one who is removable only under impeachment proceedings the

governor shall, by written order, forthwith suspend such officer from the exercise of the office, and require the officer to deliver all the moneys, books, papers, and other property of the state to the governor, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

[R60, §48; C73, §760; C97, §1261; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1123; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.5]

Failure to keep proper accounts, §11.5

Impeachable officers, Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §20; also §68.1

Removal by executive council, §66.26

Suspension of member of state board of regents, §262.5

67.6 Effect of order — penalty.

It shall be unlawful for such officer, after the making of such order of suspension, to exercise or attempt to exercise any of the functions of the office until such suspension shall be revoked; and any attempt by the suspended officer to exercise such office shall constitute a serious misdemeanor.

[R60, §49; C73, §761; C97, §1261; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1124; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.6]

67.7 Salary pending charge.

An order of the governor suspending an impeachable state officer from the exercise of the office shall, from the date of said order, automatically suspend the further payment to said officer of all official salary or compensation, except as herein provided. If articles of impeachment are duly voted against said officer during the general assembly first convening after said order, and the accused is convicted thereon, all right to said suspended salary or compensation shall be deemed forfeited by said officer. If said articles are not so voted, or if the said officer be acquitted on duly voted articles, the said suspended salary or compensation shall be forthwith paid to said officer, unless an indictment or its equivalent, growing out of the officer's misconduct while in office, is then pending against the said officer, in which case said salary or compensation shall be paid to said officer only on the officer's acquittal or the dismissal of the charges.

[C35, §1124-e1; C39, §1124.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.7]

67.8 Temporary appointment.

On the making of such order, the governor shall appoint a temporary incumbent of said office. Such appointee, after qualifying, shall perform all the duties and enjoy all the rights belonging to the said office, until the removal of the suspension of the appointee's predecessor, or the appointment or election of a successor.

[R60, §51; C73, §762; C97, §1262; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1125; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.8]

Qualification by temporary officer, §63.9, 68.5

67.9 Governor to protect state.

When the governor shall suspend any public officer, the governor shall direct the proper legal steps to be taken to indemnify the state from loss.

[R60, §52; C73, §763; C97, §1263; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1126; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.9]

67.10 Governor to report to general assembly.

Forthwith after the organization of the general assembly first convening after the making of said order of suspension, the governor shall lay before it the order and all information and evidence relating thereto in the governor's possession.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1127; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.10]

67.11 Failure to impeach or convict.

The adjournment of such assembly without voting articles of impeachment against such officer or a verdict of "not guilty" on such articles duly preferred, shall work a revocation of such order of suspension.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1128; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.11]

67.12 Compensation and expenses of commissioners.

These commissioners shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 and be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses, which sum shall be paid out of any unappropriated funds in the state treasury.

[R60, §53; C73, §764; C97, §1264; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1129; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.12]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §25

67.13 Reports revealing grounds of removal.

When any report as to the condition of a state office, other than the report of said commission, is made and filed under authority of law, and said report reveals grounds for the removal from office of a public officer, the person filing said report shall also file a copy thereof with the governor and with the attorney general.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1130; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §67.13]

CHAPTER 68

IMPEACHMENT

Referred to in §602.2201

68.1	Impeachment defined.	68.8	Appearance — answer — counsel.
68.2	Specification of charges — majority must concur.	68.9	Organization of court.
68.3	Board of managers — articles.	68.10	Powers of court.
68.4	Notice to governor.	68.11	Record of proceedings — administering oaths.
68.5	Officer suspended — temporary appointment.	68.12	Process for witnesses.
68.6	President of senate — notice to senate.	68.13	Punishment.
68.7	Warrant of arrest.	68.14	Compensation — fees — payment.

68.1 Impeachment defined.

An impeachment is a written accusation against the governor, or a judicial officer, or other state officer, by the house of representatives before the senate, of a misdemeanor or malfeasance in office.

[R60, §4937; C73, §4546; C97, §5469; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1131; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.1]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10033, 10201

68.2 Specification of charges — majority must concur.

An impeachment must specify the offenses charged as in an indictment. If more than one misdemeanor or malfeasance is charged, each shall be stated separately and distinctly. A majority of all the members of the house of representatives elected must concur in the impeachment.

[C51, §3157, 3158; R60, §4938 – 4940; C73, §4547 – 4549; C97, §5470; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1132; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.2]

68.3 Board of managers — articles.

When an impeachment is concurred in, the house of representatives shall elect from its own body seven members whose duty it shall be to prosecute the same, and, as a board of managers, they shall be authorized to exhibit and present articles of impeachment in accordance with the resolutions of the house previously adopted.

[C97, §5471; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1133; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.3]

68.4 Notice to governor.

When an impeachment is concurred in, the clerk of the house of representatives must forthwith in writing notify the governor thereof.

[C97, §5472; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1134; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.4]

68.5 Officer suspended — temporary appointment.

Every officer impeached shall be suspended by the governor from the exercise of the officer's official duties until the officer's acquittal, and the governor shall forthwith appoint some suitable person to temporarily fill the office, and that person, having qualified as required by law, shall perform all the duties and enjoy all the rights pertaining to the office until the removal of the suspension of the person's predecessor or the election of a successor.

[C51, §3165; R60, §4948; C73, §4554; C97, §5473; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1135; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.5]

Qualification by temporary officer, §63.9, 67.8

68.6 President of senate — notice to senate.

If the president of the senate is impeached, notice thereof must be immediately given to the senate, which shall thereupon choose another president, to hold office until the result of the trial is determined.

[C51, §3167; R60, §4949; C73, §4555; C97, §5474; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1136; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.6]

68.7 Warrant of arrest.

When presented with an impeachment, the senate must forthwith cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before it. The warrant of arrest or other process shall be issued by the secretary of the senate, signed by the secretary, and may be served by any person authorized by the senate or president.

[C51, §3159, 3160; R60, §4941, 4942; C73, §4550, 4551; C97, §5475; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1137; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.7]

Approval of warrant and expenses, §70A.12, 70A.13

68.8 Appearance — answer — counsel.

Upon the appearance of the person impeached, the person is entitled to a copy of the impeachment, and to a reasonable time in which to answer the same, and shall be allowed counsel as in an ordinary criminal prosecution.

[C51, §3161; R60, §4943; C73, §4552; C97, §5476; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1138; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.8]

Right to counsel, R.Cr.P. 2.8

68.9 Organization of court.

When an impeachment is presented, the senate shall, after the hour of final adjournment of the legislature, be forthwith organized as a court of impeachment for the trial thereof, at the capitol.

An oath or affirmation shall be administered by the secretary of the senate to its president, and by the president to each member of that body, to the effect that the member will truly and impartially try and determine the charges of impeachment according to the law and evidence.

No member shall sit on the trial or give evidence thereon until the member has taken such oath or affirmation.

The organization of such court shall be perfected when such presiding officer and the members present, but not less than a majority of the whole number, have taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation.

[C51, §3162; R60, §4944; C73, §4553; C97, §5477; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1139; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.9]

68.10 Powers of court.

The court of impeachment shall sit in the senate chamber, and have power:

1. To compel the attendance of its members as the senate may do when engaged in the ordinary business of legislation.

2. To establish rules necessary for the trial of the accused.

3. To appoint from time to time such subordinate officers, clerks, and reporters as are necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, and at any time to remove any of them.

4. To issue subpoenas, process, and orders, which shall run into any part of the state, and may be served by any adult person authorized so to do by the president of the senate, or by the sheriff of any county, or the sheriff's deputy, in the name of the state, and with the same force and effect as in an ordinary criminal prosecution, and to compel obedience thereto.

5. To exercise the powers and privileges conferred upon the senate for punishment as for contempts in chapter 2.

6. To adjourn from time to time, and to dissolve when its work is completed.

[C97, §5478; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1140; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.10] 99 Acts, ch 96, §6

Contempts, §2.18 - 2.22, chapter 665

68.11 Record of proceedings — administering oaths.

The secretary of the senate, in all cases of impeachment, shall keep a full and accurate record of the proceedings, which shall be a public record; and shall have power to administer all requisite oaths or affirmations, and issue subpoenas for witnesses.

[R60, §4959; C73, §4570; C97, §5479; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1141; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.11]

68.12 Process for witnesses.

The board of managers and counsel for the person impeached shall each be entitled to process for compelling the attendance of persons or the production of papers and records required in the trial of the impeachment.

[C97, §5480; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1142; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.12]

68.13 Punishment.

When any person impeached is found guilty, judgment shall be rendered for removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the state.

[C97, §5481; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1143; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.13]

68.14 Compensation — fees — payment.

The presiding officer and members of the senate, while sitting as a court of impeachment, and the managers elected by the house of representatives, shall receive the sum of six dollars each per day, and shall be reimbursed for mileage expense in going from and returning to their places of residence by the ordinary traveled routes; the secretary, sergeant at arms, and all subordinate officers, clerks, and reporters, shall receive such amount as shall be determined upon by a majority vote of the members of such court. The same fees shall be allowed to witnesses, to officers, and to other persons serving process or orders, as are allowed for like services in criminal cases, but no fees can be demanded in advance. The state treasurer shall, upon the presentation of certificates signed by the presiding officer and secretary of the senate, pay all of the foregoing compensations and the expenses of the senate incurred under the provisions of this chapter.

[C97, §5482; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1144; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68.14]

Payment for use of automobile, see §70A.9

Sheriff's fees, §331.655(1)

Witness fees, §622.69 - 622.75

Witnesses in criminal cases, R.Cr.P. 2.20

CHAPTER 68A

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Referred to in §39.3, 43.5, 53.2, 53.3, 53.9, 66.1A, 68B.2, 68B.32, 68B.32A, 68B.32B, 68B.32C, 68B.32D, 533.212

Transferred from ch 56 in Code Supplement 2003 pursuant
to Code editor directive; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9
Chapter applicable to primary elections; §43.5
See §68B.32 et seq. for establishment and duties
of ethics and campaign disclosure board
See also definitions in §39.3

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SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

68A.101 Citation and administration.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Campaign Disclosure – Income Tax Checkoff Act*”. The Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall administer this chapter as provided in sections 68B.32, 68B.32A, 68B.32B, 68B.32C, and 68B.32D.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.1]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.101

2009 Acts, ch 42, §1

68A.102 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Ballot issue*” means a question, other than the nomination or election of a candidate to a public office, which has been approved by a political subdivision or the general assembly or is required by law to be placed before the voters of the political subdivision by a commissioner of elections, or to be placed before the voters by the state commissioner of elections.

2. “*Board*” means the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board established under section 68B.32.

3. “*Campaign function*” means any meeting related to a candidate’s campaign for election.

4. “*Candidate*” means any individual who has taken affirmative action to seek nomination or election to a public office and shall also include any judge standing for retention in a judicial election.

5. “*Candidate’s committee*” means the committee designated by the candidate for a state, county, city, or school office to receive contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, expend funds in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incur indebtedness on behalf of the candidate in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any calendar year.

6. “*Clearly identified*” means that a communication contains an unambiguous reference to a particular candidate or ballot issue, including but not limited to one or more of the following:

a. Use of the name of the candidate or ballot issue.

b. Use of a photograph or drawing of the candidate, or the use of a particular symbol associated with a specific ballot issue.

c. Use of a candidate’s initials, nickname, office, or status as a candidate, or use of acronym, popular name, or characterization of a ballot issue.

7. “*Commissioner*” means the county auditor of each county, who is designated as the county commissioner of elections pursuant to section 47.2.

8. “*Committee*” includes a political committee and a candidate’s committee.

9. “*Consultant*” means a person who provides or procures services including but not limited to consulting, public relations, advertising, fundraising, polling, managing or organizing services.

10. a. “*Contribution*” means:

(1) A gift, loan, advance, deposit, rebate, refund, or transfer of money or a gift in kind.

(2) The payment, by any person other than a candidate or political committee, of compensation for the personal services of another person which are rendered to a candidate or political committee for any such purpose.

b. “*Contribution*” shall not include:

(1) Services provided without compensation by individuals volunteering their time on behalf of a candidate’s committee or political committee or a state or county statutory political committee except when organized or provided on a collective basis by a business, trade association, labor union, or any other organized group or association.

(2) Refreshments served at a campaign function so long as such refreshments do not exceed fifty dollars in value or transportation provided to a candidate so long as its value

computed at the current rate of reimbursement allowed under the standard mileage rate method for computation of business expenses pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code does not exceed one hundred dollars in value in any one reporting period.

(3) Something provided to a candidate for the candidate's personal consumption or use and not intended for or on behalf of the candidate's committee.

11. "County office" includes the office of drainage district trustee.

12. "County statutory political committee" means a committee as described in section 43.100 that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any one calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office.

13. "Disclosure report" means a statement of contributions received, expenditures made, and indebtedness incurred on forms prescribed by rules adopted by the board in accordance with chapter 17A.

14. "Express advocacy" or to "expressly advocate" means communication that can be characterized according to at least one of the following descriptions:

a. The communication is political speech made in the form of a contribution.

b. In advocating the election or defeat of one or more clearly identified candidates or the passage or defeat of one or more clearly identified ballot issues, the communication includes explicit words that unambiguously indicate that the communication is recommending or supporting a particular outcome in the election with regard to any clearly identified candidate or ballot issue.

15. "Fundraising event" means any campaign function to which admission is charged or at which goods or services are sold.

16. "National political party" means a party which meets the definition of a political party established for this state by section 43.2, and which also meets the statutory definition of the term "political party" or a term of like import in at least twenty-five other states of the United States.

17. "Person" means, without limitation, any individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, labor union, or any other legal entity.

18. "Political committee" means any of the following:

a. A committee, but not a candidate's committee, that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any one calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office, or to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

b. An association, lodge, society, cooperative, union, fraternity, sorority, educational institution, civic organization, labor organization, religious organization, or professional organization that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any one calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office, or to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

c. A person, other than an individual, that accepts contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any one calendar year to expressly advocate that an individual should or should not seek election to a public office prior to the individual becoming a candidate as defined in subsection 4.

19. "Political purpose" or "political purposes" means the express advocacy of a candidate or ballot issue.

20. "Public office" means any state, county, city, or school office filled by election.

21. "State income tax liability" means the state individual income tax imposed under

section 422.5, less the amounts of nonrefundable credits allowed under chapter 422, division II.

22. “*State statutory political committee*” means a committee as defined in section 43.111. [C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.2; 81 Acts, ch 35, §1, 2]

83 Acts, ch 139, §2, 14; 86 Acts, ch 1023, §1; 87 Acts, ch 112, §1, 2; 91 Acts, ch 226, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §22 – 24; 93 Acts, ch 142, §1 – 3; 93 Acts, ch 163, §28 – 30, 38; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §80; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §31, 32; 95 Acts, ch 198, §1, 2; 99 Acts, ch 136, §1, 2, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §1, 2, 11; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §124; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.102

2005 Acts, ch 72, §3, 4; 2006 Acts, ch 1158, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 14, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §84; 2010 Acts, ch 1025, §1, 2

Referred to in §43.18, 43.67, 44.3, 45.3, 68A.201, 68A.202, 68A.402, 99B.7, 99F.6
“State commissioner” defined, §39.3

68A.103 Applicability to federal candidates.

1. The requirements of this chapter relative to disclosure of contributions shall apply to candidates and political committees for federal office only in the event such candidates are not subject to a federal law requiring the disclosure of campaign financing. Any such federal law shall supersede the provisions of this chapter.

2. The provisions of this chapter under which money from the Iowa election campaign fund may be made available to or used for the benefit of candidates and candidates’ committees shall apply to candidates for federal office and their candidates’ committees only if matching funds to pay a portion of their campaign expenses are not available to such candidates or their committees from the federal government.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.17]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.103

Referred to in §68A.604

68A.104 Certain accounts by officeholders prohibited.

A holder of public office shall not maintain an account, other than a campaign account, to receive contributions for the purpose of publishing and distributing newsletters or performing other constituent services related to the official duties of public office. This section applies whether or not the officeholder is a candidate.

91 Acts, ch 226, §14

CS91, §56.46

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.104

SUBCHAPTER II

COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION — DUTIES OF OFFICERS

68A.201 Organization statement.

1. Every committee, as defined in this chapter, shall file a statement of organization within ten days from the date of its organization. Unless formal organization has previously occurred, a committee is deemed to have organized as of the date that committee transactions exceed the financial activity threshold established in section 68A.102, subsection 5 or 18. If committee transactions exceed the financial activity threshold prior to the due date for filing a disclosure report as established under section 68A.402, the committee shall file a disclosure report whether or not a statement of organization has been filed by the committee.

2. The statement of organization shall include:

a. The name, purpose, mailing address, and telephone number of the committee. The committee name shall not duplicate the name of another committee organized under this

section. For candidate's committees filing initial statements of organization on or after July 1, 1995, the candidate's name shall be contained within the committee name.

b. The name, mailing address, and position of the committee officers.

c. The name, address, office sought, and the party affiliation of all candidates whom the committee is supporting and, if the committee is supporting the entire ticket of any party, the name of the party. If, however, the committee is supporting several candidates who are not identified by name or are not of the same political affiliation, the committee may provide a statement of purpose in lieu of candidate names or political party affiliation.

d. Such other information as may be required by this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

e. A signed statement by the treasurer of the committee and the candidate, in the case of a candidate's committee, which shall verify that they are aware of the requirement to file disclosure reports if the committee, the committee officers, the candidate, or both the committee officers and the candidate receive contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, make expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incur indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in a calendar year to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate for public office. In the case of political committees, statements shall be made by the treasurer of the committee and the chairperson.

f. The identification of any parent entity or other affiliates or sponsors.

g. The name of the financial institution in which the committee receipts will be deposited.

3. Any change in information previously submitted in a statement of organization or notice in case of dissolution of the committee shall be reported to the board not more than thirty days from the date of the change or dissolution.

4. A list, by office and district, of all candidates who have filed an affidavit of candidacy in the office of the secretary of state shall be prepared by the secretary of state and delivered to the board not more than ten days after the last day for filing nomination papers.

[S13, §1137-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §973; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.2; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.5; 81 Acts, ch 35, §5]

86 Acts, ch 1023, §3, 4; 87 Acts, ch 112, §5; 91 Acts, ch 226, §3; 93 Acts, ch 142, §5; 93 Acts, ch 163, §31, 38; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §33; 95 Acts, ch 198, §5 – 7; 99 Acts, ch 136, §4, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §4, 5, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §2, 9; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §81

CS2003, §68A.201

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §1, 2; 2007 Acts, ch 14, §2, 3; 2010 Acts, ch 1024, §1

Referred to in §68A.201A, 68A.405, 68A.406

68A.201A Contributions from federal and out-of-state committees or organizations.

1. When either a committee or organization not organized as a committee under section 68A.201 makes a contribution to a committee organized in Iowa, that committee or organization shall disclose each contribution in excess of fifty dollars to the board.

2. A committee or organization not organized as a committee under section 68A.201 that is not registered and filing full disclosure reports of all financial activities with the federal election commission or another state's disclosure commission shall register and file full disclosure reports with the board pursuant to this chapter. The committee or organization shall either appoint an eligible Iowa elector as committee or organization treasurer, or shall maintain all committee funds in an account in a financial institution located in Iowa.

3. A committee that is currently filing a disclosure report in another jurisdiction shall either file a statement of organization under section 68A.201 and file disclosure reports under section 68A.402, or shall file a verified statement with the board within fifteen days of the contribution being made.

4. The verified statement shall be on forms prescribed by the board and shall attest that the committee is filing reports with the federal election commission or in a jurisdiction with reporting requirements which are substantially similar to those of this chapter, and that the contribution is made from an account that does not accept contributions that would be in violation of section 68A.503.

5. The verified statement shall include the complete name, address, and telephone number

of the contributing committee, the state or federal jurisdiction under which it is registered or operates, the identification of any parent entity or other affiliates or sponsors, its purpose, the name and address of an Iowa resident authorized to receive service of original notice, the name and address of the receiving committee, the amount of the cash or in-kind contribution, and the date the contribution was made.

6. Effective January 1, 2011, the verified statement shall be filed in an electronic format by 4:30 p.m. of the day the filing is due.

2010 Acts, ch 1024, §2

Referred to in §68A.401

68A.202 Candidate's committee.

1. Each candidate for state, county, city, or school office shall organize one, and only one, candidate's committee for a specific office sought when the candidate receives contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, makes expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incurs indebtedness in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in a calendar year.

2. *a.* A political committee shall not be established to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of only one candidate for office. However, a political committee may be established to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of approval of a single judge standing for retention. A permanent organization, as defined in section 68A.402, subsection 9, may make a one-time contribution to only one candidate for office in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars.

b. The prohibition in paragraph "a" does not apply to a political committee described in section 68A.102, subsection 18, paragraph "c", until the individual becomes a candidate for public office. A political committee organized to expressly advocate that an individual should or should not seek election to a public office prior to the individual becoming a candidate for public office shall be dissolved when the individual becomes a candidate for public office.

[C77, 79, 81, §56.28; 81 Acts, ch 35, §13]

83 Acts, ch 139, §12, 14

C91, §56.5A

91 Acts, ch 226, §4; 93 Acts, ch 142, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §81; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §34; 95 Acts, ch 198, §8; 99 Acts, ch 136, §5, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §6, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.202

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1025, §3

68A.203 Committee treasurer and chairperson — duties.

1. *a.* Every candidate's committee shall appoint a treasurer who shall be an Iowa resident who has reached the age of majority. Every political committee, state statutory political committee, and county statutory political committee shall appoint both a treasurer and a chairperson, each of whom shall have reached the age of majority.

b. Every candidate's committee shall maintain all of the committee's funds in bank accounts in a financial institution located in Iowa. Every political committee, state statutory political committee, and county statutory political committee shall either have an Iowa resident as treasurer or maintain all of the committee's funds in bank accounts in a financial institution located in Iowa.

c. An expenditure shall not be made by the treasurer or treasurer's designee for or on behalf of a committee without the approval of the chairperson of the committee, or the candidate. Expenditures shall be remitted to the designated recipient within fifteen days of the date of the issuance of the payment.

2. *a.* An individual who receives contributions for a committee without the prior authorization of the chairperson of the committee or the candidate shall be responsible for either rendering the contributions to the treasurer within fifteen days of the date of receipt of the contributions, or depositing the contributions in the account maintained by the committee within seven days of the date of receipt of the contributions.

b. A person, other than a candidate or committee officer, who receives contributions for a committee shall, not later than fifteen days from the date of receipt of the contributions or on

demand of the treasurer, render to the treasurer the contributions and an account of the total of all contributions, including the name and address of each person making a contribution in excess of ten dollars, the amount of the contributions, and the date on which the contributions were received.

c. The treasurer shall deposit all contributions within seven days of receipt by the treasurer in an account maintained by the committee.

d. All funds of a committee shall be segregated from any other funds held by officers, members, or associates of the committee or the committee's candidate. However, if a candidate's committee receives contributions only from the candidate, or if a permanent organization temporarily engages in activity that qualifies it as a political committee and all expenditures of the organization are made from existing general operating funds and funds are not solicited or received for this purpose from sources other than operating funds, then that committee is not required to maintain a separate account in a financial institution.

e. Committee funds or committee property shall not be used for the personal benefit of a candidate, officer, member, or associate of the committee. The funds of a committee are not attachable for the personal debt of the committee's candidate or an officer, member, or associate of the committee.

3. The treasurer of a committee shall keep a detailed and exact account of:

a. All contributions made to or for the committee.

b. The name and mailing address of every person making contributions in excess of ten dollars, and the date and amount of the contribution.

c. All disbursements made from contributions by or on behalf of the committee.

d. The name and mailing address of every person to whom any expenditure is made, the purpose of the expenditure, the date and amount of the expenditure and the name and address of, and office sought by each candidate, if any, on whose behalf the expenditure was made. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the treasurer may keep a miscellaneous account for disbursements of less than five dollars which need only show the amount of the disbursement so long as the aggregate miscellaneous disbursements to any one person during a calendar year do not exceed one hundred dollars.

e. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3, paragraph "d", of this section, when an expenditure is made by a committee in support of the entire state or local political party ticket, only the name of the party shall be given.

4. The treasurer and candidate in the case of a candidate's committee, and the treasurer and chairperson in the case of a political committee, shall preserve all records required to be kept by this section for a period of five years. However, a committee is not required to preserve any records for more than three years from the certified date of dissolution of the committee. For purposes of this section, the five-year period shall commence with the due date of the disclosure report covering the activity documented in the records.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.3; 81 Acts, ch 35, §3]

83 Acts, ch 139, §3, 14; 86 Acts, ch 1023, §2; 87 Acts, ch 112, §3; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §8; 91 Acts, ch 226, §2; 93 Acts, ch 142, §4; 95 Acts, ch 198, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §1, 9

CS2003, §68A.203

2005 Acts, ch 72, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 14, §4

SUBCHAPTER III

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND PROPERTY

68A.301 Campaign funds.

1. A candidate's committee shall not accept contributions from, or make contributions to, any other candidate's committee including candidate's committees from other states or for federal office, unless the candidate for whom each committee is established is the same person. For purposes of this section, "contributions" includes monetary and in-kind contributions but does not include travel costs incurred by a candidate in attending a

campaign event of another candidate and does not include the sharing of information in any format.

2. This section shall not be construed to prohibit a candidate or candidate's committee from using campaign funds or accepting contributions for tickets to meals if the candidate attends solely for the purpose of enhancing the person's candidacy or the candidacy of another person.

91 Acts, ch 226, §9

CS91, §56.40

93 Acts, ch 142, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.301

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 42, §2

68A.302 Uses of campaign funds.

1. A candidate and the candidate's committee shall use campaign funds only for campaign purposes, educational and other expenses associated with the duties of office, or constituency services, and shall not use campaign funds for personal expenses or personal benefit. The purchase of subscriptions to newspapers from or which circulate within the area represented by the office which a candidate is seeking or holds is presumed to be an expense that is associated with the duties of the campaign for and duties of office.

2. Campaign funds shall not be used for any of the following purposes:

a. Payment of civil or criminal penalties. However, payment of civil penalties relating to campaign finance and disclosure requirements is permitted.

b. Satisfaction of personal debts, other than campaign loans.

c. Personal services, including the services of attorneys, accountants, physicians, and other professional persons. However, payment for personal services directly related to campaign activities is permitted.

d. Clothing or laundry expense of a candidate or members of the candidate's family.

e. Purchase of or installment payments for a motor vehicle. However, a candidate may lease a motor vehicle during the duration of the campaign if the vehicle will be used for campaign purposes. If a vehicle is leased, detailed records shall be kept on the use of the vehicle and the cost of noncampaign usage shall not be paid from campaign funds. Candidates and campaign workers may be reimbursed for actual mileage for campaign-related travel at a rate not to exceed the current rate of reimbursement allowed under the standard mileage rate method for computation of business expenses pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

f. Mortgage payments, rental payments, furnishings, or renovation or improvement expenses for a permanent residence of a candidate or family member, including a residence in the state capital during a term of office or legislative session.

g. Membership in professional organizations.

h. Membership in service organizations, except those organizations which the candidate joins solely for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy.

i. Meals, groceries, or other food expense, except for tickets to meals that the candidate attends solely for the purpose of enhancing the candidacy or the candidacy of another person. However, payment for food and drink purchased for campaign-related purposes and for entertainment of campaign volunteers is permitted.

j. Payments clearly in excess of the fair market value of the item or service purchased.

k. Payment to a candidate or the candidate's immediate family member as a salary, gratuity, or other compensation. However, reimbursement of expenses as otherwise authorized in this section is permitted. For purposes of this paragraph, "immediate family member" means the spouse or dependent child of a candidate.

3. The board shall adopt rules which list items that represent proper campaign expenses.

91 Acts, ch 226, §10

CS91, §56.41

92 Acts, ch 1228, §27, 28; 93 Acts, ch 142, §11; 93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 95 Acts, ch 198, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.302
2009 Acts, ch 20, §1
Referred to in §68A.303, 68A.402B

68A.303 Transfer of campaign funds.

1. In addition to the uses permitted under section 68A.302, a candidate's committee may only transfer campaign funds in one or more of the following ways:

a. Contributions to charitable organizations unless the candidate or the candidate's spouse, child, stepchild, brother, brother-in-law, stepbrother, sister, sister-in-law, stepsister, parent, parent-in-law, or stepparent is employed by the charitable organization and will receive a direct financial benefit from a contribution.

b. Contributions to national, state, or local political party central committees, or to partisan political committees organized to represent persons within the boundaries of a congressional district.

c. Transfers to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state, or to the appropriate treasurer for deposit in the general fund of a political subdivision of the state.

d. Return of contributions to contributors on a pro rata basis, except that any contributor who contributed five dollars or less may be excluded from the distribution.

e. Contributions to another candidate's committee when the candidate for whom both committees are formed is the same person.

2. If an unexpended balance of campaign funds remains when a candidate's committee dissolves, the unexpended balance shall be transferred pursuant to subsection 1.

3. A candidate or candidate's committee making a transfer of campaign funds pursuant to subsection 1 or 2 shall not place any requirements or conditions on the use of the campaign funds transferred.

4. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not transfer campaign funds except as provided in this section.

5. A candidate, candidate's committee, or any other person shall not directly or indirectly receive or transfer campaign funds with the intent of circumventing the requirements of this section. A candidate for statewide or legislative office shall not establish, direct, or maintain a political committee.

6. A person shall not knowingly make transfers or contributions to a candidate or candidate's committee for the purpose of transferring the funds to another candidate or candidate's committee to avoid the disclosure of the source of the funds pursuant to this chapter. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not knowingly accept transfers or contributions from any person for the purpose of transferring funds to another candidate or candidate's committee as prohibited by this subsection. A candidate or candidate's committee shall not accept transfers or contributions which have been transferred to another candidate or candidate's committee as prohibited by this subsection. The board shall notify candidates of the prohibition of such transfers and contributions under this subsection.

91 Acts, ch 226, §11

CS91, §56.42

92 Acts, ch 1228, §29; 93 Acts, ch 163, §34, 38; 95 Acts, ch 198, §16; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.303

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 42, §3

Referred to in §68A.304, 68A.402B

68A.304 Campaign property.

1. a. Equipment, supplies, or other materials purchased with campaign funds or received in-kind are campaign property.

b. Campaign property belongs to the candidate's committee and not to the candidate.

c. Campaign property that has a value of five hundred dollars or more at the time it is acquired by the committee shall be separately disclosed as committee inventory on reports filed pursuant to section 68A.402, including a declaration of the approximate current value of the property. The campaign property shall continue to be reported as committee inventory

until it is disposed of by the committee or until the property has been reported once as having a residual value of less than one hundred dollars.

d. Consumable campaign property is not required to be reported as committee inventory, regardless of the initial value of the consumable campaign property. “*Consumable campaign property*”, for purposes of this section, means stationery, campaign signs, and other campaign materials that have been permanently imprinted to be specific to a candidate or election.

2. Upon dissolution of the candidate’s committee, a report accounting for the disposition of all items of campaign property, excluding consumable campaign property, having a residual value of one hundred dollars or more shall be filed with the board. Campaign property, excluding consumable campaign property, having a residual value of one hundred dollars or more shall be disposed of by one of the following methods:

a. Sale of the property at fair market value, in which case the proceeds shall be treated the same as other campaign funds.

b. Donation of the property under one of the options for transferring campaign funds set forth in section 68A.303.

3. Consumable campaign property may be disposed of in any manner by the candidate’s committee. A candidate’s committee shall not transfer consumable campaign property to another candidate without receiving fair market value compensation unless the candidate in both campaigns is the same person.

4. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A defining “*fair market value*” for purposes of this section.

91 Acts, ch 226, §12

CS91, §56.43

93 Acts, ch 163, §38; 95 Acts, ch 198, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §8, 9

CS2003, §68A.304

2005 Acts, ch 72, §6, 7; 2010 Acts, ch 1025, §4

Referred to in §68A.402A

SUBCHAPTER IV

REPORTS — INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES — POLITICAL MATERIAL

68A.401 Reports filed with board.

1. All statements and reports required to be filed under this chapter shall be filed with the board as provided in section 68A.402, subsection 1. The board shall post on its internet site all statements and reports filed under this chapter. For purposes of this section, the term “*statement*” does not include a bank statement.

a. A state statutory political committee, a political committee expressly advocating for or against the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for statewide office or the general assembly, and a candidate’s committee of a candidate for statewide office or the general assembly shall file all statements and reports in an electronic format by 4:30 p.m. of the day the filing is due and according to rules adopted by the board.

b. Effective January 1, 2011, a county statutory political committee shall file all statements and reports in an electronic format by 4:30 p.m. of the day the filing is due and according to rules adopted by the board.

c. Effective January 1, 2011, any other candidate or committee involved in a county, city, school, or other political subdivision election that accepts monetary or in-kind contributions in excess of two thousand dollars, or incurs indebtedness in excess of two thousand dollars in the aggregate in a calendar year, or makes expenditures in excess of two thousand dollars in a calendar year to expressly advocate for or against a clearly identified candidate or ballot issue shall file all statements and reports in an electronic format by 4:30 p.m. of the day the filing is due and according to rules adopted by the board. The committee shall continue to file subsequent statements and reports in an electronic format until being certified as dissolved under section 68A.402B.

d. Any other candidate or political committee not otherwise required to file a statement or report in an electronic format under this section shall file the statements and reports in either an electronic format as prescribed by rule or by one of the methods specified in section 68A.402, subsection 1.

e. If the board determines that a violation of this subsection has occurred, the board may impose any of the remedies or penalties provided for under section 68B.32D, except that the board shall not refer any complaint or supporting information of a violation of this section to the attorney general or any county attorney for prosecution.

2. The board shall retain filed statements and reports for at least five years from the date of the election in which the committee is involved, or at least five years from the certified date of dissolution of the committee, whichever date is later.

3. The candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of any other committee, is responsible for filing statements and reports under this chapter. The board shall send notice to a committee that has failed to file a disclosure report at the time required under section 68A.402. A candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of any other committee, may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file a disclosure report required under section 68A.402.

4. Political committees expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for both federal office and any elected office created by law or the Constitution of the State of Iowa shall file statements and reports with the board in addition to any federal reports required to be filed with the board. However, a political committee that is registered and filing full disclosure reports of all financial activities with the federal election commission may file verified statements as provided in section 68A.201A.

[S13, §1137-a1, -a3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §974, 975; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.3, 56.4; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.4; 81 Acts, ch 35, §4]

87 Acts, ch 112, §4; 93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 95 Acts, ch 198, §4; 99 Acts, ch 136, §3, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §3, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §28

CS2003, §68A.401

2007 Acts, ch 14, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 80, §1, 2, 5; 2009 Acts, ch 8, §1, 2; 2010 Acts, ch 1024, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §17; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §53, 158; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §68A.402, 68A.403

2007 amendment adding paragraphs a and e to subsection 1 applies to committees that file a statement of organization on or after January 1, 2010, and to all committees, regardless of when they file statements of organization, on January 1, 2012; 2007 Acts, ch 80, §5

Code editor directive applied

68A.401A Reporting of contributions and expenditures relating to issue advocacy.

1. A political organization that is required to file reports with the internal revenue service, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 527, shall file a report with the board if that organization does both of the following:

- a. Creates or disseminates a communication of issue advocacy in this state.
- b. Receives or expects to receive twenty-five thousand dollars or more in gross receipts in any taxable year.

2. A report required under this section shall contain the following information:

- a. The amount, date, and purpose of each expenditure made to a person if the aggregate amount of expenditures to such person during the calendar year equals or exceeds five hundred dollars and the name and address of the person, and, in the case of an individual, the occupation and name of employer of the individual.

- b. The name and address, and, in the case of an individual, the occupation and name of employer of such individual, of all contributors which contributed an aggregate amount of two hundred dollars or more to the organization during the calendar year and the amount and date of the contribution.

3. The board shall by rule establish a procedure for the filing of reports required by this section. To the extent practicable the reporting periods and filing due dates shall be the same as set out in 26 U.S.C. § 527(j)(2).

4. The term "issue advocacy" means any print, radio, televised, telephonic, or electronic communication in any form or content, which is disseminated to the general public or a

segment of the general public, that refers to a clearly identified candidate for the general assembly or statewide office.

5. The penalty set out in section 68A.701 does not apply to a violation of this section. The penalties for a violation of this section are as set out in section 68B.32D.

2008 Acts, ch 1191, §37

68A.402 Disclosure report due dates — permanent organization temporarily engaging in political activity required to file reports.

1. *Filing methods.* Each committee shall file with the board reports disclosing information required under this section on forms prescribed by rule. Except as set out in section 68A.401, reports shall be filed on or before the required due dates by using any of the following methods: mail bearing a United States postal service postmark, hand-delivery, facsimile transmission, electronic mail attachment, or electronic filing as prescribed by rule. Any report that is required to be filed five days or less prior to an election must be physically received by the board to be considered timely filed. For purposes of this section, “*physically received*” means the report is either electronically filed using the board’s electronic filing system or is received by the board prior to 4:30 p.m. on the report due date.

2. *Statewide office, general assembly, and county elections.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for statewide office, the general assembly, or county office shall file reports in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
May 19	January 1 through May 14
July 19	May 15 or Wednesday preceding primary election through July 14
October 19	July 15 through October 14
January 19 (next calendar year)	October 15 or Wednesday preceding general election through December 31

b. *Supplementary report — statewide and general assembly elections.*

(1) A candidate’s committee of a candidate for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a supplementary report in a year in which a primary, general, or special election for that office is held. The supplementary reports shall be filed if contributions are received after the close of the period covered by the last report filed prior to that primary, general, or special election if any of the following applies:

(a) The committee of a candidate for governor receives ten thousand dollars or more.

(b) The committee of a candidate for any other statewide office receives five thousand dollars or more.

(c) The committee of a candidate for the general assembly receives one thousand dollars or more.

(2) The amount of any contribution causing a supplementary report under this paragraph “b” shall include the estimated fair market value of any in-kind contribution. The report shall be filed by the Friday immediately preceding the election and be current through the Tuesday immediately preceding the election.

c. *Nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for statewide office, the general assembly, or county office shall file reports in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19	January 1 through December 31 of the previous year

3. *City offices.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for city office shall file a report in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
Five days before primary election	Date of initial activity through ten days before primary election
Five days before general election	Nine days before primary election through ten days before general election
Five days before runoff election (if applicable)	Nine days before the general election through ten days before the runoff election
January 19 (next calendar year)	Cutoff date from previously filed report through December 31

b. *Nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for city office shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

c. *Runoff elections.* Only a candidate who is eligible to participate in a runoff election is required to file a report five days before the runoff election.

4. *School board and other political subdivision elections.*

a. *Election year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for school board or any other political subdivision office, except for county and city office, shall file a report in an election year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
Five days before election	Date of initial activity through ten days before election
January 19 (next calendar year)	Nine days before election through December 31

b. *Nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee of a candidate for school board or any other political subdivision office, except for county and city office, shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

5. *Special elections.*

a. A candidate’s committee shall file a report by the fifth day prior to a special election that is current through the tenth day prior to the special election.

b. *Special elections — nonelection year.* A candidate’s committee at a special election shall file a report in a nonelection year as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
January 19 (next calendar year)	January 1 through December 31 of nonelection year

6. *Statutory political committees.*

a. A state statutory political committee shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c".

b. A county statutory political committee shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c".

7. *Political committees.*

a. *Statewide office and general assembly elections.*

(1) *Election year.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a report on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraph "a".

(2) *Nonelection year.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for statewide office or the general assembly shall file a report as follows:

Report due:	Covering period:
July 19	January 1 through June 30
January 19 (next calendar year)	July 1 through December 31

b. *County elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for county office shall file reports on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c".

c. *City elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for city office shall file reports on the same dates as candidates for city office are required to file reports under subsection 3.

d. *School board and other political subdivision elections.* A political committee expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of candidates for school board or other political subdivision office, except for county office or city office, shall file reports on the same dates as candidates for school board or other political subdivision office are required to file reports under subsection 4.

8. *Political committees — ballot issues.* A political committee expressly advocating the passage or defeat of a ballot issue shall file reports on the same dates as a candidate's committee is required to file reports under subsection 2, paragraphs "a" and "c" and another report five days before an election covering the period from the previous report or date of initial activity through ten days before the election.

9. *Permanent organizations.* A permanent organization temporarily engaging in activity described in section 68A.102, subsection 18, shall organize a political committee and shall keep the funds relating to that political activity segregated from its operating funds. The political committee shall file reports on the appropriate due dates as required by this section. The reports filed under this subsection shall identify the source of the original funds used for a contribution made to a candidate or a committee organized under this chapter. When the permanent organization ceases to be involved in the political activity, the permanent organization shall dissolve the political committee. As used in this subsection, "permanent organization" means an organization that is continuing, stable, and enduring, and was originally organized for purposes other than engaging in election activities.

10. *Election year defined.* As used in this section, "election year" means a year in which the name of the candidate or ballot issue that is expressly advocated for or against appears on any ballot to be voted on by the electors of the state of Iowa. For state and county statutory political committees, and all other political committees except for political committees that

advocate for or against ballot issues, “election year” means a year in which primary and general elections are held.

[S13, §1137-a1, -a3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §972, 973, 975, 976; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §56.1, 56.2, 56.4, 56.5; C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.6; 81 Acts, ch 35, §6 – 8]

83 Acts, ch 139, §4 – 9, 14; 86 Acts, ch 1023, §5 – 9; 86 Acts, ch 1224, §38; 87 Acts, ch 112, §6, 7; 89 Acts, ch 107, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §2; 91 Acts, ch 165, §1; 91 Acts, ch 226, §5; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §25; 93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 95 Acts, ch 198, §9, 10; 99 Acts, ch 136, §6, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §7, 8, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §3, 9

CS2003, §68A.402

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §363; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §8 – 11; 2007 Acts, ch 14, §6; 2007 Acts, ch 61, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 65, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 80, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §159, 201; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §24, 28; 2009 Acts, ch 42, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1025, §5, 6

Referred to in §68A.201, 68A.201A, 68A.202, 68A.304, 68A.401, 68A.402A, 68A.404, 68B.32A

68A.402A Information disclosed on reports.

1. Each report filed under section 68A.402 shall disclose:

a. The amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period.

b. The name and mailing address of each person who has made one or more contributions of money to the committee when the aggregate amount in a calendar year exceeds the amount specified in the following schedule:

- (1) For any candidate for school or other political subdivision office: \$ 25
- (2) For any candidate for city office: \$ 25
- (3) For any candidate for county office: \$ 25
- (4) For any candidate for the general assembly: \$ 25
- (5) For any candidate for statewide office: \$ 25
- (6) For any state statutory political committee: \$200
- (7) For any county statutory political committee: \$ 50
- (8) For any political committee: \$ 25

c. The total amount of contributions made to the committee during the reporting period and not reported under paragraph “b”.

d. The name and mailing address of each person who has made one or more in-kind contributions to the committee when the aggregate market value of the in-kind contributions in a calendar year exceeds the applicable amount specified in paragraph “b”. In-kind contributions shall be designated on a separate schedule from schedules showing contributions of money and shall identify the nature of the contribution and provide its estimated fair market value. A committee receiving an in-kind contribution shall report the estimated fair market value of the in-kind contribution at the time it is provided to the committee. A person providing an in-kind contribution to a committee shall notify the committee of the estimated fair market value of the in-kind contribution at the time the in-kind contribution is provided to the committee. For purposes of this section, the estimated fair market value of the in-kind contribution shall be reported regardless of whether the person has been billed for the cost of the in-kind contribution.

e. Each loan to any person or committee within the calendar year if in the aggregate the amount of the loan or loans exceeds the applicable amount specified in paragraph “b”, together with the name and mailing address of the lender and endorsers, the date and amount of each loan received, and the date and amount of each loan repayment. Loans received and loan repayments shall be reported on a separate schedule.

f. The name and mailing address of each person to whom disbursements or loan repayments have been made by the committee from contributions during the reporting period and the amount, purpose, and date of each disbursement except that disbursements of less than five dollars may be shown as miscellaneous disbursements so long as the aggregate miscellaneous disbursements to any one person during a calendar year do not exceed one hundred dollars.

g. Disbursements made to a consultant and disbursements made by the consultant during

the reporting period disclosing the name and address of the recipient, amount, purpose, and date.

h. The amount and nature of debts and obligations owed by the committee in excess of the applicable amounts specified in the schedule in paragraph “*b*”. Loans made to a committee and reported under paragraph “*e*” shall not be considered a debt or obligation under this paragraph. A loan made by a committee to any person shall be considered a disbursement.

i. If a person listed under paragraph “*b*”, “*d*”, “*e*”, or “*f*” as making a contribution or loan to or purchase from a candidate’s committee is related to the candidate within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity, the existence of that person’s family relationship shall be indicated on the report.

j. Campaign property belonging to a candidate’s committee pursuant to section 68A.304.

k. Other pertinent information required by this chapter, by rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, or forms prescribed by the board.

2. If a report is the first report filed by a committee, the report shall include all information required under subsection 1 covering the period from the beginning of the committee’s financial activity, even if from a different calendar year, through the end of the current reporting period. If no contributions have been accepted, no disbursements have been made, and no indebtedness has been incurred during that reporting period, the treasurer of the committee shall file a disclosure statement that discloses only the amount of cash on hand at the beginning of the reporting period.

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1119, §1, 7

Referred to in §68A.404

68A.402B Committee dissolution — inactivity — reports.

1. If a committee, after having filed a statement of organization or one or more disclosure reports, dissolves or determines that it will no longer receive contributions or make disbursements, the committee shall notify the board within thirty days following such dissolution or determination by filing a dissolution report on forms prescribed by the board.

2. A committee shall not dissolve until all loans, debts, and obligations are paid, forgiven, or transferred and the remaining moneys in the committee’s account are distributed according to sections 68A.302 and 68A.303. If a loan is transferred or forgiven, the amount of the transferred or forgiven loan must be reported as an in-kind contribution and deducted from the loans payable balance on the disclosure form. If, upon review of a committee’s statement of dissolution and final report, the board determines that the requirements for dissolution have been satisfied, the dissolution shall be certified and the committee relieved of further filing requirements.

3. If a person who files an independent expenditure statement and a disclosure report, pursuant to section 68A.404, determines that the person will no longer make an independent expenditure, the person shall notify the board within thirty days following such determination by filing a termination report on forms prescribed by the board.

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §12; 2010 Acts, ch 1119, §2, 7

Referred to in §68A.401

68A.403 Reports signed and preserved.

1. Unless filed in an electronic format in accordance with section 68A.401, subsection 1, a report or statement required to be filed under this chapter shall be signed by the person filing the report.

2. A copy of every report or statement shall be preserved by the person filing it or the person’s successor for at least three years following the filing of the report or statement.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.7]

94 Acts, ch 1180, §35; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.403

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §6; 2007 Acts, ch 80, §4

68A.404 Independent expenditures.

1. As used in this section, “*independent expenditure*” means one or more expenditures in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate for a communication that expressly

advocates the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue that is made without the prior approval or coordination with a candidate, candidate's committee, or a ballot issue committee.

2. *a.* An entity, other than an individual or individuals, shall not make an independent expenditure or disburse funds from its treasury to pay for, in whole or in part, an independent expenditure made by another person without the authorization of a majority of the entity's board of directors, executive council, or similar organizational leadership body of the use of treasury funds for an independent expenditure involving a candidate or ballot issue committee. Such authorization must occur in the same calendar year in which the independent expenditure is incurred.

b. Such authorization shall expressly provide whether the board of directors, executive council, or similar organizational leadership body authorizes one or more independent expenditures that expressly advocate the nomination or election of a candidate or passage of a ballot issue or authorizes one or more independent expenditures that expressly advocate the defeat of a candidate or ballot issue.

c. A foreign national shall not make an independent expenditure, directly or indirectly, that advocates the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate or the passage or defeat of any ballot issue. As used in this section, "*foreign national*" means a person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is not lawfully admitted for permanent residence. "*Foreign national*" includes a foreign principal, such as a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party, partnership, association, corporation, organization, or other combination of persons that has its primary place of business in or is organized under the laws of a foreign country. "*Foreign national*" does not include a person who is a citizen of the United States or who is a national of the United States.

3. A person, other than a committee registered under this chapter, that makes one or more independent expenditures shall file an independent expenditure statement. All statements and reports required by this section shall be filed in an electronic format as prescribed by rule.

a. Subject to paragraph "*b*", the person filing the independent expenditure statement shall file reports under sections 68A.402 and 68A.402A. An initial report shall be filed at the same time as the independent expenditure statement. Subsequent reports shall be filed according to the same schedule as the office or election to which the independent expenditure was directed.

(1) A supplemental report shall be filed on the same dates as in section 68A.402, subsection 2, paragraph "*b*", if the person making the independent expenditure either raises or expends more than one thousand dollars.

(2) A report filed as a result of this paragraph "*a*" shall not require the identification of individual members who pay dues to a labor union, organization, or association, or individual stockholders of a business corporation. A report filed as a result of this paragraph "*a*" shall not require the disclosure of any donor or other source of funding to the person making the independent expenditure except when the donation or source of funding, or a portion of the donation or source of funding, was provided for the purpose of furthering the independent expenditure.

b. This section does not apply to a candidate, candidate's committee, state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a political committee. This section does not apply to a federal committee or an out-of-state committee that makes an independent expenditure.

4. *a.* An independent expenditure statement shall be filed within forty-eight hours of the making of an independent expenditure in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or within forty-eight hours of disseminating the communication to its intended audience, whichever is earlier. For purposes of this section, an independent expenditure is made when the independent expenditure communication is purchased or ordered regardless of whether or not the person making the independent expenditure has been billed for the cost of the independent expenditure.

b. An independent expenditure statement shall be filed with the board and the board shall immediately make the independent expenditure statement available for public viewing.

c. For purposes of this section, an independent expenditure is made at the time that the cost is incurred.

5. The independent expenditure statement shall contain all of the following information:

a. Identification of the individuals or persons filing the statement.

b. Description of the position advocated by the individuals or persons with regard to the clearly identified candidate or ballot issue.

c. Identification of the candidate or ballot issue benefited by the independent expenditure.

d. The dates on which the expenditure or expenditures took place or will take place.

e. Description of the nature of the action taken that resulted in the expenditure or expenditures.

f. The fair market value of the expenditure or expenditures.

g. A certification by an officer of the corporation that the board of directors, executive council, or similar organizational leadership body expressly authorized the independent expenditure or use of treasury funds for the independent expenditure by resolution or other affirmative action within the calendar year when the independent expenditure was incurred.

6. Any person making an independent expenditure shall comply with the attribution requirements of section 68A.405.

7. A person making an independent expenditure shall not engage or retain an advertising firm or consultant that has also been engaged or retained within the prior six months by the candidate, candidate's committee, or ballot issue committee that is benefited by the independent expenditure.

8. a. The board shall develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute forms for the independent expenditure statements required by this section.

b. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the implementation of this section.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.13; 81 Acts, ch 35, §11]

86 Acts, ch 1023, §10; 93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §36; 95 Acts, ch 198, §12; 99 Acts, ch 136, §8, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §9, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §4, 9

CS2003, §68A.404

2005 Acts, ch 72, §13 – 15; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §41; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §116, 117; 2009 Acts, ch 42, §5; 2010 Acts, ch 1119, §3, 7

Referred to in §68A.402B, 68A.405, 68A.503

Compliance by sham newspapers; §68A.503(5)

68A.405 Attribution statement on published material.

1. a. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Individual*” includes a candidate for public office who has not filed a statement of organization under section 68A.201.

(2) “*Organization*” includes an organization established to advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue but that has not filed a statement of organization under section 68A.201.

(3) “*Published material*” means any newspaper, magazine, shopper, outdoor advertising facility, poster, direct mailing, brochure, internet site, campaign sign, or any other form of printed general public political advertising. “*Published material*” includes television, video, or motion picture advertising.

b. (1) Except as set out in subsection 2, published material designed to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue shall include on the published material an attribution statement disclosing who is responsible for the published material.

(2) The person who is responsible for the published material has the sole responsibility and liability for the attribution statement required by this section.

c. If the person paying for the published material is an individual, the words “paid for by” and the name and address of the person shall appear on the material.

d. If more than one individual is responsible, the words “paid for by”, the names of the individuals, and either the addresses of the individuals or a statement that the addresses of the individuals are on file with the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall appear on the material.

e. If the person responsible is an organization, the words “paid for by”, the name and address of the organization, and the name of one officer of the organization shall appear on the material.

f. If the person responsible is a corporation, the words “paid for by”, the name and address of the corporation, and the name and title of the corporation’s chief executive officer shall appear on the material.

g. If the person responsible is a committee that has filed a statement of organization pursuant to section 68A.201, the words “paid for by” and the name of the committee shall appear on the material.

h. If the published material is the result of an independent expenditure subject to section 68A.404, the published material shall include a statement that the published material was not authorized by any candidate, candidate’s committee, or ballot issue committee.

2. The requirement to include an attribution statement does not apply to any of the following:

a. The editorials or news articles of a newspaper, magazine, television station, or other print or electronic media that are not paid political advertisements.

b. Small items upon which the inclusion of the statement is impracticable including but not limited to campaign signs as provided in section 68A.406, subsection 3, bumper stickers, pins, buttons, pens, political business cards, and matchbooks.

c. T-shirts, caps, and other articles of clothing.

d. Any published material that is subject to federal regulations regarding an attribution requirement.

e. Any material published by an individual, acting independently, who spends one hundred dollars or less of the individual’s own money to advocate the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

3. For television, video, or motion picture advertising, the attribution statement shall be displayed on the screen in a clearly readable manner for at least four seconds.

4. The board shall adopt rules relating to the placing of an attribution statement on published materials.

86 Acts, ch 1023, §11; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §620

C87, §56.14

87 Acts, ch 112, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1178, §1; 95 Acts, ch 198, §13; 96 Acts, ch 1079, §2; 99 Acts, ch 136, §9, 17; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §125; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.405

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §16; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1025, §7; 2010 Acts, ch 1119, §4, 7; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §68A.404, 68A.406

Code editor directive applied

68A.406 Campaign signs — yard signs.

1. Campaign signs may be placed with the permission of the property owner or lessee on any of the following:

a. Residential property.

b. Agricultural land owned by individuals or by a family farm operation as defined in section 9H.1, subsections 9, 10, and 11.

c. Property leased for residential purposes including but not limited to apartments, condominiums, college housing facilities, and houses if placed only on leased property space that is actually occupied.

d. Vacant lots owned by a person who is not a prohibited contributor under section 68A.503.

e. Property owned by an organization that is not a prohibited contributor under section 68A.503.

f. Property leased by a candidate, committee, or an organization established to advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate or the passage or defeat of a ballot issue that has not yet registered pursuant to section 68A.201, when the property is used as campaign

headquarters or a campaign office and the placement of the sign is limited to the space that is actually leased.

2. *a.* Campaign signs shall not be placed on any of the following:

(1) Any property owned by the state or the governing body of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state, including all property considered the public right-of-way. Upon a determination by the board that a sign has been improperly placed, the sign shall be removed by highway authorities as provided in section 318.5, or by county or city law enforcement authorities in a manner consistent with section 318.5.

(2) Property owned, leased, or occupied by a prohibited contributor under section 68A.503 unless the sign advocates the passage or defeat of a ballot issue or is exempted under subsection 1.

(3) On any property without the permission of the property owner or lessee.

(4) On election day either on the premises of any polling place or within three hundred feet of any outside door of any building affording access to any room where the polls are held, or of any outside door of any building affording access to any hallway, corridor, stairway, or other means of reaching the room where the polls are held.

(5) On the premises of or within three hundred feet of any outside door of any building affording access to an absentee voting site during the hours when absentee ballots are available in the office of the county commissioner of elections as provided in section 53.10.

(6) On the premises of or within three hundred feet of any outside door of any building affording access to a satellite absentee voting station during the hours when absentee ballots are available at the satellite absentee voting station as provided in section 53.11.

b. Paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (4), (5), and (6) shall not apply to the posting of signs on private property not a polling place, except that the placement of a sign on a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer, or any attachment to a motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer parked on public property within three hundred feet of any outside door of any building affording access to any room serving as a polling place, which sign is more than ninety square inches in size, is prohibited.

3. Campaign signs with dimensions of thirty-two square feet or less are exempt from the attribution statement requirement in section 68A.405. Campaign signs in excess of thirty-two square feet, or signs that are affixed to buildings or vehicles regardless of size except for bumper stickers, are required to include the attribution statement required by section 68A.405. The placement or erection of campaign signs shall be exempt from the requirements of chapter 480 relating to underground facilities information.

2004 Acts, ch 1114, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §17 – 19; 2006 Acts, ch 1097, §13; 2007 Acts, ch 14, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §244; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §160; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §118

Referred to in §68A.405, 68A.503

SUBCHAPTER V

PROHIBITED ACTS — CONTRIBUTIONS, PUBLIC MONEYS, CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

68A.501 Funds from unknown source — escheat.

The expenditure of funds from an unknown or unidentifiable source received by a candidate or committee is prohibited. Such funds received by a candidate or committee shall escheat to the state. Any candidate or committee receiving such contributions shall remit such contributions to the board which shall forward it to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. Persons requested to make a contribution at a fundraising event shall be advised that it is illegal to make a contribution in excess of ten dollars unless the person making the contribution also provides the person’s name and address.

[C77, 79, 81, §56.27]

C91, §56.3A

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.501
2007 Acts, ch 14, §8

68A.502 Contribution in name of another — prohibited.

A person shall not make a contribution or expenditure in the name of another person, and a person shall not knowingly accept a contribution or expenditure made by one person in the name of another. For the purpose of this section, a contribution or expenditure made by one person which is ultimately reimbursed by another person who has not been identified as the ultimate source or recipient of the funds is considered to be an illegal contribution or expenditure in the name of another.

Any candidate or committee receiving funds, the original source of which was a loan, shall be required to list the lender as a contributor. No candidate or committee shall knowingly receive funds from a contributor who has borrowed the money without listing the original source of said money.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.12]
95 Acts, ch 198, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9
CS2003, §68A.502

68A.503 Financial institution, insurance company, and corporation contributions — sham newspapers.

1. Except as provided in subsections 3, 4, 5, and 6, an insurance company, savings association, bank, credit union, or corporation shall not make a monetary or in-kind contribution to a candidate or committee except for a ballot issue committee.

2. Except as provided in subsection 3, a candidate or committee, except for a ballot issue committee, shall not receive a monetary or in-kind contribution from an insurance company, savings association, bank, credit union, or corporation.

3. An insurance company, savings association, bank, credit union, or corporation may use money, property, labor, or any other thing of value of the entity for the purposes of soliciting its stockholders, administrative officers, professional employees, and members for contributions to a political committee sponsored by that entity and for financing the administration of a political committee sponsored by that entity. The entity's employees to whom the foregoing authority does not extend may voluntarily contribute to such a political committee but shall not be solicited for contributions. A candidate or committee may solicit, request, and receive money, property, labor, and any other thing of value from a political committee sponsored by an insurance company, savings association, bank, credit union, or corporation as permitted by this subsection.

4. The prohibitions in subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to an insurance company, savings association, bank, credit union, or corporation engaged in any of the following activities:

a. Using its funds to encourage registration of voters and participation in the political process or to publicize public issues.

b. Using its funds to expressly advocate the passage or defeat of ballot issues.

c. Using its funds for independent expenditures as provided in section 68A.404.

d. Using its funds to place campaign signs as permitted under section 68A.406.

5. a. The prohibitions in subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to media organizations when discussing candidates, nominations, public officers, or public questions.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", the board shall adopt rules requiring the owner, publisher, or editor of a sham newspaper that promotes in any way the candidacy of a person for any public office to comply with this section and section 68A.404. As used in this subsection, "sham newspaper" means a newspaper publication that is published for the primary purpose of evading the requirements of this section or section 68A.404, and "owner" means a person having an ownership interest exceeding ten percent of the equity or profits of the publication.

6. The prohibitions in subsections 1 and 2 shall not apply to a nonprofit organization communicating with its own members. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this subsection.

7. For purposes of this section “*corporation*” means a for-profit or nonprofit corporation organized pursuant to the laws of this state, the United States, or any other state, territory, or foreign country.

[S13, §1641-h, -i, -k; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §8405 – 8407; C46, 50, 54, 58, §491.69 – 491.71; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §491.69 – 491.71, 496A.145; C77, 79, 81, §56.29; 81 Acts, ch 35, §14]

83 Acts, ch 139, §13, 14

C91, §56.15

93 Acts, ch 142, §9; 94 Acts, ch 1178, §2; 95 Acts, ch 198, §14; 99 Acts, ch 136, §10, 11, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.503

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §7; 2004 Acts, ch 1114, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §364; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §19; 2005 Acts, ch 72, §20; 2007 Acts, ch 61, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §23; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §28; 2009 Acts, ch 42, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1025, §8; 2010 Acts, ch 1119, §5, 7; 2012 Acts, ch 1017, §44

Referred to in §68A.201A, 68A.406

68A.504 Prohibiting contributions during the legislative session.

1. A lobbyist or political committee, other than a state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a national political party, shall not contribute to, act as an agent or intermediary for contributions to, or arrange for the making of monetary or in-kind contributions to the campaign of an elected state official, member of the general assembly, or candidate for state office on any day during the regular legislative session and, in the case of the governor or a gubernatorial candidate, during the thirty days following the adjournment of a regular legislative session allowed for the signing of bills. Except as set out in subsection 2, an elected state official, member of the general assembly, or candidate for state office shall not accept a contribution as prohibited in this subsection.

2. The prohibition in subsection 1 shall not apply to the following:

a. The receipt of contributions by an elected state official, member of the general assembly, or candidate for state office who has taken affirmative action to seek nomination or election to a federal elective office so long as the contribution is placed in a federal campaign account.

b. The receipt of contributions by a candidate for state office who filed nomination papers for an office for which a special election is called or held during the regular legislative session, if the candidate receives the contribution during the period commencing on the date that at least two candidates have been nominated for the office and ending on the date the election is held. A person who is an elected state official shall not solicit contributions during a legislative session from any lobbyist or political committee, other than a state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, or a national political party, for another candidate for a state office for which a special election is held.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §26

C93, §56.15A

93 Acts, ch 129, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.504

2004 Acts, ch 1042, §8

68A.505 Use of public moneys for political purposes.

The state and the governing body of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state shall not expend or permit the expenditure of public moneys for political purposes, including expressly advocating the passage or defeat of a ballot issue.

This section shall not be construed to limit the freedom of speech of officials or employees of the state or of officials or employees of a governing body of a county, city, or other political subdivision of the state. This section also shall not be construed to prohibit the state or a governing body of a political subdivision of the state from expressing an opinion on a ballot issue through the passage of a resolution or proclamation.

91 Acts, ch 226, §7

CS91, §56.12A

93 Acts, ch 142, §8; 99 Acts, ch 136, §7, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9
CS2003, §68A.505

68A.506 Use of false caller identification for campaign purposes prohibited.

1. A person shall not knowingly use or provide to another person either of the following:
 - a. False caller identification information with intent to defraud for purposes related to expressly advocating the nomination, election, or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or for the passage or defeat of a clearly identified ballot issue.
 - b. Caller identification information pertaining to an actual person without that person's consent and with intent to deceive the recipient of a call about the identity of the caller.
2. This section shall not apply to conduct that was lawfully authorized as investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state.
3. As used in this section:
 - a. "*Caller identification information*" means information regarding the origination of the telephone call, such as the name or the telephone number of the caller.
 - b. "*Telephone call*" means a call made using or received on a telecommunications service or voice over internet protocol service.
 - c. "*Voice over internet protocol service*" means a service to which all of the following apply:
 - (1) The service provides real-time two-way voice communications transmitted using internet protocol, or a successor protocol.
 - (2) The service is offered to the public, or such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public.
 - (3) The service has the capability to originate traffic to, or terminate traffic from, the public switched telephone network or a successor network.
4. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this section.
5. A person who violates this section is subject to sections 68A.701 and 68B.32D.
2009 Acts, ch 64, §1

SUBCHAPTER VI

INCOME TAX CHECKOFF

68A.601 Checkoff — income tax.

A person whose state income tax liability for any taxable year is one dollar and fifty cents or more may direct that one dollar and fifty cents of that liability be paid over to the Iowa election campaign fund when submitting the person's state income tax return to the department of revenue. In the case of a joint return of husband and wife having a state income tax liability of three dollars or more, each spouse may direct that one dollar and fifty cents be paid to the fund. The director of revenue shall draft the income tax form to provide spaces on the tax return which the taxpayer may use to designate that contributions made under this section be credited to a specified political party as defined by section 43.2, or to the Iowa election campaign fund as a contribution to be shared by all such political parties in the manner prescribed by section 68A.602. The form shall inform the taxpayer of the consequences of the choices provided under this section, but this information may be contained in a footnote or other suitable form if the director of revenue finds it is not feasible to place the information immediately above the signature line. The action taken by a person for the checkoff is irrevocable.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.18]

83 Acts, ch 176, §8, 11; 84 Acts, ch 1263, §1; 85 Acts, ch 230, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1236, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.601

Referred to in §68A.602, 68A.603, 422.12D, 422.12E, 422.12J, 422.12K, 422.12L, 456A.16

68A.602 Fund created.

The Iowa election campaign fund is created within the office of the treasurer of state. The fund shall consist of funds paid by persons as provided in section 68A.601. The treasurer of state shall maintain within the fund a separate account for each political party as defined in section 43.2. The director of revenue shall remit funds collected as provided in section 68A.601 to the treasurer of state who shall deposit such funds in the appropriate account within the Iowa election campaign fund. All contributions directed to the Iowa election campaign fund by taxpayers who do not designate any one political party to receive their contributions shall be divided by the director of revenue equally among each account currently maintained in the fund. However, at any time when more than two accounts are being maintained within the fund, contributions to the fund by taxpayers who do not designate any one political party to receive their contributions shall be divided among the accounts in the same proportion as the number of registered voters declaring affiliation with each political party for which an account is maintained bears to the total number of registered voters who have declared an affiliation with a political party. Any interest income received by the treasurer of state from investment of moneys deposited in the fund shall be deposited in the Iowa election campaign fund. Such funds shall be subject to payment to the chairperson of the specified political party as authorized by the director of revenue on warrants issued by the director of the department of administrative services in the manner provided by section 68A.605.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.19]

83 Acts, ch 176, §9; 95 Acts, ch 67, §53; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.602

2004 Acts, ch 1101, §14

Referred to in §68A.601, 68A.603, 68A.608

68A.603 Rules promulgated.

The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall administer the provisions of sections 68A.601 through 68A.609 and shall promulgate all necessary rules in accordance with chapter 17A.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.20]

93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §5, 9

CS2003, §68A.603

68A.604 Funds.

Any candidate for a partisan public office, except as otherwise provided by section 68A.103, subsection 2, may receive campaign funds from the Iowa election campaign fund through the state central committee of the candidate's political party. However, the state central committee of each political party shall have discretion as to which of the party's candidates for public office shall be allocated campaign funds out of money received by that party from the Iowa election campaign fund.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.21]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.604

2013 Acts, ch 30, §17

Referred to in §68A.603

Section amended

68A.605 Distribution of campaign fund — restrictions on use.

1. The money accumulated in the Iowa election campaign fund to the account of each political party in the state shall be remitted to the party on the first business day of each month by warrant of the director of the department of administrative services drawn upon the fund in favor of the state chairperson of that party. The money received by each political party under this section shall be used as directed by the party's state statutory political committee.

2. Funds distributed to statutory political committees pursuant to this chapter shall not be used to expressly advocate the nomination, election, or defeat of any candidate during the primary election. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a statutory

political committee from using such funds to pay expenses incurred in arranging and holding a nominating convention.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.22]

99 Acts, ch 136, §12, 17; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §6, 9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.605

Referred to in §68A.602, 68A.603

68A.606 Funds — campaign expenses only.

1. The chairperson of the state statutory political committee shall produce evidence to the ethics and campaign disclosure board not later than the twenty-fifth day of January each year, that all income tax checkoff funds expended for campaign expenses have been utilized exclusively for campaign expenses.

2. The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall issue, prior to the payment of any money, guidelines that explain which expenses and evidence thereof qualify as acceptable campaign expenses.

3. Should the ethics and campaign disclosure board determine that any part of the funds have been used for noncampaign or improper expenses, the board may order the political party or the candidate to return all or any part of the total funds paid to that political party for that election. When such funds are returned, they shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.23; 81 Acts, ch 35, §12]

93 Acts, ch 163, §33; 2003 Acts, ch 40, §7, 9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.606

Referred to in §68A.603

68A.607 Reversion of funds.

All funds on account for the campaign expenses of any designated political party which are not utilized by that political party by January 1 of the year following a general election, shall revert to the general fund of the state.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.24]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.607

Referred to in §68A.603

68A.608 Income tax form — checkoff space.

The director of revenue shall provide space for this campaign finance income tax checkoff on the most frequently used Iowa income tax form. An explanation shall be included which clearly states that this checkoff does not constitute an additional tax liability. The form shall provide for the taxpayer to designate that the checkoff shall go either to the political party of the taxpayer's choice or be divided among all political parties as prescribed by section 68A.602.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.25]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CS2003, §68A.608

Referred to in §68A.603

68A.609 Appropriation.

There is appropriated from the Iowa election campaign fund within the office of the treasurer of state such funds as are legally payable from such fund in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §56.26]

2003 Acts, ch 40, §9

CS2003, §68A.609

Referred to in §68A.603

SUBCHAPTER VII
SUPREME COURT RULES

68B.39 Supreme court rules.

SUBCHAPTER I
TITLE AND DEFINITIONS**68B.1 Short title.**

This chapter shall be known as the “*Government Ethics and Lobbying Act*”.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.1]

2005 Acts, ch 76, §1

68B.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Agency*” means a department, division, board, commission, bureau, authority, or office of the executive or legislative branch of state government, the office of attorney general, the state board of regents, community colleges, and the office of the governor, including a regulatory agency, or any department, division, board, commission, bureau, or office of a political subdivision of the state, but does not include any agricultural commodity promotional board, which is subject to a producer referendum.

2. “*Agency of state government*” or “*state agency*” means a department, division, board, commission, bureau, authority, or office of the executive or legislative branch of state government, the office of attorney general, the state board of regents, community colleges, and the office of the governor, including a regulatory agency, but does not include any agricultural commodity promotional board, which is subject to a producer referendum.

3. “*Board*” means the Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board.

4. “*Candidate*” means a candidate under chapter 68A but does not include any judge standing for retention in a judicial election.

5. “*Candidate’s committee*” means the committee designated by a candidate for a state, county, city, or school office, as provided under chapter 68A, to receive contributions in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, expend funds in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate, or incur indebtedness on behalf of the candidate in excess of seven hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate in any calendar year.

6. “*Client*” means a private person or a state, federal, or local government entity that pays compensation to or designates an individual to be a lobbyist.

7. “*Compensation*” means any money, thing of value, or financial benefit conferred in return for services rendered or to be rendered.

8. “*Contribution*” means a loan, advance, deposit, rebate, refund, transfer of money, an in-kind transfer, or the payment of compensation for the personal services of another person.

9. “*Gift*” means a rendering of anything of value in return for which legal consideration of equal or greater value is not given and received.

10. “*Honorarium*” means anything of value that is accepted or given as consideration for an appearance, speech, or article.

11. “*Immediate family members*” means the spouse and dependent children of a public official or public employee.

12. “*Legislative employee*” means a permanent full-time employee of the general assembly but does not include members of the general assembly.

13. a. “*Lobbyist*” means an individual who, by acting directly, does any of the following:

(1) Receives compensation to encourage the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order by the members of the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official.

(2) Is a designated representative of an organization which has as one of its purposes the encouragement of the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule,

or an executive order before the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official.

(3) Represents the position of a federal, state, or local government agency, in which the person serves or is employed as the designated representative, for purposes of encouraging the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order by members of the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official.

(4) Makes expenditures of more than one thousand dollars in a calendar year, other than to pay compensation to an individual who provides the services specified under subparagraph (1) or to communicate with only the members of the general assembly who represent the district in which the individual resides, to communicate in person with members of the general assembly, a state agency, or any statewide elected official for purposes of encouraging the passage, defeat, approval, veto, or modification of legislation, a rule, or an executive order.

b. *“Lobbyist”* does not mean:

(1) Officials and employees of a political party organized in the state of Iowa representing more than two percent of the total votes cast for governor in the last preceding general election, but only when representing the political party in an official capacity.

(2) Representatives of the news media only when engaged in the reporting and dissemination of news and editorials.

(3) All federal, state, and local elected officials, while performing the duties and responsibilities of office.

(4) Persons whose activities are limited to appearances to give testimony or provide information or assistance at sessions of committees of the general assembly or at public hearings of state agencies or who are giving testimony or providing information or assistance at the request of public officials or employees.

(5) Members of the staff of the United States Congress or the Iowa general assembly.

(6) Agency officials and employees while they are engaged in activities within the agency in which they serve or are employed or with another agency with which the official's or employee's agency is involved in a collaborative project.

(7) An individual who is a member, director, trustee, officer, or committee member of a business, trade, labor, farm, professional, religious, education, or charitable association, foundation, or organization who either is not paid compensation or is not specifically designated as provided in paragraph “a”, subparagraph (1) or (2).

(8) Persons whose activities are limited to submitting data, views, or arguments in writing, or requesting an opportunity to make an oral presentation under section 17A.4, subsection 1.

14. *“Local employee”* means a person employed by a political subdivision of this state and does not include an independent contractor.

15. *“Local official”* means an officeholder of a political subdivision of this state.

16. *“Member of the general assembly”* means an individual duly elected to the senate or the house of representatives of the state of Iowa.

17. *“Official”* means all statewide elected officials, the executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government, the deputy executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government, members of boards or commissions as defined under section 7E.4, and heads of the major subunits of departments or independent state agencies whose positions involve a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds as defined under rules of the board adopted in consultation with the department or agency and pursuant to chapter 17A. *“Official”* does not include officers or employees of political subdivisions of the state, members of the general assembly, legislative employees, officers or employees of the judicial branch of government who are not members or employees of the office of attorney general, members of state government entities which are or exercise the same type of authority that is exercised by councils or committees as defined under section 7E.4, or members of any agricultural commodity promotional board, if the board is subject to a producer referendum.

18. *“Person”* means, without limitation, any individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, labor union, or any other legal entity.

19. “*Public disclosure*” means a written report filed by a person as required by this chapter or required by rules adopted and issued pursuant to this chapter.

20. “*Public employee*” means state employees, legislative employees, and local employees.

21. “*Public office*” means any state, county, city, or school office or any other office of a political subdivision of the state that is filled by election.

22. “*Public official*” means officials, local officials, and members of the general assembly.

23. “*Regulatory agency*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship, department of workforce development, department of commerce, Iowa department of public health, department of public safety, department of education, state board of regents, department of human services, department of revenue, department of inspections and appeals, department of administrative services, public employment relations board, state department of transportation, civil rights commission, department of public defense, department of homeland security and emergency management, Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board, and department of natural resources.

24. “*Restricted donor*” means a person who is in any of the following categories:

a. Is or is seeking to be a party to any one or any combination of sales, purchases, leases, or contracts to, from, or with the agency in which the donee holds office or is employed.

b. Will personally be, or is the agent of a person who will be, directly and substantially affected financially by the performance or nonperformance of the donee’s official duty in a way that is greater than the effect on the public generally or on a substantial class of persons to which the person belongs as a member of a profession, occupation, industry, or region.

c. Is personally, or is the agent of a person who is, the subject of or party to a matter which is pending before a subunit of a regulatory agency and over which the donee has discretionary authority as part of the donee’s official duties or employment within the regulatory agency subunit.

d. Is a lobbyist or a client of a lobbyist with respect to matters within the donee’s jurisdiction.

25. “*State employee*” means a person who is not an official and is a paid employee of the state of Iowa and does not include an independent contractor, an employee of the judicial branch who is not an employee of the office of attorney general, an employee of the general assembly, an employee of a political subdivision of the state, or an employee of any agricultural commodity promotional board, if the board is subject to a producer referendum.

26. “*Statewide elected official*” means the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, and attorney general of the state of Iowa.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.2; 82 Acts, ch 1199, §35, 96]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §13; 87 Acts, ch 213, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §1; 93 Acts, ch 163, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §2 – 4; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1073, §10, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §40

Referred to in §68B.22
Subsection 23 amended

SUBCHAPTER II

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

68B.2A Prohibited outside employment and activities — conflicts of interest.

1. Any person who serves or is employed by the state or a political subdivision of the state shall not engage in any of the following conduct:

a. Outside employment or an activity that involves the use of the state’s or the political subdivision’s time, facilities, equipment, and supplies or the use of the state or political subdivision badge, uniform, business card, or other evidences of office or employment to give the person or member of the person’s immediate family an advantage or pecuniary benefit that is not available to other similarly situated members or classes of members of the

general public. This paragraph does not apply to off-duty peace officers who provide private duty security or fire fighters or emergency medical care providers certified under chapter 147A who provide private duty fire safety or emergency medical services while carrying their badge or wearing their official uniform, provided that the person has secured the prior approval of the agency or political subdivision in which the person is regularly employed to engage in the activity. For purposes of this paragraph, a person is not “*similarly situated*” merely by being or being related to a person who serves or is employed by the state or a political subdivision of the state.

b. Outside employment or an activity that involves the receipt of, promise of, or acceptance of money or other consideration by the person, or a member of the person’s immediate family, from anyone other than the state or the political subdivision for the performance of any act that the person would be required or expected to perform as a part of the person’s regular duties or during the hours during which the person performs service or work for the state or political subdivision of the state.

c. Outside employment or an activity that is subject to the official control, inspection, review, audit, or enforcement authority of the person, during the performance of the person’s duties of office or employment.

2. If the outside employment or activity is employment or activity described in subsection 1, paragraph “a” or “b”, the person shall immediately cease the employment or activity. If the outside employment or activity is employment or activity described in subsection 1, paragraph “c”, or constitutes outside employment or an activity prohibited under rules adopted pursuant to subsection 4 or under the senate or house codes of ethics, unless otherwise provided by law, the person shall take one of the following courses of action:

a. Cease the outside employment or activity.

b. Publicly disclose the existence of the conflict and refrain from taking any official action or performing any official duty that would detrimentally affect or create a benefit for the outside employment or activity. For purposes of this paragraph, “*official action*” or “*official duty*” includes but is not limited to participating in any vote, taking affirmative action to influence any vote, granting any license or permit, determining the facts or law in a contested case or rulemaking proceeding, conducting any inspection, or providing any other official service or thing that is not available generally to members of the public in order to further the interests of the outside employment or activity.

3. Unless otherwise specifically provided the requirements of this section shall be in addition to, and shall not supersede, any other rights or remedies provided by law.

4. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A further delineating particular situations where outside employment or activity of officials and state employees of the executive branch will be deemed to create an unacceptable conflict of interest.

93 Acts, ch 163, §2; 95 Acts, ch 41, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §38; 2009 Acts, ch 9, §1, 2, 6

Referred to in §68B.34

Incompatibility of offices, see Iowa Constitution, Art. III, §21 and 22 and §39.11 and 39.12

Economic development and conflict disclosure, see §15A.2

68B.2B Executive branch compensation.

1. Effective July 1, 2006, an official or state employee shall not receive compensation simultaneously from more than one executive branch agency, unless the official or state employee provides notice to the board within twenty business days of accepting employment with a second executive branch agency. Notice under this section shall include all of the following:

a. The name and contact information of the official or state employee and the name of the official’s or employee’s original executive branch agency.

b. The name of the second executive branch agency from which compensation may be received.

c. The amount of compensation to be received and a brief explanation of what services are to be performed for the second executive branch agency.

2. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration of this section.

3. This section shall not apply to service in the Iowa national guard or service in the general assembly.

2006 Acts, ch 1149, §1

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.3 When public bids required — disclosure of income from other sales.

1. Except as part of official state duties, an official, a state employee, a member of the general assembly, or a legislative employee shall not sell, in any one occurrence, any goods or services having a value in excess of two thousand dollars to any state agency unless the sale is made pursuant to an award or contract let after public notice and competitive bidding.

2. This section does not apply to the publication of resolutions, advertisements, or other legal propositions or notices in newspapers designated pursuant to law for the publication of legal propositions or notices and for which rates are fixed pursuant to law.

3. An official or member of the general assembly who sells goods or services to a political subdivision of the state shall disclose whether income has been received from commissions from the sales in the manner provided under section 68B.35.

4. For purposes of this section, “services” does not include instruction at an accredited education institution if the person providing the instruction meets the minimum education and licensing requirements established for instructors at the education institution.

5. Except when performing official state duties, an official or a state employee making a permissible sale under this section shall file a report with the board within twenty days of making the sale. The report shall include but not be limited to the parties to the sale, the date of the sale, the total amount of the sale, and the type of goods or services being sold.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.3]

92 Acts, ch 1228, §2; 93 Acts, ch 163, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 5, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1054, §2, 3, 6

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.4 Sales or leases by regulatory agency officials and employees.

1. An official or employee of any regulatory agency shall not sell or lease, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to individuals, associations, or corporations subject to the regulatory authority of the agency of which the person is an official or employee, except when the official or employee has met all of the following conditions:

a. The consent of the regulatory agency for which the person is an official or employee is obtained and the person is not the official or employee with the authority to determine whether agency consent is to be given under this section.

b. The duties or functions performed by the official or employee for the regulatory agency are not related to the regulatory authority of the agency over the individual, association, or corporation, or the selling or leasing of goods or services by the official or employee to the individuals, associations, or corporations does not affect the official’s or employee’s duties or functions at the regulatory agency.

c. The selling or leasing of any goods or services by the official or employee to an individual, association, or corporation does not include advocacy on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation to the regulatory agency in which the person is an official or employee.

d. The selling or leasing of any goods or services by the official or employee to an individual, association, or corporation does not cause the official or employee to sell or lease goods or services to the regulatory agency on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation.

2. The board shall adopt rules specifying the method by which employees may obtain agency consent under this section. The board shall adopt rules specifying the method by which officials may obtain agency consent under this section, including situations when the person seeking to make the sale or lease is the executive or administrative head of the

regulatory agency. A regulatory agency granting consent under this section shall file a copy of the consent with the board within twenty days of the consent being granted.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.4]

90 Acts, ch 1209, §1; 91 Acts, ch 79, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §5; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §3; 2006 Acts, ch 1149, §2

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.4A Sales by legislative employees.

A permanent legislative employee shall not sell, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to individuals, associations, or corporations which employ persons who are registered lobbyists before the general assembly, except when the legislative employee has met all of the following conditions:

1. The consent of the person or persons responsible for hiring or approving the hiring of the legislative employee is obtained.

2. The duties and functions performed by the legislative employee for the general assembly are not related to the legislative authority of the general assembly over the individual, association, or corporation, or the selling of goods or services by the legislative employee to the individuals, associations, or corporations does not affect the employee's duties or functions at the general assembly.

3. The selling of any goods or services by the legislative employee to an individual, association, or corporation does not include lobbying of the general assembly.

4. The selling of any goods or services by the legislative employee does not cause the employee to sell goods or services to the general assembly on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §24

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.4B Sales or leases by members of the office of the governor.

A permanent full-time member of the office of the governor shall not sell or lease, either directly or indirectly, any goods or services to a registered lobbyist before the general assembly or the executive branch or to an individual, association, or corporation which employs a person who is a registered lobbyist before the general assembly or the executive branch, except when the member of the office of the governor has met all of the following conditions:

1. The consent of the person or persons responsible for hiring or approving the hiring of the member of the office of the governor is obtained. A copy of the consent shall be filed with the board within twenty days of the consent being granted.

2. The duties and functions performed by the member for the office of the governor are not related to the authority of the office of the governor over the individual, association, or corporation, or the selling or leasing of goods or services by the member of the office of the governor to the individuals, associations, or corporations does not affect the member's duties or functions at the office of the governor.

3. The selling or leasing of any goods or services by the member of the office of the governor to an individual, association, or corporation does not include lobbying of the office of the governor.

4. The selling or leasing of any goods or services by the member of the office of the governor does not cause the member to sell or lease goods or services to the office of the governor on behalf of the individual, association, or corporation.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §4; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §6, 7; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §4; 2006 Acts, ch 1149, §3

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.5 Repealed by 92 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, § 2.

68B.5A Ban on certain lobbying activities.

1. A person who serves as a statewide elected official, the executive or administrative head of an agency of state government, the deputy executive or administrative head of an agency of state government, or a member of the general assembly shall not act as a lobbyist during the

time in which the person serves or is employed by the state unless the person is designated, by the agency in which the person serves or is employed, to represent the official position of the agency.

2. The head of a major subunit of a department or independent state agency whose position involves substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds, a full-time employee of an office of a statewide elected official whose position involves substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds, or a legislative employee whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds, shall not, during the time in which the person serves or is employed by the state, act as a lobbyist before the agency in which the person is employed or before state agencies, officials, or employees with whom the person has substantial or regular contact as part of the person's duties, unless the person is designated, by the agency in which the person serves or is employed, to represent the official position of the agency.

3. A state or legislative employee who is not subject to the requirements of subsection 2 shall not act as a lobbyist in relation to any particular case, proceeding, or application with respect to which the person is directly concerned and personally participates as part of the person's employment, unless the person is designated, by the agency in which the person is employed, to represent the official position of the agency.

4. A person who is subject to the requirements of subsection 1 shall not within two years after the termination of service or employment become a lobbyist.

5. The head of a major subunit of a department or independent state agency whose position involves substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds, a full-time employee of an office of a statewide elected official whose position involves substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds, or a legislative employee whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds, shall not, within two years after termination of employment, become a lobbyist before the agency in which the person was employed or before state agencies or officials or employees with whom the person had substantial and regular contact as part of the person's former duties.

6. A state or legislative employee who is not subject to the requirements of subsection 2 shall not, within two years after termination of employment, act as a lobbyist in relation to any particular case, proceeding, or application with respect to which the person was directly concerned and personally participated as part of the person's employment.

7. This section shall not apply to a person who, within two years of leaving service or employment with the state, is elected to, appointed to, or employed by another office of the state, an office of a political subdivision of the state, or the federal government and appears or communicates on behalf or as part of the duties of that office or employment.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §5; 92 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, §1; 93 Acts, ch 163, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §39

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.6 Services against state prohibited.

1. Officials, except for members of boards or commissions as defined under section 7E.4, state employees, and legislative employees shall not receive, directly or indirectly, or enter into any express or implied agreement for, any compensation, in whatever form, for the appearance or rendition of services by that person or another against the interest of the state in relation to any case, proceeding, application, or other matter before any state agency, any court of the state of Iowa, any federal court, or any federal bureau, agency, commission, or department.

2. A person who is an official, but who is not subject to the requirements of subsection 1, shall not receive, directly or indirectly, or enter into any agreement, express or implied, for any compensation, in whatever form, for the appearance or rendition of services by that person or another against the interest of the state in relation to any case, proceeding, application, or other matter before the subunit of a department or independent agency in

which the person serves, is employed, or with which the person has substantial and regular contact as part of the person's duties.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.6]

92 Acts, ch 1228, §6; 93 Acts, ch 163, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §8

Referred to in §13.2, 13B.4, 68B.34

68B.7 Prohibited use of influence.

1. A person who has served as an official, state employee of a state agency, member of the general assembly, or legislative employee shall not within a period of two years after the termination of such service or employment receive compensation for any services rendered on behalf of any person, firm, corporation, or association in relation to any case, proceeding, or application with respect to which the person was directly concerned and personally participated during the period of service or employment.

2. A person who has served as the head of or on a commission or board of a regulatory agency or as a deputy thereof, shall not, within a period of two years after the termination of such service do any of the following:

a. Accept employment with that commission, board, or agency.

b. Receive compensation for any services rendered on behalf of any person, firm, corporation, or association in any case, proceedings, or application before the department with which the person so served wherein the person's compensation is to be dependent or contingent upon any action by such agency with respect to any license, contract, certificate, ruling, decision, opinion, rate schedule, franchise, or other benefit, or in promoting or opposing, directly or indirectly, the passage of bills or resolutions before either house of the general assembly.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a person who has served as the workers' compensation commissioner, or any deputy thereof, may represent a claimant in a contested case before the division of workers' compensation at any point subsequent to termination of such service, regardless of whether the person charges a contingent fee for such representation, provided such case was not pending before the division during the person's tenure as commissioner or deputy.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.7]

89 Acts, ch 321, §24; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1182, §57; 2009 Acts, ch 9, §3, 6

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.8 Lobbying activities by state agencies.

1. A state agency of the executive branch of state government shall not employ a person through the use of its public funds whose position with the agency is primarily representing the agency relative to the passage, defeat, approval, or modification of legislation that is being considered by the general assembly.

2. A state agency of the executive branch of state government shall not use or permit the use of its public funds for a paid advertisement or public service announcement thirty days prior to or during a legislative session for the purpose of encouraging the passage, defeat, approval, or modification of a bill that is being considered, or was considered during the previous legislative session, by the general assembly.

2008 Acts, ch 1116, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §4, 5

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.9 through 68B.20 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER III
GIFTS AND OFFERS —
GENERAL PENALTIES

68B.21 Legislative intent.

It is the goal of the general assembly that public officials and public employees of the state be extremely cautious and circumspect about accepting a gratuity or favor, especially from persons that have a substantial interest in the legislative, administrative, or political actions of the official or employee. Even where there is a genuine personal friendship, the acceptance of personal benefits from those who could gain advantage by influencing official actions raises suspicions that tend to undermine the public trust. It is therefore the intent of the general assembly that the provisions of this subchapter be construed to discourage all gratuities, but to prohibit only those that create unacceptable conflicts of interest or appearances of impropriety.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §8

68B.22 Gifts accepted or received.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a public official, public employee, or candidate, or that person's immediate family member shall not, directly or indirectly, accept or receive any gift or series of gifts from a restricted donor. A public official, public employee, candidate, or the person's immediate family member shall not solicit any gift or series of gifts from a restricted donor at any time.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee, or candidate. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a restricted donor shall not, directly or indirectly, join with one or more other restricted donors to offer or make a gift or a series of gifts to a public official, public employee, or candidate.

3. A restricted donor may give, and a public official, public employee, or candidate, or the person's immediate family member, may accept an otherwise prohibited nonmonetary gift or a series of otherwise prohibited nonmonetary gifts and not be in violation of this section if the nonmonetary gift or series of nonmonetary gifts is donated within thirty days to a public body, the department of administrative services, or a bona fide educational or charitable organization, if no part of the net earnings of the educational or charitable organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or other individual. All such items donated to the department of administrative services shall be disposed of by assignment to state agencies for official use or by public sale. A person subject to section 8.7 that receives a gift pursuant to this subsection shall file a report pursuant to section 8.7.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, the following gifts may be received by public officials, public employees, candidates, or members of the immediate family of public officials, public employees, or candidates:

a. Contributions to a candidate or a candidate's committee.

b. Informational material relevant to a public official's or public employee's official functions, such as books, pamphlets, reports, documents, periodicals, or other information that is recorded in a written, audio, or visual format.

c. Anything received from anyone related within the fourth degree by kinship or marriage, unless the donor is acting as an agent or intermediary for another person not so related.

d. An inheritance.

e. Anything available or distributed free of charge to members of the general public without regard to the official status of the recipient. This paragraph shall not apply to functions described under paragraph "s".

f. Items received from a bona fide charitable, professional, educational, or business organization to which the donee belongs as a dues-paying member, if the items are given to all members of the organization without regard to individual members' status or positions

held outside of the organization and if the dues paid are not inconsequential when compared to the items received.

g. Actual expenses of a donee for food, beverages, registration, travel, and lodging for a meeting, which is given in return for participation in a panel or speaking engagement at the meeting when the expenses relate directly to the day or days on which the donee has participation or presentation responsibilities.

h. Plaques or items of negligible resale value which are given as recognition for the public services of the recipient.

i. Food and beverages provided at a meal that is part of a bona fide event or program at which the recipient is being honored for public service.

j. Nonmonetary items with a value of three dollars or less that are received from any one donor during one calendar day.

k. Items or services solicited by or given to a state, national, or regional government organization in which the state of Iowa or a political subdivision of the state is a member for purposes of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting; or solicited by or given to state, national, or regional government organizations, whose memberships and officers are primarily composed of state or local government officials or employees, for purposes of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting.

l. Items or services received by members or representatives of members at a regularly scheduled event that is part of a business or educational conference, seminar, or other meeting that is sponsored and directed by any state, national, or regional government organization in which the state of Iowa or a political subdivision of the state is a member, or received at such an event by members or representatives of members of state, national, or regional government organizations whose memberships and officers are primarily composed of state or local government officials or employees.

m. Funeral flowers or memorials to a church or nonprofit organization.

n. Gifts which are given to a public official or public employee for the public official's or public employee's wedding or twenty-fifth or fiftieth wedding anniversary.

o. Payment of salary or expenses by a person's employer or the firm in which the person is a member for the cost of attending a meeting of a subunit of an agency when the person whose expenses are being paid serves on a board, commission, committee, council, or other subunit of the agency and the person is not entitled to receive compensation or reimbursement of expenses from the state or a political subdivision of the state for attending the meeting.

p. Gifts of food, beverages, travel, or lodging received by a public official or public employee if all of the following apply:

(1) The public official or public employee is officially representing an agency in a delegation whose sole purpose is to attract a specific new business to locate in the state, encourage expansion or retention of an existing business already established in the state, or to develop markets for Iowa businesses or products.

(2) The donor of the gift is not the business or businesses being contacted. However, food or beverages provided by the business or businesses being contacted which are consumed during the meeting are not a gift under section 68B.2, subsection 9, or this section.

(3) The public official or public employee plays a significant role in the presentation to the business or businesses on behalf of the public official's or public employee's agency.

q. Gifts other than food, beverages, travel, and lodging received by a public official or public employee which are received from a person who is a citizen of a country other than the United States and are given during a ceremonial presentation or as a result of a custom of the other country and are of personal value only to the donee.

r. Actual registration costs for informational meetings or sessions which assist a public official or public employee in the performance of the person's official functions. The costs of food, drink, lodging, and travel are not "registration costs" under this paragraph. Meetings or sessions which a public official or public employee attends for personal or professional licensing purposes are not "informational meetings or sessions which assist a public official or public employee in the performance of the person's official functions" under this paragraph.

s. Gifts of food, beverage, and entertainment received at a function where every member of the general assembly has been invited to attend, when the function takes place during a

regular session of the general assembly. A sponsor of a function under this paragraph shall file a registration prior to the function taking place identifying the sponsor and the date, time, and location of the function. The registration shall be filed with the person or persons designated by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house and with the board. After a function takes place, the sponsor of the function shall file a report disclosing the total amount expended, including in-kind expenditures, on food, beverage, and entertainment for the function. The report shall be filed with the person or persons designated by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house and with the board within twenty-eight calendar days following the date of the function.

5. For purposes of determining the value of an item given or received, an individual who gives an item on behalf of more than one person shall not divide the value of the item by the number of persons on whose behalf the item is given and the value of an item received shall be the value actually received by the donee.

6. A gift shall not be considered to be received by a public official or public employee if the state is the donee of the gift and the public official or public employee is required to receive the gift on behalf of the state as part of the performance of the person's duties of office or employment.

7. A person shall not request, and a member of the general assembly shall not agree, that a member of the general assembly sell tickets for a community-related social event that is to be held for members of the general assembly in Polk county during the legislative session. This section shall not apply to Polk county or city of Des Moines events that are open to the public generally or are held only for Polk county or city of Des Moines legislators.

8. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, an organization or association which has as one of its purposes the encouragement of the passage, defeat, introduction, or modification of legislation shall not give and a member of the general assembly shall not receive food, beverages, registration, or scheduled entertainment with a per person value in excess of three dollars.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §9; 93 Acts, ch 163, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §5 – 7; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 161, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 5, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §40; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §18; 2010 Acts, ch 1006, §1, 11

Referred to in §68B.23, 68B.34

Solicitations for capitol complex projects, see §8A.108

68B.23 Honoraria — banned.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, a public official or public employee shall not seek or accept an honorarium from a restricted donor.

2. A public official or public employee may accept an honorarium from any person under the following circumstances:

a. The honorarium consists of payment of actual expenses of a donee for registration, food, beverages, travel, and lodging paid in return for participation in a panel or speaking engagement at a meeting when the expenses relate directly to the day or days on which the recipient has participation or presentation responsibilities.

b. The honorarium consists of a nonmonetary item or series of nonmonetary items that the public official or public employee donates within thirty days to a public body, a bona fide educational or charitable organization, or the department of administrative services as provided in section 68B.22, subsection 3.

c. The honorarium consists of a payment made to a public official or public employee for services rendered as part of a bona fide private business, trade, or profession in which the public official or public employee is engaged if the payment is commensurate with the actual services rendered and is not being made because of the person's status as a public official or public employee, but, rather, because of some special expertise or other qualification.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §10; 93 Acts, ch 163, §7; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §68B.34

68B.24 Loans — receipt from lobbyists prohibited.

1. An official, member of the general assembly, state employee, legislative employee, or

candidate for state office shall not, directly or indirectly, seek or accept a loan or series of loans from a person who is a lobbyist.

2. A lobbyist shall not, directly or indirectly, offer or make a loan or series of loans to an official, member of the general assembly, state employee, legislative employee, or candidate for state office. A lobbyist shall also not, directly or indirectly, join with one or more persons to offer or make a loan or series of loans to an official, member of the general assembly, state employee, legislative employee, or candidate for state office.

3. This section shall not apply to loans made in the ordinary course of business. For purposes of this section, a loan is “*made in the ordinary course of business*” when it is made by a person who is regularly engaged in a business that makes loans to members of the general public and the finance charges and other terms of the loan are the same or substantially similar to the finance charges and loan terms that are available to members of the general public.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §11; 93 Acts, ch 163, §8
 Referred to in §68B.34

68B.25 Additional penalty. Transferred to § 68B.34.

68B.26 Actions commenced. Transferred to § 68B.34A.

68B.27 through 68B.30 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER IV ENFORCEMENT — ENTITIES, PROCEDURE, AND JURISDICTION

68B.31 Legislative ethics committee.

1. There shall be an ethics committee in the senate and an ethics committee in the house, each to consist of six members; three members to be appointed by the majority leader in each house, and three members by the minority leader in each house. A member of the ethics committee may disqualify himself or herself from participating in any proceeding upon submission of a written statement that the member cannot render an impartial and unbiased decision in a case. A member is ineligible to participate in committee meetings, as a member of the committee, in any proceeding relating to the member’s own conduct. A member may be disqualified by a unanimous vote of the remaining eligible members of the committee. If a member of the ethics committee is disqualified from or is ineligible to participate in any committee proceedings, the authority responsible for the original appointment of the disqualified or ineligible member shall appoint a replacement member who shall serve during the period of the original member’s disqualification or ineligibility.

2. Members shall receive a per diem and travel expenses at the same rate as paid members of interim committees for attending meetings held when the general assembly is not in session. The per diem and expenses shall be paid from funds appropriated by section 2.12.

3. The majority leader of each house shall designate the chairperson and vice chairperson, and the minority leader of each house shall designate the ranking member, of each committee. The chairperson of each committee shall have the following powers, duties and functions:

a. Preside over meetings of the committee.

b. Call meetings of the committee upon receipt of findings from the independent special counsel that there is probable cause to believe that a member of the general assembly or a lobbyist has committed a violation of a provision of this chapter or of the rules relating to ethical conduct that are adopted pursuant to this chapter.

4. *a.* The ethics committee of each house shall have the following powers, duties, and functions:

(1) Prepare a code of ethics within thirty days after the commencement of each general assembly.

(2) Prepare rules relating to lobbyists and lobbying activities in the general assembly.

(3) Issue advisory opinions interpreting the intent of constitutional and statutory provisions relating to legislators, lobbyists, and clients as well as interpreting the code of ethics and rules issued pursuant to this section. Opinions shall be issued when approved by a majority of the six members and may be issued upon the written request of a member of the general assembly or upon the committee's initiation. Opinions are not binding on the legislator, lobbyist, or client.

(4) Receive and hear complaints and charges against members of its house, lobbyists, or clients of a lobbyist alleging a violation of the code of ethics, rules governing lobbyists, this chapter, or other matters referred to it by its house or the independent special counsel. The committee shall recommend rules for the receipt and processing of findings of probable cause relating to ethical violations of members of the general assembly, lobbyists, or clients of lobbyists during the legislative session and those received after the general assembly adjourns.

(5) Recommend legislation relating to legislative ethics and lobbying activities.

b. The ethics committee may employ independent legal counsel to assist the committee in carrying out the committee's duties under this chapter. Payment of costs for the independent legal counsel shall be made from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

5. Any person may file a complaint with the ethics committee of either house alleging that a member of the general assembly, lobbyist, or client of a lobbyist before the general assembly has committed a violation of this chapter. The ethics committee shall prescribe and provide forms for this purpose. The complaint shall include the name and address of the complainant and a statement of the facts believed to be true that form the basis of the complaint, including the sources of information and approximate dates of the acts alleged and a certification by the complainant under penalty of perjury that the facts stated to be true are true to the best of the complainant's knowledge.

6. The ethics committee shall promptly notify any party alleged to have committed a violation of the code of ethics, rules governing lobbyists, or this chapter of the filing of a complaint by causing a copy of the complaint to be served or personally delivered to the party charged, unless service is waived by the party charged, and shall review the complaint to determine if the complaint meets the requirements for formal sufficiency. If the complaint is deficient as to form, the complaint shall be returned to the complainant with a statement of the nature of the deficiency and the party charged in the complaint shall be notified that the complaint has been returned. If a complaint, previously found to be deficient as to form, is refiled in different form, the party charged in the complaint shall be provided with a copy of the new document in the same manner as provided for service of the initial complaint. Any amendments to a complaint that are filed with the committee shall also be served or personally delivered, unless service is waived, to the party charged in the complaint. If the complaint is sufficient as to form, the ethics committee shall review the complaint to determine whether the complaint states a valid charge which may be investigated. A valid complaint must allege all of the following:

a. Facts, that if true, establish a violation of a provision of this chapter, the rules governing lobbyists, or the code of ethics for which penalties or other remedies are provided.

b. That the conduct providing the basis for the complaint occurred within three years of the filing of the complaint.

c. That the party charged with a violation is a party subject to the jurisdiction of the ethics committee.

7. a. If the ethics committee determines that a complaint is not valid, the complaint shall be dismissed and returned to the complainant with a notice of dismissal stating the reason or reasons for the dismissal. If the ethics committee determines that a complaint is valid and the ethics committee does not take action under rules adopted pursuant to paragraph "b", the ethics committee shall request that the chief justice of the supreme court appoint an independent special counsel to investigate the allegations contained in the complaint to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that a violation of this chapter has

occurred and whether an evidentiary hearing on the complaint should be held. Payment of costs for the independent special counsel shall be made from section 2.12.

b. The ethics committee may adopt rules for purposes of taking action on valid complaints without requesting the appointment of an independent special counsel and without requiring action by the appropriate house pursuant to subsection 11. Such action may only be taken if the committee determines that no dispute exists between the parties regarding material facts that establish a violation.

8. If a hearing on the complaint is ordered, the ethics committee shall receive all admissible evidence, determine any factual or legal issues presented during the hearing, and make findings of fact based upon evidence received. Hearings shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in section 17A.12. The rules of evidence applicable under section 17A.14 shall also apply in hearings before the ethics committee. Clear and convincing evidence shall be required to support a finding that the member of the general assembly, lobbyist, or client before the general assembly has committed a violation of this chapter. Parties to a complaint may, subject to the approval of the ethics committee, negotiate for settlement of disputes that are before the ethics committee. Terms of any negotiated settlements shall be publicly recorded. If a complaint is filed or initiated less than ninety days before the election for a state office, for which the person named in the complaint is the incumbent officeholder, the ethics committee shall, if possible, set the hearing at the earliest available date so as to allow the issue to be resolved before the election. An extension of time for a hearing may be granted when both parties mutually agree on an alternate date for the hearing. The ethics committee shall make every effort to hear all ethics complaints within three months of the date that the complaints are filed. However, after three months from the date of the filing of the complaint, extensions of time for purposes of preparing for hearing may only be granted by the ethics committee when the party charged in the complaint with the ethics violation consents to an extension. If the party charged does not consent to an extension, the ethics committee shall not grant any extensions of time for preparation prior to hearing. All complaints alleging a violation of this chapter or the code of ethics shall be heard within nine months of the filing of the complaint. Final dispositions of violations, which the ethics committee has found to have been established by clear and convincing evidence, shall be made within thirty days of the conclusion of the hearing on the complaint.

9. The ethics committee of each house shall recommend rules for adoption by the respective house relating to the confidentiality of a complaint or information which has been filed or provided to the committee. Rules adopted shall provide for initial confidentiality of a complaint, unless the complaint has been publicly disclosed, and shall permit the ethics committee to treat some or all of the contents of a complaint or other information as confidential if the committee finds that the criteria established under section 22.7, subsection 18, for keeping certain information confidential, are met. If the existence of a complaint or a preliminary investigation is made public, the ethics committee shall publicly confirm the existence of the complaint or preliminary inquiry and, in the ethics committee's discretion, make public the complaint or investigation and any documents which were issued to any party to the complaint or investigation. However, this subsection shall not prevent the committee from furnishing the complaint or other information to the appropriate law enforcement authorities at any time. Upon commencement of a hearing on a complaint, all investigative material shall be made available to the subject of the hearing and any material that is introduced at the hearing shall be public information.

10. The code of ethics and rules relating to lobbyists and lobbying activities shall not become effective until approved by the members of the house to which the proposed code and rules apply. The code or rules may be amended either upon the recommendation of the ethics committee or by members of the general assembly.

11. Violation of a provision of this chapter or rules adopted relating to ethical conduct may result in censure, reprimand, or other sanctions as determined by a majority of the member's house. However, a member may be suspended or expelled and the member's salary forfeited only if directed by a two-thirds vote of the member's house. A suspension, expulsion, or forfeiture of salary shall be for the duration specified in the directing resolution. Violation of a rule relating to lobbyists and lobbying activities may result in censure, reprimand, or other

sanctions as determined by a majority of the members of the house in which the violation occurred. However, a lobbyist may be suspended from lobbying activities for the duration provided in the directing resolution only if directed by a two-thirds vote of the house in which the violation occurred.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.10]

87 Acts, ch 213, §4 – 7; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §14; 90 Acts, ch 1256, §26; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §13 C93, §68B.31

93 Acts, ch 163, §11 – 13; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1006, §2 – 5, 11

Referred to in §22.7, 68B.31A

68B.31A Investigation by independent special counsel — probable cause.

The purpose of an investigation by the independent special counsel is to determine whether there is probable cause to proceed with an adjudicatory hearing on the matter. In conducting investigations and holding hearings, the independent special counsel may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and may subpoena books, papers, records, and any other real evidence relating to the matter before the independent special counsel. The independent special counsel shall have the additional authority provided in section 17A.13. If the independent special counsel determines at any stage in the proceedings that take place prior to hearing that the complaint is without merit, the independent special counsel shall report that determination to the appropriate ethics committee and the complaint shall be dismissed and the complainant and the party charged shall be notified. If, after investigation, the independent special counsel determines evidence exists which, if proven, would support a finding of a violation of this chapter, a finding of probable cause shall be made and reported to the ethics committee, and a hearing shall be ordered by the ethics committee as provided in section 68B.31. Independent special counsel investigations are not meetings of a governmental body within the meaning of chapter 21, and records and information obtained by independent special counsel during investigations are confidential until disclosed to a legislative ethics committee under section 68B.31.

2004 Acts, ch 1091, §9

Referred to in §22.7

68B.32 Independent ethics and campaign disclosure board — established.

1. An Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board is established as an independent agency. The board shall administer this chapter and set standards for, investigate complaints relating to, and monitor the ethics of officials, employees, lobbyists, and candidates for office in the executive branch of state government. The board shall administer and set standards for, investigate complaints relating to, and monitor the campaign finance practices of candidates for public office. The board shall administer and establish standards for, investigate complaints relating to, and monitor the reporting of gifts and bequests under section 8.7. The board shall consist of six members and shall be balanced as to political affiliation as provided in section 69.16. The members shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate.

2. Members shall serve staggered six-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired portion of the term, within ninety days of the vacancy and in accordance with the procedures for regular appointments. A member of the board may be reappointed to serve additional terms on the board. Members may be removed in the manner provided in chapter 69.

3. The board shall annually elect one member to serve as the chairperson of the board and one member to serve as vice chairperson. The vice chairperson shall act as the chairperson in the absence or disability of the chairperson or in the event of a vacancy in that office.

4. Members of the board shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 while conducting business of the board, and payment of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Members of the board shall file statements of financial interest under section 68B.35.

5. The board shall employ a full-time executive director who shall be the board's chief administrative officer. The board shall employ or contract for the employment of legal counsel

notwithstanding section 13.7, and any other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the board. The board's legal counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the board and shall advise the board on all legal matters relating to the administration of this chapter and chapter 68A. The state may be represented by the board's legal counsel in any civil action regarding the enforcement of this chapter or chapter 68A, or at the board's request, the state may be represented by the office of the attorney general. Notwithstanding section 8A.412, all of the board's employees, except for the executive director and legal counsel, shall be employed subject to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The salary of the executive director shall be fixed by the board, within the range established by the general assembly. The salary of the legal counsel shall be fixed by the board, within a salary range established by the department of administrative services for a position requiring similar qualifications and experience.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §14; 93 Acts, ch 163, §14; 95 Acts, ch 198, §18; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §155, 286; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §41

Referred to in §68A.101, 68A.102, 331.210A

Confirmation, see §2.32

68B.32A Duties of the board.

The duties of the board shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

1. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and conduct hearings under sections 68B.32B and 68B.32C and chapter 17A, as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7.

2. Develop, prescribe, furnish, and distribute any forms necessary for the implementation of the procedures contained in this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 for the filing of reports and statements by persons required to file the reports and statements under this chapter and chapter 68A.

3. Establish a process to assign signature codes to a person or committee for purposes of facilitating an electronic filing procedure. The assignment of signature codes shall be kept confidential, notwithstanding section 22.2. The board and persons electronically filing reports and statements shall keep assigned signature codes or subsequently selected signature codes confidential. Signature codes shall not be subject to state security policies regarding frequency of change.

4. Review the contents of all campaign finance disclosure reports and statements filed with the board and promptly advise each person or committee of errors found. The board may verify information contained in the reports with other parties to assure accurate disclosure. The board may also verify information by requesting that a candidate or committee produce copies of receipts, bills, logbooks, or other memoranda of reimbursements of expenses to a candidate for expenses incurred during a campaign. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action and conduct a hearing relating to requirements under chapter 68A.

5. Receive all registrations and reports that are required to be filed with the board under this chapter or section 8.7. The board, upon its own motion, may initiate action, conduct hearings, impose sanctions, and order administrative resolutions relating to reporting requirements under this chapter or section 8.7.

6. Prepare and publish a manual setting forth examples of approved uniform systems of accounts and approved methods of disclosure for use by persons required to file statements and reports under this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7. The board shall also prepare and publish other educational materials, and any other reports or materials deemed appropriate by the board. The board shall annually provide all officials and state employees with notification of the contents of this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 by distributing copies of educational materials to each agency of state government under the board's jurisdiction.

7. Assure that the statements and reports which have been filed in accordance with this chapter, chapter 68A, and section 8.7 are available for public inspection and copying during the regular office hours of the office in which they are filed and not later than by the end of the day during which a report or statement was received. Rules adopted relating to public inspection and copying of statements and reports may include a charge for any copying and

mailing of the reports and statements, shall provide for the mailing of copies upon the request of any person and upon prior receipt of payment of the costs by the board, and shall prohibit the use of the information copied from reports and statements for any commercial purpose by any person.

8. Require that the candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of a political committee, is responsible for filing disclosure reports under chapter 68A, and shall receive notice from the board if the committee has failed to file a disclosure report at the time required under chapter 68A. A candidate of a candidate's committee, or the chairperson of a political committee, may be subject to a civil penalty for failure to file a disclosure report required under section 68A.402, subsection 1.

9. Establish and impose penalties, and recommendations for punishment of persons who are subject to penalties of or punishment by the board or by other bodies, for the failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, chapter 68A, or section 8.7.

10. Determine, in case of dispute, at what time a person has become a candidate.

11. Preserve copies of reports and statements filed with the board for a period of five years from the date of receipt.

12. Establish a procedure for requesting and issuing board advisory opinions to persons subject to the authority of the board under this chapter, chapter 68A, or section 8.7. Local officials and local employees may also seek an advisory opinion concerning the application of the applicable provisions of this chapter. Advice contained in board advisory opinions shall, if followed, constitute a defense to a complaint alleging a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules of the board that is based on the same facts and circumstances.

13. Establish rules relating to ethical conduct for officials and state employees, including candidates for statewide office, and regulations governing the conduct of lobbyists of the executive branch of state government, including but not limited to conflicts of interest, abuse of office, misuse of public property, use of confidential information, participation in matters in which an official or state employee has a financial interest, and rejection of improper offers.

14. Impose penalties upon, or refer matters relating to, persons who discharge any employee, or who otherwise discriminate in employment against any employee, for the filing of a complaint with, or the disclosure of information to, the board if the employee has filed the complaint or made the disclosure in good faith.

15. Establish fees, where necessary, to cover the costs associated with preparing, printing, and distributing materials to persons subject to the authority of the board.

16. Establish an expedited procedure for reviewing complaints forwarded by the state commissioner of elections to the board for a determination as to whether a supervisor district plan adopted pursuant to section 331.210A was drawn for improper political reasons as described in section 42.4, subsection 5. The expedited procedure shall be substantially similar to the process used for other complaints filed with the board except that the provisions of section 68B.32D shall not apply.

17. At the board's discretion, develop and operate a searchable internet site database that provides access to information on statements or reports filed with the board. For purposes of this subsection, "*searchable internet site database*" means an internet site database that allows the public to search and aggregate information and is in a downloadable format.

18. At the board's discretion, enter into an agreement with a political subdivision authorizing the board to enforce the provisions of a code of ethics adopted by that political subdivision.

19. Impose penalties upon, or refer matters relating to, persons who provide false information to the board during a board investigation of a potential violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules of the board. The board shall adopt rules to administer this subsection.

93 Acts, ch 163, §15; 95 Acts, ch 198, §19; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §10; 2005 Acts, ch 76, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §2 - 4, 9; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §69; 2007 Acts, ch 5, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §85; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §106; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §42; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §41; 2010 Acts, ch 1006, §6, 11; 2010 Acts, ch 1054, §4 - 6

68B.32B Complaint procedures.

1. Any person may file a complaint alleging that a candidate, committee, person holding a state office in the executive branch of state government, employee of the executive branch of state government, or other person has committed a violation of chapter 68A or rules adopted by the board. Any person may file a complaint alleging that a person holding a state office in the executive branch of state government, an employee of the executive branch of state government, or a lobbyist or a client of a lobbyist of the executive branch of state government has committed a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the board. Any person may file a complaint alleging a violation of section 8.7 or rules adopted by the board. The board shall prescribe and provide forms for purposes of this subsection. A complaint must include the name and address of the complainant, a statement of the facts believed to be true that form the basis of the complaint, including the sources of information and approximate dates of the acts alleged, and a certification by the complainant under penalty of perjury that the facts stated to be true are true to the best of the complainant's knowledge.

2. The board staff shall review the complaint to determine if the complaint is sufficient as to form. If the complaint is deficient as to form, the complaint shall be returned to the complainant with a statement of the deficiency and an explanation describing how the deficiency may be cured. If the complaint is sufficient as to form, the complaint shall be referred for legal review.

3. Unless the chairperson of the board concludes that immediate notification would prejudice a preliminary investigation or subject the complainant to an unreasonable risk, the board shall mail a copy of the complaint to the subject of the complaint within three working days of the acceptance of the complaint. If a determination is made by the chairperson not to mail a copy of the complaint to the subject of the complaint within the three working days time period, the board shall approve and establish the time and conditions under which the subject will be informed of the filing and contents of the complaint.

4. Upon completion of legal review, the chairperson of the board shall be advised whether, in the opinion of the legal advisor, the complaint states an allegation which is legally sufficient. A legally sufficient allegation must allege all of the following:

a. Facts that would establish a violation of a provision of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board.

b. Facts that would establish that the conduct providing the basis for the complaint occurred within three years of the complaint.

c. Facts that would establish that the subject of the complaint is a party subject to the jurisdiction of the board.

5. After receiving an evaluation of the legal sufficiency of the complaint, the chairperson shall refer the complaint to the board for a formal determination by the board of the legal sufficiency of the allegations contained in the complaint.

6. If the board determines that none of the allegations contained in the complaint are legally sufficient, the complaint shall be dismissed. The complainant shall be sent a notice of dismissal stating the reason or reasons for the dismissal. If a copy of the complaint was sent to the subject of the complaint, a copy of the notice shall be sent to the subject of the complaint. If the board determines that any allegation contained in the complaint is legally sufficient, the complaint shall be referred to the board staff for investigation of any legally sufficient allegations.

7. Notwithstanding subsections 1 through 6, the board may, on its own motion and without the filing of a complaint by another person, initiate investigations into matters that the board believes may be subject to the board's jurisdiction. This section does not preclude persons from providing information to the board for possible board-initiated investigation instead of filing a complaint.

8. The purpose of an investigation by the board's staff is to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or of rules adopted by the board. To facilitate the conduct of investigations, the board may issue and seek enforcement of subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and subpoenas requiring the production of books, papers, records, and other real evidence relating to the matter under investigation. Upon the request of the board, an

appropriate county attorney or the attorney general shall assist the staff of the board in its investigation.

9. If the board determines on the basis of an investigation by board staff that there is probable cause to believe the existence of facts that would establish a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or of rules adopted by the board, the board may issue a statement of charges and notice of a contested case proceeding to the complainant and to the person who is the subject of the complaint, in the manner provided for the issuance of statements of charges under chapter 17A. If the board determines on the basis of an investigation by staff that there is no probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, the board shall close the investigation, dismiss any related complaint, and the subject of the complaint shall be notified of the dismissal. If the investigation originated from a complaint filed by a person other than the board, the person making the complaint shall also be notified of the dismissal.

10. At any stage during the investigation or after the initiation of a contested case proceeding, the board may approve a settlement regarding an alleged violation. Terms of a settlement shall be reduced to writing and be available for public inspection. An informal settlement may provide for any remedy specified in section 68B.32D. However, the board shall not approve a settlement unless the board determines that the terms of the settlement are in the public interest and are consistent with the purposes of this chapter and rules of the board. In addition, the board may authorize board staff to seek informal voluntary compliance in routine matters brought to the attention of the board or its staff.

11. A complaint shall be a public record, but some or all of the contents may be treated as confidential under section 22.7, subsection 18, to the extent necessary under subsection 3 of this section. Information informally reported to the board and board staff which results in a board-initiated investigation shall be a public record but may be treated as confidential information consistent with the provisions of section 22.7, subsection 18. If the complainant, the person who provides information to the board, or the person who is the subject of an investigation publicly discloses the existence of an investigation, the board may publicly confirm the existence of the disclosed formal complaint or investigation and, in the board's discretion, make the complaint or the informal referral public, as well as any other documents that were issued by the board to any party to the investigation. However, investigative materials may be furnished to the appropriate law enforcement authorities by the board at any time. Upon the commencement of a contested case proceeding by the board, all investigative material relating to that proceeding shall be made available to the subject of the proceeding. The entire record of any contested case proceeding initiated under this section shall be a public record.

12. Board records used to achieve voluntary compliance to resolve discrepancies and deficiencies shall not be confidential unless otherwise required by law.

93 Acts, ch 163, §16; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §8; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §5; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §16

Referred to in §68A.101, 68B.32A, 68B.32C

68B.32C Contested case proceedings.

1. Contested case proceedings initiated as a result of the issuance of a statement of charges pursuant to section 68B.32B, subsection 9, shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of chapter 17A. Clear and convincing evidence shall be required to support a finding that a person has violated this chapter, section 8.7, or any rules adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter. A preponderance of the evidence shall be required to support a finding that a person has violated chapter 68A or any rules adopted by the board pursuant to chapter 68A. The case in support of the statement of charges shall be presented at the hearing by one of the board's attorneys or staff unless, upon the request of the board, the charges are prosecuted by another legal counsel designated by the attorney general. A person making a complaint under section 68B.32B, subsection 1, is not a party to contested case proceedings conducted relating to allegations contained in the complaint.

2. Hearings held pursuant to this chapter shall be heard by a quorum of the board, unless the board designates a board member or an administrative law judge to preside at the hearing. If a quorum of the board does not preside at the hearing, the board member or administrative law judge shall make a proposed decision. The board or presiding board member may be

assisted by an administrative law judge in the conduct of the hearing and the preparation of a decision.

3. Upon a finding by the board that the party charged has violated this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board, the board may impose any penalty provided for by section 68B.32D. Upon a final decision of the board finding that the party charged has not violated this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or the rules of the board, the complaint shall be dismissed and the party charged and the original complainant, if any, shall be notified.

4. The right of an appropriate county attorney or the attorney general to commence and maintain a district court prosecution for criminal violations of the law is unaffected by any proceedings under this section.

5. The board shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, establishing procedures to implement this section.

93 Acts, ch 163, §17; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §6; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §17

Referred to in §68A.101, 68B.32A, 331.756(15)

68B.32D Penalties — recommended actions.

1. The board, after a hearing and upon a finding that a violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board has occurred, may do one or more of the following:

a. Issue an order requiring the violator to cease and desist from the violation found.

b. Issue an order requiring the violator to take any remedial action deemed appropriate by the board.

c. Issue an order requiring the violator to file any report, statement, or other information as required by this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board.

d. Publicly reprimand the violator for violations of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board in writing and provide a copy of the reprimand to the violator's appointing authority.

e. Make a written recommendation to the violator's appointing authority that the violator be removed or suspended from office, and include in the recommendation the length of the suspension.

f. If the violation is a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter and the violator is an elected official of the executive branch of state government, other than an official who can only be removed by impeachment, make a written recommendation to the attorney general or the appropriate county attorney that an action for removal from office be initiated pursuant to chapter 66.

g. If the violation is a violation of this chapter or rules adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter and the violator is a lobbyist of the executive branch of state government, censure, reprimand, or impose other sanctions deemed appropriate by the board. A lobbyist may also be suspended from lobbying activities if the board finds that suspension is an appropriate sanction for the violation committed.

h. Issue an order requiring the violator to pay a civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars for each violation of this chapter, chapter 68A, section 8.7, or rules adopted by the board.

i. Refer the complaint and supporting information to the attorney general or appropriate county attorney with a recommendation for prosecution or enforcement of criminal penalties.

2. At any stage during an investigation or during the board's review of routine compliance matters, the board may resolve the matter by admonishment to the alleged violator or by any other means not specified in subsection 1 as a posthearing remedy.

3. If a person fails to comply with an action of the board under subsection 1, the board may petition the Polk county district court for an order for enforcement of the action of the board. The enforcement proceeding shall be conducted as provided in section 68B.33.

93 Acts, ch 163, §18; 2000 Acts, ch 1042, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1035, §7, 8

Referred to in §68A.101, 68A.401, 68A.401A, 68A.506, 68B.32A, 68B.32B, 68B.32C, 331.756(15)

68B.33 Judicial review — enforcement.

Judicial review of the actions of the board may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A. Judicial enforcement of orders of the board may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §15; 93 Acts, ch 163, §19

Referred to in §68B.32D

68B.34 Additional penalty.

In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law, a person who knowingly and intentionally violates a provision of sections 68B.2A through 68B.8, sections 68B.22 through 68B.24, or sections 68B.35 through 68B.38 is guilty of a serious misdemeanor and may be reprimanded, suspended, or dismissed from the person's position or otherwise sanctioned.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.8]

87 Acts, ch 213, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §12

C93, §68B.25

93 Acts, ch 163, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1116, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 9, §6

CS2009, §68B.34

68B.34A Actions commenced against local officials or employees.

1. Complaints alleging conduct of local officials or local employees which violates this chapter, except for sections 68B.36 and 68B.38, shall be filed with the county attorney in the county where the accused resides. However, if the county attorney is the person against whom the complaint is filed, or if the county attorney otherwise has a personal or legal conflict of interest, the complaint shall be referred to another county attorney.

2. Complaints alleging conduct of local officials or local employees which violates section 68B.36 or 68B.38 shall be filed with the ethics committee of the appropriate house of the general assembly if the conduct involves lobbying activities before the general assembly or with the board if the conduct involves lobbying activities before the executive branch.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §68B.9]

C93, §68B.26

93 Acts, ch 163, §10; 2000 Acts, ch 1042, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 9, §4, 6

CS2009, §68B.34A

2010 Acts, ch 1006, §7, 11

SUBCHAPTER V

PERSONAL FINANCIAL
DISCLOSURE**68B.35 Personal financial disclosure — certain officials, members of the general assembly, and candidates.**

1. The persons specified in subsection 2 shall file a financial statement at times and in the manner provided in this section that contains all of the following:

a. A list of each business, occupation, or profession in which the person is engaged and the nature of that business, occupation, or profession, unless already apparent.

b. A list of any other sources of income if the source produces more than one thousand dollars annually in gross income. Such sources of income listed pursuant to this paragraph may be listed under any of the following categories, or under any other categories as may be established by rule:

(1) Securities.

(2) Instruments of financial institutions.

(3) Trusts.

(4) Real estate.

(5) Retirement systems.

(6) Other income categories specified in state and federal income tax regulations.

2. The financial statement required by this section shall be filed by the following persons:

- a. Any statewide elected official.
- b. The executive or administrative head or heads of any agency of state government.
- c. The deputy executive or administrative head or heads of an agency of state government.
- d. The head of a major subunit of a department or independent state agency whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds as defined under rules adopted by the board, pursuant to chapter 17A, in consultation with the department or agency.

e. Members of the state banking council, the ethics and campaign disclosure board, the credit union review board, the economic development authority, the employment appeal board, the environmental protection commission, the health facilities council, the Iowa finance authority, the Iowa public employees' retirement system investment board, the board of the Iowa lottery authority, the natural resource commission, the board of parole, the petroleum underground storage tank fund board, the public employment relations board, the state racing and gaming commission, the state board of regents, the tax review board, the transportation commission, the office of consumer advocate, the utilities board, the Iowa telecommunications and technology commission, and any full-time members of other boards and commissions as defined under section 7E.4 who receive an annual salary for their service on the board or commission. The Iowa ethics and campaign disclosure board shall conduct an annual review to determine if members of any other board, commission, or authority should file a statement and shall require the filing of a statement pursuant to rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A.

f. Members of the general assembly.

g. Candidates for state office.

h. Legislative employees who are the head or deputy head of a legislative agency or whose position involves a substantial exercise of administrative discretion or the expenditure of public funds.

3. The board, in consultation with each executive department or independent agency, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement the requirements of this section that provide for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by persons in the department or independent agency.

4. The ethics committee of each house of the general assembly shall recommend rules for adoption by each house for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by members or employees of the particular house. The legislative council shall adopt rules for the time and manner for the filing of financial statements by legislative employees of the central legislative staff agencies. The rules shall provide for the filing of the financial statements with either the chief clerk of the house, the secretary of the senate, or other appropriate person or body.

5. a. A candidate for statewide office shall file a financial statement with the ethics and campaign disclosure board, a candidate for the office of state representative shall file a financial statement with the chief clerk of the house of representatives, and a candidate for the office of state senator shall file a financial statement with the secretary of the senate. Statements shall contain information concerning the year preceding the year in which the election is to be held.

b. The ethics and campaign disclosure board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A providing for the filing of the financial statements with the board and for the deposit, retention, and availability of the financial statements. The ethics committees of the house of representatives and the senate shall recommend rules for adoption by the respective houses providing for the filing of the financial statements with the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate and for the deposit, retention, and availability of the financial statements. Rules adopted shall also include a procedure for notification of candidates of the duty to file disclosure statements under this section.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §17; 93 Acts, ch 163, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1200, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §100, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §11; 2004 Acts, ch 1141, §34; 2009 Acts, ch 9, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §84, 89

68B.35A Personal financial disclosure statements of state officials and employees — internet access.

Personal financial disclosure statements filed with the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate shall be recorded on the legislative internet site or copies of the personal financial disclosure statements shall be forwarded to the secretary of state for the recording of the information on an internet site. The board shall record personal financial disclosure statements filed with the board on an internet site.

93 Acts, ch 163, §22; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §82; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §12; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §68B.34

Code editor directive applied

SUBCHAPTER VI LOBBYING REGULATION

68B.36 Applicability — lobbyist registration required.

1. All lobbyists shall, on or before the day their lobbying activity begins, register by electronically filing a lobbyist's registration statement at times and in the manner provided in this section. In addition to any other information required by the general assembly, a lobbyist shall identify in the registration statement all clients of the lobbyist and whether the lobbyist will also be lobbying the executive branch. Lobbyists engaged in lobbying activities before the general assembly and before the office of the governor or any state agency shall file the statement with the chief clerk of the house of representatives or the secretary of the senate. The chief clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate shall establish an internet site for the electronic filing of lobbyist registrations.

2. Registration shall be valid from the date of registration until the end of the calendar year. Any change in or addition to the information shall be registered within ten days after the change or addition is known to the lobbyist. Changes or additions for registrations of lobbyists shall be filed with either the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate.

3. Beginning December 1 of each year, a person may preregister to lobby for the following calendar year.

4. If a lobbyist's service on behalf of all clients, employers, or causes is concluded prior to the end of the calendar year, the lobbyist may cancel the registration by electronically filing a notice of cancellation with the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate. Upon cancellation of registration, a lobbyist is prohibited from engaging in any lobbying activity on behalf of any employer, client, or cause until reregistering.

5. Federal, state, and local officials who wish to lobby in opposition to the official position of their departments, commissions, boards, or agencies must indicate this on their lobbyist registration statements.

6. The chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate shall post all lobbyist registrations in a searchable database on an internet site. The board shall establish a link on the internet site of the board to the lobbyist registration information on the general assembly's internet site.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §18; 93 Acts, ch 163, §23; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §83; 94 Acts, ch 1092, §10; 2010 Acts, ch 1006, §8, 11; 2011 Acts, ch 86, §1

Referred to in §68B.34, 68B.34A

68B.37 Lobbyist reporting. Repealed by 2010 Acts, ch 1006, § 10, 11.

68B.38 Lobbyist's client reporting.

1. On or before July 31 of each year, a lobbyist's client shall electronically file with the general assembly a report that contains information on all salaries, fees, retainers, and reimbursement of expenses paid by the lobbyist's client to the lobbyist for lobbying purposes during the preceding twelve calendar months, concluding on June 30 of each year. The amount reported to the general assembly shall include the total amount of all salaries, fees,

retainers, and reimbursement of expenses paid to a lobbyist for lobbying both the legislative and executive branches.

2. The chief clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate shall establish an internet site for the filing of lobbyist's client reports in an electronic format.

3. The chief clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate shall post all lobbyist's client reports filed pursuant to this section in a searchable database on an internet site. The board shall establish a link on the internet site of the board to the lobbyist's client report information on the general assembly's internet site.

92 Acts, ch 1228, §20; 93 Acts, ch 163, §25; 2000 Acts, ch 1042, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §20; 2003 Acts, ch 161, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1091, §13; 2010 Acts, ch 1006, §9, 11; 2011 Acts, ch 86, §2

Referred to in §68B.34, 68B.34A

SUBCHAPTER VII

SUPREME COURT RULES

68B.39 Supreme court rules.

The supreme court of this state shall prescribe rules establishing a code of ethics for officials and employees of the judicial branch of this state, and the immediate family members of the officials and employees. Rules prescribed under this paragraph shall include provisions relating to the receipt or acceptance of gifts and honoraria, interests in public contracts, services against the state, and financial disclosure which are substantially similar to the requirements of this chapter.

The supreme court of this state shall also prescribe rules which relate to activities by officials and employees of the judicial branch which constitute conflicts of interest.

[C81, §68B.11]

87 Acts, ch 213, §8; 92 Acts, ch 1228, §21

C93, §68B.39

93 Acts, ch 163, §26; 98 Acts, ch 1047, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §21

CHAPTER 69

VACANCIES — REMOVAL — TERMS

Referred to in §43.79, 63.8, 68B.32, 135.109, 331.501, 331.551, 331.601, 331.651, 331.751, 455G.4, 514I.5

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69.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

69.1A Holding over.

Except when otherwise provided, every officer elected or appointed for a fixed term shall hold office until a successor is elected and qualified, unless the officer resigns, or is removed or suspended, as provided by law.

[C51, §241; C73, §784; C97, §1265; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1145; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.1]

C2001, §69.1A

69.2 What constitutes vacancy — hearing — appeal.

1. Every civil office shall be vacant if any of the following events occur:

a. A failure to elect at the proper election, or to appoint within the time fixed by law, unless the incumbent holds over.

b. A failure of the incumbent or holdover officer to qualify within the time prescribed by law.

c. The incumbent ceasing to be a resident of the state, district, county, township, city, or ward by or for which the incumbent was elected or appointed, or in which the duties of the office are to be exercised. This subsection shall not apply to appointed city officers.

d. The resignation or death of the incumbent, or of the officer-elect before qualifying.

e. The removal of the incumbent from, or forfeiture of, the office, or the decision of a competent tribunal declaring the office vacant.

f. The conviction of the incumbent of a felony, an aggravated misdemeanor, or of any public offense involving the violation of the incumbent’s oath of office.

g. The board of supervisors declares a vacancy in an elected county office upon finding that the county officer has been physically absent from the county for sixty consecutive days except in the case of a medical emergency; temporary active military duty; or temporary service with another government service, agency, or department.

h. The incumbent simultaneously holding more than one elective office at the same level of government. This subsection does not apply to the county agricultural extension council or the soil and water conservation district commission.

i. An incumbent statewide elected official or member of the general assembly simultaneously holding more than one elective office.

2. If the status of an officeholder is in question, the entity or officer responsible for making an appointment to fill the vacancy shall decide whether a vacancy exists. The appointing entity or officer may act upon its own motion. If a petition signed by twenty-five registered voters of the jurisdiction is received, the appointing entity or officer shall convene within thirty days to consider whether a vacancy exists. The appointing entity or officer shall publish notice that a public hearing will be held to determine whether a vacancy exists. The notice shall include the time and place of the hearing and the name of the office and the officeholder whose status is in question. The public hearing shall be held not less than four nor more than fourteen days after publication of the notice. The officer whose status is in question shall be notified of the time and place of the hearing. Notice shall be sent by certified mail and must be postmarked at least fourteen days before the hearing. No later than seven days after the public hearing, the appointing entity or officer shall publish its decision. If the appointing entity or officer decides that the office is vacant, the publication shall state the date the vacancy occurred and what action will be taken to fill the vacancy.

3. The officer against whom the judgment was rendered may appeal to the district court no later than twenty days after official publication of the decision. However, the appeal will not supersede the execution of the judgment of the appointing entity or officer, unless the party gives a bond, with security to be approved by the district judge in a sum to be fixed by the judge. The amount of the bond shall be at least double the probable compensation of

such officer for six months, which bond shall be conditioned that the officer will prosecute the appeal without delay and that, if the judgment appealed from is affirmed, the party will pay over to the successful party all compensation received by the party while in possession of the office after the judgment appealed from was rendered. The court shall hear the appeal in equity and determine anew all questions arising in the case.

4. If, upon appeal, the judgment is affirmed, the district court may render judgment upon the bond for the amount of damages awarded against the appellant and the sureties on the bond.

[C51, §334, 429; R60, §564, 662, 1132; C73, §504, 686, 781; C97, §1266; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1146; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.2]

91 Acts, ch 12, §1 – 3; 93 Acts, ch 143, §41; 98 Acts, ch 1223, §18, 38; 2001 Acts, ch 158, §11; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §77, 115

Referred to in §331.214

Duty of holdover officer to requalify, §63.7

Vacancy on board of supervisors, §331.214

Vacancy on school board, §277.29

Removal from office; see also chapter 66

Prohibitions concerning holding more than one office, §39.11, 39.12, 441.17(1)

69.3 Possession of office.

When a vacancy occurs in a public office, possession shall be taken of the office room, books, papers, and all things pertaining to the office, to be held until the qualification of a successor, as follows:

1. Of the office of the county auditor, by the county treasurer.
2. Of the county treasurer, by the county auditor.
3. Of any of the state officers, by the governor, or, in the absence or inability of the governor at the time of the occurrence, as follows:
 - a. Of the secretary of state, by the treasurer of state.
 - b. Of the auditor of state, by the secretary of state.
 - c. Of the treasurer of state, by the secretary of state and auditor of state, who shall make an inventory of the money and warrants in the office, sign the inventory, and transmit it to the governor, and the secretary of state shall take the keys of the safe and desks, after depositing the books, papers, money, and warrants in them, and the auditor of state shall take the key to the office room.

[C51, §444; R60, §671; C73, §788; C97, §1267; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1147; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.3]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10034; 86 Acts, ch 1237, §3

Referred to in §331.502

69.4 Resignations.

Resignations in writing by civil officers may be made as follows, except as otherwise provided:

1. By the governor, to the general assembly, if in session, if not, to the secretary of state.
2. By state senators and representatives, and all officers appointed by the senate or house, or by the presiding officers thereof, to the respective presiding officers of the senate and house, when the general assembly is in session, and such presiding officers shall immediately transmit to the governor information of the resignation of any member thereof; when the general assembly is not in session, all such resignations shall be made to the governor.
3. By senators and representatives in Congress, all officers elected by the registered voters in the state or any district or division thereof larger than a county, or chosen by the general assembly, all judges of courts of record, all officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards and commissions now or hereafter created under the laws of the state, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, for which no other provision is made, to the governor.
4. By all county and township officers, to the county auditor, except that of the auditor, which shall be to the board of supervisors.

5. By all council members and officers of cities, to the clerk or mayor.

[C51, §430; R60, §663; C73, §782; C97, §1268; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1148; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.4]
2001 Acts, ch 56, §7

69.5 Vacancy in general assembly.

When a vacancy shall occur in the office of senator or representative in the general assembly, except by resignation, the auditor of the county of the senator's or representative's residence shall notify the governor of such fact and the cause.

[C51, §443; R60, §672; C73, §789, 790; C97, §1269; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1149; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.5]

Referred to in §331.510

69.6 Vacancy in state boards.

In case of a vacancy from any cause, other than resignation or expiration of term, occurring in any of the governing boards of the state institutions, the secretary thereof shall immediately notify the governor.

[C97, §1270; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1150; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.6]

69.7 Duty of officer receiving resignation.

An officer receiving any resignation, or notice of any vacancy, shall forthwith notify the board, tribunal, or officer, if any, empowered to fill the same by appointment.

[C97, §1271; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1151; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.7]

69.8 Vacancies — how filled.

Vacancies shall be filled by the officer or board named, and in the manner, and under the conditions, following:

1. *United States senator.* In the office of United States senator, when the vacancy occurs when the senate of the United States is in session, or when such senate will convene prior to the next general election, by the governor. An appointment made under this subsection shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law.

2. *State offices.* In all state offices, judges of courts of record, officers, trustees, inspectors, and members of all boards or commissions, and all persons filling any position of trust or profit in the state, by the governor, except when some other method is specially provided. An appointment by the governor to fill a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor shall be for the balance of the unexpired term. An appointment made under this subsection to a state office subject to section 69.13 shall be for the period until the vacancy is filled by election pursuant to law.

3. *County offices.* In county offices, by the board of supervisors, unless an election is called as provided in section 69.14A.

4. *Board of supervisors.* In the membership of the board of supervisors, by the treasurer, auditor, and recorder, or as provided in section 69.14A. If any of these offices have been abolished through consolidation, the county attorney shall serve on this committee.

5. *Elected township offices.*

a. When a vacancy occurs in the office of township clerk or township trustee, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the trustees. All appointments to fill vacancies in township offices shall be until a successor is elected at the next general election and qualifies by taking the oath of office. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the next general election, the person elected to the office for the succeeding term shall qualify by taking the oath of office within ten days after the election and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term, as well as for the next four-year term.

b. However, if the offices of two trustees are vacant the county board of supervisors shall fill the vacancies by appointment. If the offices of three trustees are vacant the board may fill the vacancies by appointment, or the board may adopt a resolution stating that the board will exercise all powers and duties assigned by law to the trustees of the township in which the vacancies exist until the vacancies are filled at the next general election. If a township office

vacancy is not filled by the trustees within thirty days after the vacancy occurs, the board of supervisors may appoint a successor to fill the vacancy until the vacancy can be filled at the next general election.

[C51, §436; R60, §664; C73, §513, 783, 794; C97, §1272; S13, §1272; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1152; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §69.8; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1204]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10035 – 10037; 86 Acts, ch 1155, §2; 87 Acts, ch 68, §4; 89 Acts, ch 215, §2, 3; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §37; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §161; 2009 Acts, ch 57, §73

Referred to in §69.14A, 331.322, 331.502

County auditor to act temporarily for other officers, §331.502(6)

General power of governor; Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §10

Vacancies in city offices, §372.13(2)

69.9 Person removed not eligible.

No person can be appointed to fill a vacancy who has been removed from office within one year next preceding.

[C51, §441; R60, §669; C73, §787; C97, §1273; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1153; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.9]

Referred to in §331.322

69.10 Appointments.

Appointments under the provisions of this chapter shall be in writing, and filed in the office where the oath of office is required to be filed.

[C51, §439; R60, §667; C73, §785; C97, §1274; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1154; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.10]

Referred to in §331.322

Place of filing oath, §64.23

69.11 Tenure of vacancy appointee.

An officer filling a vacancy in an office which is filled by election of the people shall continue to hold until the next election at which such vacancy can be filled, as provided in section 69.12, and until a successor is elected and qualified. Appointments to all other offices, made under this chapter, shall continue for the remainder of the term of each office, and until a successor is appointed and qualified.

[C51, §429, 439; R60, §662, 667, 1101; C73, §530, 781, 785; C97, §1276; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1155; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.11]

Referred to in §69.13, 331.322

69.12 Officers elected to fill vacancies — tenure.

When a vacancy occurs in any nonpartisan elective office of a political subdivision of this state, and the statutes governing the office in which the vacancy occurs require that it be filled by election or are silent as to the method of filling the vacancy, it shall be filled pursuant to this section. As used in this section, “*pending election*” means any election at which there will be on the ballot either the office in which the vacancy exists, or any other office to be filled or any public question to be decided by the voters of the same political subdivision in which the vacancy exists.

1. If the unexpired term in which the vacancy occurs has more than seventy days to run after the date of the next pending election, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with this subsection. The fact that absentee ballots were distributed or voted before the vacancy occurred or was declared shall not invalidate the election.

a. A vacancy shall be filled at the next pending election if it occurs:

(1) Seventy-four or more days before the election, if it is a general election.

(2) Fifty-two or more days before the election, if it is a regularly scheduled or special city election. However, for those cities which may be required to hold a primary election, the vacancy shall be filled at the next pending election if it occurs seventy-three or more days before a regularly scheduled city election or fifty-nine or more days before a special city election.

(3) Forty-five or more days before the election, if it is a regularly scheduled school election.

(4) Sixty or more days before the election, if it is a special election.

b. Nomination papers on behalf of candidates for a vacant office to be filled pursuant

to paragraph “a” of this subsection shall be filed, in the form and manner prescribed by applicable law, by 5:00 p.m. on:

- (1) The final filing date for candidates filing with the state commissioner or commissioner, as the case may be, for a general election.
- (2) The candidate filing deadline specified in section 376.4 for the regular city election or the filing deadline specified in section 372.13, subsection 2, for a special city election.
- (3) The fortieth day before a regularly scheduled school election.
- (4) The twenty-fifth day before a special election.

c. A vacancy which occurs at a time when paragraph “a” of this subsection does not permit it to be filled at the next pending election shall be filled by appointment as provided by law until the succeeding pending election.

2. When the unexpired term of office in which the vacancy occurs will expire within seventy days after the date of the next pending election, or after the date of a preceding election in which that office was on the ballot, the person elected to the office for the succeeding term shall also be deemed elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy is on a multimember body to which more than one nonincumbent is elected for the succeeding term, the nonincumbent who received the most votes shall be deemed elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. A person so elected to fill an unexpired term shall qualify within the time required by sections 63.3 and 63.8. Unless other requirements are imposed by law, qualification for the unexpired term shall also constitute qualification for the full term to which the person was elected.

[C51, §431 – 435; R60, §672, 1083, 1101; C73, §513, 530, 789, 794, 795; C97, §1277, 1278; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1156, 1157; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §69.12, 69.13; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §69.12; 81 Acts, ch 34, §45]

87 Acts, ch 221, §31; 89 Acts, ch 136, §59 – 61; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §78, 79, 115; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §27, 28, 71

Referred to in §69.11, 69.14A, 161A.5, 260C.11, 277.30, 279.6, 331.322, 347A.1, 358.9, 358C.10, 372.13

69.13 Vacancies — senator in Congress and elective state officers.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of senator in the Congress of the United States, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, secretary of agriculture, or attorney general eighty-nine or more days before a general election, and the unexpired term in which the vacancy exists has more than seventy days to run after the date of that general election, the vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired term at that general election and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election has been issued and the person has qualified.

If the unexpired term of office in which the vacancy occurs will expire within seventy days after the date of the next pending election, section 69.11 applies.

[C77, 79, 81, §69.13]

89 Acts, ch 136, §62; 91 Acts, ch 129, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1067, §1; 97 Acts, ch 170, §79

Referred to in §43.6, 43.77, 69.8, 331.322

69.14 Special election to fill vacancies.

A special election to fill a vacancy shall be held for a representative in Congress, or senator or representative in the general assembly, when the body in which such vacancy exists is in session, or will convene prior to the next general election, and the governor shall order, not later than five days from the date the vacancy exists, a special election, giving not less than forty days’ notice of such election. In the event the special election is to fill a vacancy in the general assembly while it is in session or within forty-five days of the convening of any session, the time limit provided in this section shall not apply and the governor shall order such special election at the earliest practical time, giving at least eighteen days’ notice of the

special election. Any special election called under this section must be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the district.

[C51, §443; R60, §672; C73, §789; C97, §1279; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1158; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.14]

86 Acts, ch 1224, §33; 95 Acts, ch 189, §17

Referred to in §42.4, 43.24, 43.73, 43.78, 44.4, 49.11, 50.30A, 50.46, 53.22, 53.53, 331.322

See §43.78, subsection 4

69.14A Filling vacancy of elected county officer.

1. A vacancy on the board of supervisors shall be filled by one of the following procedures:

a. By appointment by the committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy in section 69.8.

(1) The appointment shall be for the period until the next pending election as defined in section 69.12, and shall be made within forty days after the vacancy occurs. If the committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy chooses to proceed under this paragraph, the committee shall publish notice in the manner prescribed by section 331.305 stating that the committee intends to fill the vacancy by appointment but that the electors of the district or county, as the case may be, have the right to file a petition requiring that the vacancy be filled by special election. The committee may publish notice in advance if an elected official submits a resignation to take effect at a future date. The committee may make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the notice is published or after the vacancy occurs, whichever is later. A person appointed to an office under this subsection shall have actually resided in the county which the appointee represents sixty days prior to appointment.

(2) However, if within fourteen days after publication of the notice or within fourteen days after the appointment is made, a petition is filed with the county auditor requesting a special election to fill the vacancy, the appointment is temporary and a special election shall be called as provided in paragraph “b”. The petition shall meet the requirements of section 331.306, except that in counties where supervisors are elected under plan “three”, the number of signatures calculated according to the formula in section 331.306 shall be divided by the number of supervisor districts in the county.

b. By special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term.

(1) The committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy in section 69.8 may, on its own motion, or shall, upon receipt of a petition as provided in paragraph “a”, call for a special election to fill the vacancy in lieu of appointment. The committee shall order the special election at the earliest practicable date, but giving at least thirty-two days’ notice of the election. A special election called under this section shall be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the county.

(2) However, if a vacancy on the board of supervisors occurs after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election, a special election to fill the vacancy shall not be called by the committee or by petition. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire more than seventy days after the general election, the office shall be listed on the ballot, as “For Board of Supervisors, To Fill Vacancy”. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office. The person shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

(3) If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the general election, the person elected to the succeeding term shall also serve the balance of the unexpired term. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office.

c. For a vacancy declared by the board pursuant to section 331.214, subsection 2, by special election held to fill the office if the remaining balance of the unexpired term is two and one-half years or more. The committee of county officers designated to fill the vacancy in section 69.8 shall order the special election at the earliest practicable date, but giving at least thirty-two days’ notice of the election. A special election called under this section shall be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the

county. The office shall be listed on the ballot, as “For Board of Supervisors, To Fill Vacancy”. The person elected at the special election shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

2. A vacancy in any of the offices listed in section 39.17 shall be filled by one of the two following procedures:

a. By appointment by the board of supervisors.

(1) The appointment shall be for the period until the next pending election as defined in section 69.12, and shall be made within forty days after the vacancy occurs. If the board of supervisors chooses to proceed under this paragraph, the board shall publish notice in the manner prescribed by section 331.305 stating that the board intends to fill the vacancy by appointment but that the electors of the county have the right to file a petition requiring that the vacancy be filled by special election. The board may publish notice in advance if an elected official submits a resignation to take effect at a future date. The board may make an appointment to fill the vacancy after the notice is published or after the vacancy occurs, whichever is later. A person appointed to an office under this subsection, except for a county attorney, shall have actually resided in the county which the appointee represents sixty days prior to appointment. A person appointed to the office of county attorney shall be a resident of the county at the time of appointment.

(2) However, if within fourteen days after publication of the notice or within fourteen days after the appointment is made, a petition is filed with the county auditor requesting a special election to fill the vacancy, the appointment is temporary and a special election shall be called as provided in paragraph “b”. The petition shall meet the requirements of section 331.306.

b. By special election held to fill the office for the remaining balance of the unexpired term.

(1) The board of supervisors may, on its own motion, or shall, upon receipt of a petition as provided in paragraph “a”, call for a special election to fill the vacancy in lieu of appointment. The supervisors shall order the special election at the earliest practicable date, but giving at least thirty-two days’ notice of the election. A special election called under this section shall be held on a Tuesday and shall not be held on the same day as a school election within the county.

(2) If a vacancy in an elective county office occurs after the date of the primary election and more than seventy-three days before the general election, a special election to fill the vacancy shall not be called by the board of supervisors or by petition. If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire more than seventy days after the general election, the office shall be listed on the ballot with the name of the office and the additional description, “To Fill Vacancy”. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office. The person shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

(3) If the term of office in which the vacancy exists will expire within seventy days after the general election, the person elected to the succeeding term shall also serve the balance of the unexpired term. The person elected at the general election shall assume office as soon as a certificate of election is issued and the person has qualified by taking the oath of office.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, in the event of a vacancy for which no eligible candidate residing in the county comes forward for appointment, a county board of supervisors may employ a person to perform the duties of the office for at least sixty days but no more than ninety days. After ninety days, the board shall proceed under subsection 2.

4. Notwithstanding subsections 1 and 2, if a nomination has been made at the primary election for an office in which a vacancy has been filled by appointment, the office shall be filled at the next general election, and not at any special election in the same political subdivision.

89 Acts, ch 215, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1238, §33; 92 Acts, ch 1067, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1180, §38 – 40; 97 Acts, ch 170, §80 – 83; 2002 Acts, ch 1134, §80, 115; 2004 Acts, ch 1002, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1065, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §162

Referred to in §43.78, 44.4, 69.8, 331.201, 331.214, 331.322

See §43.78, subsection 4

69.15 Board members — nonattendance — vacancy.

1. Any person who has been appointed by the governor to any board under the laws of this state shall be deemed to have submitted a resignation from such office if either of the following events occurs:

a. The person does not attend three or more consecutive regular meetings of such board. This paragraph does not apply unless the first and last of the consecutive meetings counted for this purpose are at least thirty days apart.

b. The person attends less than one-half of the regular meetings of such board within any period of twelve calendar months beginning on July 1 or January 1. This paragraph does not apply unless such board holds at least four regular meetings during such period. This paragraph applies only to such a period beginning on or after the date when the person takes office as a member of such board.

2. If such person received no notice and had no knowledge of a regular meeting and gives the governor a sworn statement to that effect within ten days after the person learns of the meeting, such meeting shall not be counted for the purposes of this section.

3. The governor in the governor's discretion may accept or reject such resignation. If the governor accepts it, the governor shall notify such person, in writing, that the resignation is accepted pursuant to this section. The governor shall then make another appointment to such office. Such appointment shall be made in the same manner and for the same term as in the case of other vacancies caused by resignation from such office.

4. As used in this section, "board" includes any commission, committee, agency, or governmental body which has three or more members.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §69.15]
2007 Acts, ch 22, §16

69.16 Appointive boards — political affiliation.

All appointive boards, commissions, and councils of the state established by the Code if not otherwise provided by law shall be bipartisan in their composition. No person shall be appointed or reappointed to any board, commission, or council established by the Code if the effect of that appointment or reappointment would cause the number of members of the board, commission, or council belonging to one political party to be greater than one-half the membership of the board, commission, or council plus one.

In the case where the appointment of members of the general assembly is allowed, and the law does not otherwise provide, if an even number of legislators are appointed they shall be equally divided by political party affiliation; if an odd number of members of the general assembly are appointed, the number representing a certain political party shall not exceed by more than one the legislative members of the other political party who may be appointed. If there are multiple appointing authorities for a board, commission or council, the appointing authorities shall consult to avoid a violation of this section. This section shall not apply to any board, commission, or council established by the Code for which other restrictions regarding the political affiliations of members are provided by law.

[C77, 79, 81, §69.16]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2040; 87 Acts, ch 218, §7

Referred to in §8B.8, 8D.3, 15F102, 15H.3, 28N.2, 35A.2, 47.8, 68B.32, 80.28, 135.43, 135.109, 142A.3, 148.2A, 159A.13, 216A.12, 216A.92A, 216A.133A, 216A.162, 217.3A, 217.43, 235B.1, 252B.22, 256.5A, 256.35A, 272.3, 273.15, 284.15, 303.19, 303A.5, 331.322, 418.5, 455A.5, 455A.6, 455A.20, 455A.21, 455B.150, 475A.7, 514E.2, 542.4, 904A.2A

Board of medicine alternate members, see §148.2A

69.16A Gender balance.

1. All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of the state established by the Code, if not otherwise provided by law, shall be gender balanced. No person shall be appointed or reappointed to any board, commission, committee, or council established by the Code if that appointment or reappointment would cause the number of members of the board, commission, committee, or council of one gender to be greater than one-half the membership of the board, commission, committee, or council plus one if the board, commission, committee, or council is composed of an odd number of members. If the board, commission, committee, or council is composed of an even number of members, not more

than one-half of the membership shall be of one gender. If there are multiple appointing authorities for a board, commission, committee, or council, they shall consult each other to avoid a violation of this section.

2. All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of a political subdivision of the state that are established by the Code, if not otherwise provided by law, shall be gender balanced as provided by subsection 1 unless the political subdivision has made a good faith effort to appoint a qualified person to fill a vacancy on a board, commission, committee, or council in compliance with subsection 1 for a period of three months but has been unable to make a compliant appointment. In complying with the requirements of this subsection, political subdivisions shall utilize a fair and unbiased method of selecting the best qualified applicants. This subsection shall not prohibit an individual whose term expires prior to January 1, 2012, from being reappointed even though the reappointment continues an inequity in gender balance.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2041; 87 Acts, ch 218, §8; 88 Acts, ch 1150, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 162, §1, 2
 Referred to in §8B.8, 8D.3, 15F.102, 15H.3, 28A.7, 28N.2, 35A.2, 46.2A, 80.28, 135.43, 135.109, 142A.3, 148.2A, 159A.13, 216A.12, 216A.92A, 216A.133A, 216A.162, 217.3A, 217.43, 235B.1, 252B.22, 256.5A, 256.35A, 272.3, 273.15, 284.15, 303.19, 303A.5, 314.22, 418.5, 455A.20, 455B.150, 514E.2, 542.4, 904A.2A

Board of medicine alternate members, see §148.2A

2009 amendments to this section apply on and after January 1, 2012; 2009 Acts, ch 162, §2

69.16B Statutory boards, commissions, councils, and committees — appointments by members of general assembly — terms — dissolution.

1. Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, all of the following shall apply to an appointment to a statutory board, commission, council, or committee made by a member or members of the general assembly pursuant to section 2.32A:

a. An appointment shall be at the pleasure of the appointing member.

b. Unless an appointee is replaced by the appointing member, the regular term of appointment shall be two years, beginning upon the convening of a general assembly and ending upon the convening of the following general assembly, or when the appointee's successor is appointed, whichever occurs later.

c. Unless otherwise provided, a vacancy exists if a member of the general assembly serving on a statutory board, commission, council, or committee ceases to be a member of the general assembly. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as the original appointment.

2. Unless otherwise specifically provided by law, a board, commission, council, committee, task force, or other temporary body created by an uncodified statute that provides for issuance of a final report by the body is dissolved on or about the date the body's final report is issued.

2008 Acts, ch 1156, §22, 58

Referred to in §2.32A, 2A.4, 8A.372, 15E.63, 80.28, 80B.6, 84A.1A, 135.173A, 216A.132, 216A.139, 217.2, 217.3A, 225C.5, 231.12, 249A.4B, 256.29, 256.32, 256H.2, 261D.3, 272B.2, 303A.5, 411.36, 418.5, 423.9, 455B.150, 466A.3

69.16C Minority representation.

All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of the state established by the Code if not otherwise provided by law should provide, to the extent practicable, for minority representation. All appointing authorities of boards, commissions, committees, and councils subject to this section should consider qualified minority persons for appointment to boards, commissions, committees, and councils. For purposes of this section, "minority" means a minority person as defined in section 15.102.

2008 Acts, ch 1156, §23, 58

Referred to in §273.15, 284.15

69.16D Boards and commissions — criteria for establishing.

1. Prior to establishing a new appointive board, commission, committee, or council of the state, the general assembly shall consider all of the following:

a. Whether there is an existing board or commission that would be able to perform the duties of the new board, commission, committee, or council.

b. The estimated annual cost of the new board, commission, committee, or council,

including any additional personnel costs arising out of the creation of the new board, commission, committee, or council.

c. Whether a repeal date is needed for the new board, commission, committee, or council. Whenever possible, an appropriate repeal date should be included.

2. This section shall apply to appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of the state established by the Code on or after July 1, 2010.

2010 Acts, ch 1031, §421

69.16E Young adult representation.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “young adult” means a person who, at the time of appointment or reappointment, is at least eighteen years of age but less than thirty-five years of age.

2. All appointive boards, commissions, committees, and councils of the state established by the Code should provide, to the extent practicable and if not otherwise provided by law, for at least one member who is a young adult. All appointing authorities of boards, commissions, committees, and councils should consider qualified young adults for appointment to boards, commissions, committees, and councils.

2010 Acts, ch 1076, §1

69.17 Employees as members — voting.

If an employee of an appointive board, commission, or council is a member of the board, commission, or council, that employee shall not be a voting member. Payment of per diem and expenses shall not cause a member to be considered an employee of that board, commission, or council.

[C77, 79, 81, §69.17]

69.18 Salary of acting appointees.

If a vacancy occurs in a position which is appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and the governor designates a person to serve in that position in an acting capacity, that person shall not receive compensation in excess of that authorized by law for a person holding that position.

[C81, §69.18]

Confirmation, see §2.32

69.19 Terms of appointments confirmed by the senate.

All terms of office of positions which are appointed by the governor, have a fixed term and are subject to confirmation by the senate shall begin at 12:01 a.m. on May 1 in the year of appointment and expire at 12:00 midnight on April 30 in the year of expiration.

[C81, §69.19]

Referred to in §8B.8, 8D.3, 10A.601, 15.105, 15.106C, 15.117A, 15F102, 16.2, 16.2A, 20.5, 29A.11, 30.2, 35A.2, 46.1, 68B.32, 80.28, 80B.6, 80E.2, 84A.1A, 86.1, 89.14, 89A.13, 91.2, 97B.3, 97B.8A, 99D.5, 99D.6, 99G.5, 99G.8, 103.3, 123.6, 135.62, 142A.3, 147.19, 159A.13, 161A.4, 169.5, 175.3, 190C.2, 203.11B, 206.23A, 216.3, 216A.12, 216A.74, 216A.92A, 216A.113, 216A.132, 216A.152, 216B.2, 217.2, 225C.5, 231.12, 237.16, 256.3, 256.5A, 256.35A, 256.52, 256.62, 257.30, 257C.5, 261A.6, 262.2, 266.39, 266.39C, 272.4, 284.15, 303.3C, 303A.5, 307.3, 368.9, 384.13, 418.5, 421.1, 421.1A, 455A.5, 455A.6, 455B.150, 466A.3, 474.1, 475A.1, 505.2, 524.201, 533.104, 533.107, 542.4, 542B.4, 543B.8, 544A.1, 544B.3, 544C.2, 602.2102, 904A.1, 904A.2A

Senate confirmation, see §2.32

69.20 Temporary vacancy due to military service.

1. A temporary vacancy in an elective office of a political subdivision, community college, or hospital board of trustees of this state occurs on the date when the person filling that office is placed on national guard duty or federal active duty, as those terms are defined in section 29A.1, and when such a person will not be able to attend to the duties of that person’s elective position for a period greater than sixty consecutive days. The temporary vacancy terminates on the date when such person is released from such service, or the term of office expires.

2. A temporary vacancy on an elective board, council, or other multimember body of a political subdivision may be filled by appointment by a majority of the remaining members of the body. A temporary vacancy in any other elective office in a political subdivision, community college, or hospital board of trustees may be filled by the governing body of that political subdivision, community college, or hospital board of trustees.

3. Upon the termination of a temporary vacancy due to a person’s release from national guard duty or federal active duty, the person who held the elective office just prior to the temporary vacancy shall immediately be deemed to have been reinstated to that position and the person who filled the temporary vacancy shall immediately be deemed to have been removed from that office.

4. A person filling a temporary vacancy or a person reinstated to office as described in this section shall qualify for that office as provided in chapter 63.

5. Upon the resignation or death of the person replaced under this section, a permanent vacancy occurs and shall be filled as otherwise provided by law.

2004 Acts, ch 1076, §1, 2; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §42, 169, 177; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §30

CHAPTER 70

RESERVED

CHAPTER 70A

FINANCIAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For provisions relating to the state employee retirement incentive program, see 2010 Acts, ch 1005, §1, 2

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70A.1 Salaries — payment — vacations — sick leave — educational leave.

1. Salaries specifically provided for in an appropriation Act of the general assembly shall be in lieu of existing statutory salaries, for the positions provided for in the Act, and all salaries, including longevity where applicable by express provision in the Code, shall be paid according to the provisions of chapter 91A and shall be in full compensation of all services, including any service on committees, boards, commissions or similar duty for Iowa government, except for members of the general assembly. A state employee on an annual salary shall not be paid for a pay period an amount which exceeds the employee's annual salary transposed into a rate applicable to the pay period by dividing the annual salary by the number of pay periods in the fiscal year. Salaries for state employees covered by the overtime payment provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act shall be established on an hourly basis.

2. a. All employees of the state earn two weeks' vacation per year during the first year of employment and through the fourth year of employment, and three weeks' vacation per year during the fifth and through the eleventh year of employment, and four weeks' vacation per year during the twelfth year through the nineteenth year of employment, and four and four-tenths weeks' vacation per year during the twentieth year through the twenty-fourth year of employment, and five weeks' vacation per year during the twenty-fifth year and all subsequent years of employment, with pay. One week of vacation is equal to the number of hours in the employee's normal workweek. Vacation allowances accrue according to chapter 91A as provided by the rules of the department of administrative services.

b. The vacations shall be granted at the discretion and convenience of the head of the department, agency, or commission, except that an employee shall not be granted vacation in excess of the amount earned by the employee. Vacation leave earned under this subsection shall not be cumulated to an amount in excess of twice the employee's annual rate of accrual. The head of the department, agency, or commission shall make every reasonable effort to schedule vacation leave sufficient to prevent any loss of entitlements.

c. (1) If the employment of an employee of the state is terminated, the provisions of chapter 91A relating to the termination apply.

(2) If the termination of employment is by reason of the death of the employee, the vacation allowance shall be paid to the estate of the deceased employee if the estate is opened for probate. If an estate is not opened, the allowance shall be paid to the surviving spouse, if any, or to the legal heirs if no spouse survives.

3. Payments authorized by this section shall be approved by the department subject to rules of the department of administrative services and paid from the appropriation or fund of original certification of the claim.

4. Effective July 1, 2006, permanent full-time and permanent part-time employees of state departments, boards, agencies, and commissions shall accrue sick leave as provided in this subsection which shall be credited to the employee's sick leave account. The sick leave accrual rate for part-time employees shall be prorated to the accrual rate for full-time employees. The sick leave accrual rate for each complete month of full-time employment, excluding employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement which provides for a different rate of accrual, shall be as follows:

a. For employees of the state board of regents, one and one-half days.

b. For employees who are peace officers employed within the department of public safety or department of natural resources and who are not covered under a collective bargaining agreement, the rate shall be the same as the rate provided under the state police officers council collective bargaining agreement.

c. For all other employees, the rate shall be as follows:

(1) If the employee's accrued sick leave balance is seven hundred fifty hours or less, one and one-half days.

(2) If the employee's accrued sick leave balance is one thousand five hundred hours or less but more than seven hundred fifty hours, one day.

(3) If the employee's accrued sick leave balance is more than one thousand five hundred hours, one-half day.

5. Sick leave shall not accrue during any period of absence without pay. Employees may

use accrued sick leave for physical or mental personal illness, bodily injury, medically related disabilities, including disabilities resulting from pregnancy and childbirth, or contagious disease, which result in any of the following:

- a. The employee's confinement is required.
- b. The employee is rendered unable to perform assigned duties.
- c. The performance of assigned duties would jeopardize the employee's health or recovery.

6. Except as provided in section 70A.23, all unused accrued sick leave in an employee's sick leave account is canceled upon the employee's separation from state employment. However, if an employee is laid off and the employee is reemployed by any state department, board, agency, or commission within one year of the date of the layoff, accrued sick leave of the employee shall be restored.

7. State employees, excluding state board of regents' faculty members with nine-month appointments, and employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement negotiated with the public safety bargaining unit who are eligible for accrued vacation benefits and accrued sick leave benefits, who have accumulated thirty days of sick leave, and who do not use sick leave during a full month of employment may elect to have up to one-half day of additional vacation added to the employee's accrued vacation account. The additional vacation time added to an employee's accrued vacation account for not using sick leave during a month is in lieu of the accrual of sick leave for that month. The amount of additional vacation for part-time employees shall be prorated to the amount of additional vacation authorized for full-time employees. The director of the department of administrative services may adopt the necessary rules and procedures for the implementation of this program for all state employees except employees of the state board of regents. The state board of regents may adopt necessary rules for the implementation of this program for its employees.

8. The head of any department, agency, or commission, subject to rules of the department of administrative services, may grant an educational leave to employees for whom the head of the department, agency, or commission is responsible pursuant to section 70A.25 and funds appropriated by the general assembly may be used for this purpose. The head of the department, agency, or commission shall notify the legislative council and the director of the department of administrative services of all educational leaves granted within fifteen days of the granting of the educational leave. If the head of a department, agency, or commission fails to notify the legislative council and the director of the department of administrative services of an educational leave, the expenditure of funds appropriated by the general assembly for the educational leave shall not be allowed.

9. A specific annual salary rate or annual salary adjustment commencing with a fiscal year shall commence on July 1 except that if a pay period overlaps two fiscal years, a specific annual salary rate or annual salary adjustment shall commence with the first day of a pay period as specified by the general assembly.

[C73, §3780; C97, §1289; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1218; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.1; 81 Acts, ch 20, §2]

85 Acts, ch 215, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1244, §13; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §231, 232; 87 Acts, ch 227, §16; 89 Acts, ch 303, §17

C93, §70A.1

97 Acts, ch 28, §7; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1020, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §1C.2, 8A.413, 218.17, 602.1401, 602.11102

Paid holidays; §1C.2

70A.2 Promotion, discharge, demotion or suspension — absence for medically related disability not considered.

When supported by the verification of the attending physician that an absence is necessary in the best interest of the health and well-being of the employee, an absence for medically related disability shall not be considered in actions for promotion, discharge, demotion or suspension of the employee.

[C77, 79, 81, §79.2]

C93, §70A.2

70A.3 Appraisers of property.

The appraisers appointed by authority of law to appraise property for any purpose shall be paid a reasonable amount determined by the sheriff of the county in which the property appraised is located. Unless otherwise provided, the amount paid shall be paid out of the property appraised or by the owner thereof.

[C51, §2550; R60, §4158; C73, §3813; C97, §1290; SS15, §1290-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1219; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §79.2; C77, 79, 81, §79.3]

87 Acts, ch 17, §4

C93, §70A.3

70A.4 When fees payable.

When no other provision is made on the subject, the party requiring any service shall pay the fees therefor upon the same being rendered, and a bill of particulars being presented, if required.

[C51, §2557; R60, §4164; C73, §3837; C97, §1295; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1221; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.4]

C93, §70A.4

70A.5 Fees payable in advance.

All fees, unless otherwise specifically provided, are payable in advance, if demanded, except in the following cases:

1. When the fees grow out of a criminal prosecution.

2. When the fees are payable by the state or county.

3. When the orders, judgments, or decrees of a court are to be entered, or performed in divorce-related matters including child support, temporary custody, restraining orders, and writs of habeas corpus.

[C73, §3842; C97, §1298; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1222; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.5]

88 Acts, ch 1133, §1

C93, §70A.5

70A.6 Receipt for fees paid.

Every person charging fees shall, if required by the person paying them, give that person a receipt therefor, setting forth the items, and the date of each.

[C51, §2549; R60, §4157; C73, §3836; C97, §1294; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1223; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.6]

C93, §70A.6

70A.7 Report of fees.

All officers required by the provisions of this Code to collect and pay over fines and fees shall, except as otherwise provided, on the first Monday in July in each year, make report thereof under oath to the board of supervisors of the proper county, showing the amount of fines assessed, and the amount of fines and fees collected, together with vouchers for the payment of all sums collected to the proper officer.

[R60, §4314; C73, §3973; C97, §1301; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1224; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.7]

C93, §70A.7

70A.8 State accounts — inspection.

The books, accounts, vouchers, and funds belonging to, or kept in, any state office or institution, or in the charge or under the control of any state officer or person having charge of any state funds or property, shall, at all times, be open or subject to the inspection of the governor or any committee appointed by the governor, or by the general assembly or either

house thereof; and the governor shall see that such inspection of the office of state treasurer is made at least four times in every twelve months.

[C57, §59, 69; R60, §80, 90; C73, §132; C97, §184; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1225; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.8]

C93, §70A.8

Iowa Constitution, Art. IV, §8

70A.9 Charge for use of automobile by other than state officer or employee.

When a public officer or employee, other than a state officer or employee, is entitled to be paid for expenses in performing a public duty, a charge shall be made, allowed and paid for the use of an automobile, as determined by the local governing body, in an amount which may be the maximum allowable under federal internal revenue service rules per mile, notwithstanding established mileage requirements or depreciation allowances. A statutory provision stipulating necessary mileage, travel, or actual reimbursement to a local public officer or employee falls within the mileage reimbursement limitation specified in this section unless specifically provided otherwise. A political subdivision may authorize the use of private vehicles for the conduct of official business of the political subdivision at an annual amount in lieu of actual and necessary travel expense reimbursement provided in this section. A peace officer, other than a state officer or employee as defined in section 801.4, who is required to use a private vehicle in the performance of official duties shall receive reimbursement for mileage expense at the rate specified in this section.

[C31, 35, §1225-d1; C39, §1225.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.9; 81 Acts, ch 9, §23]

86 Acts, ch 1246, §773; 91 Acts, ch 267, §604

C93, §70A.9

Referred to in §42.5, 161A.6, 309.20, 331.210A, 331.215, 331.324, 331.655, 358.12, 468.232

State officers and employees mileage allowance, see §8A.363

Expenses for judicial officers, court employees, and others, see §602.1509

70A.10 Mileage and expenses — prohibition.

No law shall be construed to give to a public officer or employee both mileage and expenses for the same transaction.

[C31, 35, §1225-d2; C39, §1225.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.10]

C93, §70A.10

Referred to in §331.324

70A.11 Mileage and expenses — when unallowable.

No public officer or employee shall be allowed either mileage or transportation expense when gratuitously transported by another, nor when transported by another public officer or employee who is entitled to mileage or transportation expense.

[C31, 35, §1225-d3; C39, §1225.03; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.11]

C93, §70A.11

Referred to in §331.324

70A.12 Out-of-state warrants limited.

A warrant requiring a peace officer to go beyond the boundaries of the state at public expense shall not be issued except with the approval of a district judge.

[C35, §1225-e1; C39, §1225.04; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.12]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10038, 10201

C93, §70A.12

Referred to in §331.324

70A.13 Particulars required by county board.

The board of supervisors shall not approve any claim for mileage or other traveling expenses presented by any peace officer including the sheriff and the sheriff's deputies unless the destinations, and number of miles covered in each trip are given, or, in the case

of extended trips, unless railroad, hotel, and other traveling expenses, excepting meals, are verified by receipts.

[C35, §1225-e2; C39, §1225.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.13]
C93, §70A.13

Referred to in §331.324

70A.14 Definitions.

As used in this section and section 70A.15, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Charitable organization*” means an organization that is eligible to receive contributions which may be deducted on the contributor’s Iowa individual tax return and that has been designated, at the request of one hundred or more eligible state officers and employees, or the number of employees required by subsection 3 of this section, by a responsible official of the payroll system under which the officers or employees are compensated, to receive contributions pursuant to section 70A.15.

2. “*Enrollment period*” means the time during which the charitable organization conducts an annual consolidated effort to secure funds.

3. “*Number of persons required*” means:

a. In the case of employees at the Iowa state university of science and technology and the state university of Iowa, one hundred or more participants.

b. In the case of employees at the university of northern Iowa, fifty or more participants.

c. In the case of employees at the Iowa school for the deaf and the Iowa braille and sight saving school, twenty-five or more participants.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.14]

C93, §70A.14

70A.15 Payroll deduction.

1. The responsible official in charge of the payroll system may deduct from the salary or wages of a state officer or employee an amount specified by the officer or employee for payment to a charitable organization if:

a. The request for the payroll deduction is made in writing during the enrollment period for the charitable organization.

b. The deduction shall not continue in effect for a period of time exceeding one year unless a new written request is filed according to the requirements of this section.

c. The pay period during which the deduction is made, the frequency, and the amount of the deduction are compatible with the payroll system.

2. Moneys deducted pursuant to this section shall be paid over promptly to the appropriate charitable organization. The deduction may be made notwithstanding that the compensation actually paid to the officer or employee is reduced to an amount below the minimum prescribed by law. Payment to an officer or employee of compensation less the deduction shall constitute a full and complete discharge of claims and demands for services rendered by the employee during the period covered by the payment. The request for the deduction may be withdrawn at any time by filing a written notification of withdrawal with the responsible official in charge of the payroll system.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §79.15]

C93, §70A.15

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §70A.14

Combined charitable campaign program administered by department of administrative services; §8A.432

70A.15A Charitable giving payroll deduction by other than state officer or employee.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Applicable public employer*” means a board of directors of a school district, a community college, a county board of supervisors, or a governing body of a city.

b. “*Eligible charitable organization*” means a not-for-profit federation of health and human services, social welfare, or environmental agencies or associations that meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The federation is tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code

and contributions to the federation are deductible under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) The federation has had an office in this state for the last five years.

(3) The federation represents at least ten health and human services, social welfare, or environmental agencies or associations that are located in this state.

(4) The federation is governed by an active, voluntary board, which exercises administrative control over the federation.

(5) The federation is not a charitable foundation.

(6) The federation is registered with the secretary of state's office.

2. An applicable public employer may authorize deductions from the salaries or wages of its employees of an amount specified by an employee for payment to an eligible charitable organization. The authorization by an employee for deductions from the employee's salary or wages shall be evidenced by a written request signed by the employee directed to and filed with the treasurer, or official in charge of the payroll system, of the applicable public employer and the treasurer or responsible official shall deduct from the salary or wages of the employee the amount specified for payment to the eligible charitable organization. The request for the deduction may be withdrawn by the employee at any time by filing a written notification of withdrawal with the applicable treasurer or responsible official in charge of the payroll system.

3. If an applicable public employer authorizes deductions from the salaries or wages of its employees for payment to any eligible charitable organization, the applicable public employer shall ensure that an employee shall be permitted to authorize a deduction to any eligible charitable organization.

2006 Acts, ch 1185, §70; 2013 Acts, ch 28, §1

Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

70A.16 Interview and moving expenses.

1. If approved by the appointing authority, a person who interviews for employment by the state shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the interview.

2. A state employee who is reassigned shall be reimbursed for moving expenses incurred in accordance with rules and policies adopted by the director of the department of administrative services when all of the following circumstances exist:

a. The employee is reassigned at the direction of the appointing authority.

b. The reassignment constitutes a permanent change of duty station.

c. The reassignment requires the employee to change the place of personal residence beyond a reasonable commuting distance.

d. The reassignment is not primarily for the benefit or convenience of the employee.

3. If approved by the appointing authority, a person newly hired for a state position shall receive reimbursement for moving expenses incurred after the person is hired at the same rate provided for a state employee.

4. Reimbursement for moving expenses authorized under this section does not include reimbursement for the expense of moving animals.

[C77, 79, 81, §79.16; 81 Acts, ch 9, §25]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §233

C93, §70A.16

97 Acts, ch 28, §8; 2000 Acts, ch 1171, §21; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

70A.17 Payroll deduction for additional insurance coverage.

1. The state officer in charge of any of the state payroll systems shall deduct from the wages or salaries of a state officer or employee an amount specified by the officer or employee for payment to any company authorized to do business in this state for the purpose of purchasing insurance if all of the following conditions are met:

a. At least five hundred state officers or employees request the deduction to purchase insurance from the same company.

b. The request for the payroll deduction is made by the state officer or employee in writing to the officer in charge of the program.

c. The pay period during which the deduction is made, the frequency, and the amount of the deduction are compatible with the payroll system.

d. The insurance coverage to be purchased is not provided by the state.

e. The company providing the insurance enters into a written agreement with the state delineating each party's rights and responsibilities.

2. The moneys deducted under this section shall be paid to the company designated by the requesting state officers or employees. The deduction may be made even though the compensation paid to an officer or employee is reduced to an amount below the minimum prescribed by law. Payment to an officer or employee of compensation less the deduction shall constitute a full discharge of claims and demands for services rendered by the officer or employee during the period covered by the payment. The request for the deduction may be withdrawn at any time by filing a written notification of withdrawal with the state officer in charge of any of the state payroll systems.

3. The department of administrative services reserves the right to terminate an insurance company's participation in the program if the department receives complaints regarding the actions of the insurance company or its agents in relation to the program and such termination would be in the best interest of the state officers and employees; the department makes a determination that the insurance company has engaged in a pattern or practice of unfair, misleading, or fraudulent acts and such termination would be in the best interest of the state officers and employees; or the commissioner of insurance determines that the company has engaged in practices that would otherwise disqualify the company from providing insurance coverage in Iowa.

4. The department is authorized to establish and collect an administrative fee as deemed necessary and appropriate in an amount not to exceed the state's actual cost of providing the payroll deduction service.

2004 Acts, ch 1103, §75

70A.17A Payroll deduction for dues.

1. The state officer in charge of the payroll system shall deduct from the salary or wages of a state officer or employee an amount specified by the officer or employee for payment to a professional or trade organization for dues or membership fees if:

a. The professional or trade organization consents to payment of dues in this manner.

b. The employee requests in writing that payment of dues or membership fees be made in this manner.

c. The pay period during which the deduction is made, the frequency, and the amount of the deduction are compatible with the payroll system.

d. The following number of state officers or employees request the deduction for the same professional or trade organization:

(1) One hundred or more state officers or employees employed outside the jurisdiction of the state board of regents, or employed at Iowa state university of science and technology or the state university of Iowa.

(2) Fifty or more state officers or employees employed at the university of northern Iowa.

(3) Twenty-five or more state officers or employees employed at the Iowa school for the deaf or at the Iowa braille and sight saving school.

2. The deduction may be made even though the compensation paid to an officer or employee is reduced to an amount below the minimum prescribed by law. Payment to an officer or employee of compensation less the deduction shall constitute a full discharge of claims and demands for services rendered by the officer or employee during the period covered by the payment. The request for the deduction may be withdrawn at any time by filing a written notification of withdrawal with the state officer in charge of the payroll system.

3. This section shall not affect a payroll deduction elected by a state employee pursuant to section 70A.19.

94 Acts, ch 1188, §36

70A.17B Payroll deduction for eligible qualified tuition program contributions.

1. The state officer in charge of any of the state payroll systems shall deduct from the wages or salaries of a state officer or employee an amount specified by the officer or employee for payment to an eligible qualified tuition program in a method consistent with current discretionary payroll deductions and on forms prescribed by the payroll administrator. For purposes of this section, an “*eligible qualified tuition program*” is a program that meets the requirements of a qualified tuition program under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code and is a program in which at least five hundred state officers or employees request a payroll deduction and the request for the payroll deduction is made by the state officer or employee in writing to the officer in charge of the program.

2. The moneys deducted under this section shall be paid to the eligible qualified tuition program for the benefit of the officer’s or employee’s account no later than thirty days following the payroll deduction from the wages of the officer or employee. The deduction may be made even though the compensation paid to an officer or employee is reduced to an amount below the minimum prescribed by law. Payment to an officer or employee of compensation less the deduction shall constitute a full discharge of claims and demands for services rendered by the officer or employee during the period covered by the payment. The request for the deduction may be withdrawn at any time by filing a written notification of withdrawal with the state officer in charge of any of the state payroll systems.

2005 Acts, ch 75, §1

70A.18 Compensation based on comparable worth.

It is the policy of this state that a state department, board, commission, or agency shall not discriminate in compensation for work of comparable worth between jobs held predominantly by women and jobs held predominantly by men. “*Comparable worth*” means the value of work as measured by the composite of the skill, effort, responsibility, and working conditions normally required in the performance of work.

83 Acts, ch 170, §1 – 4

CS83, §79.18

C93, §70A.18

70A.19 Duration of state payroll deduction for dues of employee organization member.

A state employee who elects a payroll deduction for membership dues to an employee organization pursuant to the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under the provisions of chapter 20 shall maintain the deduction for a period of one year or until the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement, whichever occurs first. A state employee who transfers employment to a position covered by a different collective bargaining agreement or who becomes a management employee is not subject to this requirement. With respect to state employees, this section supersedes the provisions of section 20.9 allowing termination of a dues checkoff at any time but does not supersede the requirement for thirty days’ written notice of termination.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §234

C87, §79.19

C93, §70A.19

Referred to in §70A.17A

70A.20 Employees disability program.

A state employees disability insurance program is created, which shall be administered by the director of the department of administrative services and which shall provide disability benefits in an amount and for the employees as provided in this section. The monthly disability benefits shall, at a minimum, provide twenty percent of monthly earnings if employed less than one year, forty percent of monthly earnings if employed one year or more but less than two years, and sixty percent of monthly earnings thereafter, reduced by primary and family social security determined at the time social security disability payments commence, railroad retirement disability income, workers’ compensation if applicable, and any other state-sponsored sickness or disability benefits payable. However, the amount of

benefits payable under the Iowa public employees' retirement system pursuant to chapter 97B shall not reduce the benefits payable pursuant to this section. Subsequent social security or railroad retirement increases shall not be used to further reduce the insurance benefits payable. As used in this section, "*primary and family social security*" shall not include social security benefits awarded to an adult child with a disability of the state employee with a disability who does not reside with the state employee with a disability if the social security benefits were awarded to the adult child with a disability prior to the approval of the state employee's benefits under this section, regardless of whether the United States social security administration records the benefits to the social security number of the adult child with a disability, the state employee with a disability, or any other family member, and such social security benefits shall not reduce the benefits payable pursuant to this section. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "*adult*" means a person who is eighteen years of age or older. State employees shall receive credit for the time they were continuously employed prior to and on July 1, 1974. The following provisions apply to the employees disability insurance program:

1. Waiting period of no more than ninety working days of continuous sickness or accident disability or the expiration of accrued sick leave, whichever is greater.

2. Maximum period benefits paid for both accident or sickness disability:

a. If the disability occurs prior to the time the employee attains the age of sixty-one years, the maximum benefit period shall end sixty months after continuous benefit payments begin or on the date on which the employee attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is later.

b. If the disability occurs on or after the time the employee attains the age of sixty-one years but prior to the age of sixty-nine years, the maximum benefit period shall end sixty months after continuous benefit payments begin or on the date on which the employee attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier.

c. If the disability occurs on or after the time the employee attains the age of sixty-nine years, the maximum benefit period shall end twelve months after continuous benefit payments begin.

3. a. Minimum and maximum benefits of not less than fifty dollars per month and not exceeding three thousand dollars per month.

b. In no event shall benefits exceed one hundred percent of the claimant's predisability covered monthly compensation.

4. All probationary and permanent full-time state employees shall be covered under the employees disability insurance program, except board members and members of commissions who are not full-time state employees, and state employees who on July 1, 1974, are under another disability program financed in whole or in part by the state, and state employees who have agreed to participation in another disability program through a collective bargaining agreement. For purposes of this section, members of the general assembly serving on or after January 1, 1989, are eligible for the plan during their tenure in office, on the basis of enrollment rules established for full-time state employees excluded from collective bargaining as provided in chapter 20.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §79.20]

84 Acts, ch 1146, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §235; 88 Acts, ch 1267, §15, 16

C93, §70A.20

93 Acts, ch 7, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1022, §1; 95 Acts, ch 162, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1177, §27

Referred to in §602.11103

70A.21 and 70A.22 Reserved.

70A.23 Credit for accrued sick leave.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. "*Eligible retirement system*" means a retirement system authorized under chapter 97A or 97B, including the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF).

b. “Eligible state employee” means a state employee eligible to receive retirement benefits under an eligible retirement system.

2. An eligible state employee, excluding an employee covered under a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise, who retires and has applied for retirement benefits under an eligible retirement system, or who dies while in active employment, shall be credited with the number of accrued days of sick leave of the employee. The employee, or the employee’s estate, shall receive a cash payment of the monetary value of the employee’s accrued sick leave balance, not to exceed two thousand dollars. The value of the employee’s accrued sick leave balance shall be calculated by multiplying the number of hours of accrued sick leave by the employee’s regular hourly rate of pay at the time of retirement.

3. a. An eligible state employee, excluding an employee covered under a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise or an employee of the state board of regents, who retires and receives a payment as provided in subsection 2 shall be entitled to elect to have the employee’s available remaining value of sick leave used to pay the state share for the employee’s continuation of state group health insurance coverage pursuant to the requirements of this subsection.

b. An eligible state employee’s available remaining value of sick leave shall be calculated as follows:

(1) If the employee’s accrued sick leave balance prior to payment as provided in subsection 2 is seven hundred fifty hours or less, sixty percent of the value of the remaining accrued sick leave balance.

(2) If the employee’s accrued sick leave balance prior to payment as provided in subsection 2 is one thousand five hundred hours or less but more than seven hundred fifty hours, eighty percent of the value of the remaining accrued sick leave balance.

(3) If the employee’s accrued sick leave balance prior to payment as provided in subsection 2 is more than one thousand five hundred hours, one hundred percent of the value of the remaining accrued sick leave balance.

c. An eligible state employee’s available remaining value of sick leave shall be available to pay for that portion of the employee’s state group health insurance premium that would otherwise be paid for by the state if the employee were still a state employee. The benefits provided for in this subsection have no cash value and are not transferable to any other person, including the retiree’s spouse. Payment of state group health insurance premiums pursuant to this subsection continues until the earliest of when the eligible state employee’s available remaining value of sick leave is exhausted, the employee otherwise becomes eligible for federal Medicare program benefits, or the employee dies. In addition, an employee electing benefits pursuant to this subsection who is reinstated or reemployed in a permanent full-time or permanent part-time position within state government forfeits any remaining benefits for payment of state group health insurance benefits, and such employee is not eligible for restoration of the unused sick leave accrued during the employee’s prior employment with the state.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, peace officers employed within the department of public safety and the department of natural resources that are not covered under a collective bargaining agreement shall have a sick leave conversion program extended to them that is equivalent to the sick leave conversion program negotiated under chapter 20 between the state and the state police officers council labor union for peace officers. In addition, an employee of the department of public safety or the department of natural resources who has earned benefits of payment of premiums under a collective bargaining agreement and who becomes a manager or supervisor and is no longer covered by the agreement shall not lose the benefits of payment of premiums earned while covered by the agreement. The payment shall be calculated by multiplying the number of hours of accumulated, unused sick leave by the employee’s hourly rate of pay at the time of retirement.

[C79, 81, §79.23; 82 Acts, ch 1184, §1]

84 Acts, ch 1146, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §9

C93, §70A.23

2003 Acts, ch 108, §22; 2006 Acts, ch 1020, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §116

Referred to in §70A.1, 80.42, 602.1401, 602.11102

For provisions relating to the state employee retirement incentive program, see 2010 Acts, ch 1005, §1, 2

70A.24 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1173, § 42.

70A.25 Educational leave — educational assistance.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Educational assistance*” means reimbursement for tuition, fees, books or other expenses incurred by a state employee in taking coursework at an educational institution or attending a workshop, seminar, or conference without a reduction in ordinary job responsibilities and that the appointing authority determines contributes to the growth and development of the employee in the employee’s present position or in a position to which the employee may reasonably be assigned.

b. “*Educational leave*” means full or partial absence from an employee’s ordinary job responsibilities either with full or partial pay or without pay, to attend a course of study at an educational institution or a course of study conducted by a reputable sponsor on behalf of an educational institution. Educational leave may include reimbursement for all or a portion of educational expenses incurred.

c. “*Educational leave*” and “*educational assistance*” do not apply to job training, employee development programs, or departmental seminars that are conducted or sponsored by a state agency.

2. *General applicability.*

a. The purpose of educational leave with full or partial pay and educational assistance is to assist state employees to develop skills that will improve their ability to perform state job responsibilities or in the case of educational leave to also provide training and educational opportunities for employees of a state agency that will enable the agency director to better meet the staffing needs of the state agency.

b. The director of the department of administrative services shall not allow the payment of expenses for courses unless the department, agency, or commission can demonstrate a relationship between the employee’s job responsibilities and the courses to be taken or that the employee is required to learn new skills for which the department, agency, or commission has a need.

3. *Reporting and review.*

a. The director of the department of administrative services shall periodically and at least annually review the implementation of educational leave and educational assistance programs by state agencies.

b. The head of each state agency, department, or commission shall report to the director of the department of administrative services and the legislative council not later than October 1 of each year the direct and indirect costs to the agency of educational leave and educational assistance granted to agency employees during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include an estimate of costs saved by the state agency, department, or commission through the use of educational leave and educational assistance. As used in this subsection, “*indirect costs*” includes but is not limited to adjustments in employee work assignments and agency operations necessitated by educational leave or assistance.

c. The report to the director of the department of administrative services and legislative council shall identify the relationship of each course to the employee who is granted educational leave and how the course may improve the employee’s job performance or the task to be accomplished within the agency.

d. The report to the director of the department of administrative services and the legislative council shall also include:

(1) The number of employees who were granted educational leave and the amount of tuition reimbursement allowed by the department, agency or commission.

(2) The number of employees who were granted a leave from work to attend the classes

and who continued to receive their salary and the number of hours of work which those employees were excused.

(3) The number of employees who were granted a temporary leave of absence from work to attend the classes without pay and the amount of time missed.

85 Acts, ch 215, §2

CS85, §79.25

86 Acts, ch 1245, §237 – 239

C93, §70A.25

2000 Acts, ch 1171, §22 – 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §8A.111, 70A.1

70A.26 Disaster service volunteer leave.

An employee of an appointing authority who is a certified disaster service volunteer of the American red cross may be granted leave with pay from work for not more than fifteen working days in any twelve-month period to participate in disaster relief services for the American red cross at the request of the American red cross for the services of that employee and upon the approval of the employee's appointing authority without loss of seniority, pay, vacation time, personal days, sick leave, insurance and health coverage benefits, or earned overtime accumulation. The appointing authority shall compensate an employee granted leave under this section at the employee's regular rate of pay for those regular work hours during which the employee is absent from work. An employee deemed to be on leave under this section shall not be deemed to be an employee of the state for purposes of workers' compensation. An employee deemed to be on leave under this section shall not be deemed to be an employee of the state for purposes of the Iowa tort claims Act. Leave under this section shall be granted only for services relating to a disaster in the state of Iowa.

95 Acts, ch 132, §1

70A.27 Leave of absence for charge of a crime — civil penalty.

1. For the purposes of this section:

a. "*Convicted*" means convicted of an indictable offense and includes a guilty plea or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction.

b. "*Public employee*" means any individual employed by a public employer. "*Public employee*" includes heads of executive branch agencies.

c. "*Public employer*" means the state, its boards, commissions, agencies, and departments, and its political subdivisions including school districts and other special purpose districts. "*Public employer*" includes the general assembly and the governor.

2. a. A public employee on a leave of absence with full or partial compensation because the public employee is charged, by indictment or information, with the commission of a public offense classified as a class "D" felony or greater offense shall pay to the public employer employing the public employee a civil penalty equal to the cash wages that the public employee received during the period of the leave of absence if the public employee is convicted of a public offense classified as a class "D" felony or greater offense.

b. A public employee shall pay to the public employer employing the public employee a civil penalty equal to any payments that the public employee received pursuant to the terms of the public employee's employment contract that result from the termination of the contract, if the termination was caused by the employee being charged, by indictment or information, with the commission of a public offense classified as a class "D" felony or greater offense, and if the public employee is convicted of a public offense classified as a class "D" felony or greater offense.

2011 Acts, ch 88, §1

70A.28 Prohibitions relating to certain actions by state employees — penalty — civil remedies.

1. A person who serves as the head of a state department or agency or otherwise serves in a supervisory capacity within the executive or legislative branch of state government shall not require an employee of the state to inform the person that the employee made a

disclosure of information permitted by this section and shall not prohibit an employee of the state from disclosing any information to a member or employee of the general assembly or from disclosing information to any other public official or law enforcement agency if the employee reasonably believes the information evidences a violation of law or rule, mismanagement, a gross abuse of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. However, an employee may be required to inform the person that the employee made a disclosure of information permitted by this section if the employee represented that the disclosure was the official position of the employee's immediate supervisor or employer.

2. A person shall not discharge an employee from or take or fail to take action regarding an employee's appointment or proposed appointment to, promotion or proposed promotion to, or any advantage in, a position in a state employment system administered by, or subject to approval of, a state agency as a reprisal for a failure by that employee to inform the person that the employee made a disclosure of information permitted by this section, or for a disclosure of any information by that employee to a member or employee of the general assembly, a disclosure of information to the office of ombudsman, or a disclosure of information to any other public official or law enforcement agency if the employee reasonably believes the information evidences a violation of law or rule, mismanagement, a gross abuse of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. However, an employee may be required to inform the person that the employee made a disclosure of information permitted by this section if the employee represented that the disclosure was the official position of the employee's immediate supervisor or employer.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply if the disclosure of the information is prohibited by statute.

4. A person who violates subsection 1 or 2 commits a simple misdemeanor.

5. Subsection 2 may be enforced through a civil action.

a. A person who violates subsection 2 is liable to an aggrieved employee for affirmative relief including reinstatement, with or without back pay, or any other equitable relief the court deems appropriate, including attorney fees and costs.

b. When a person commits, is committing, or proposes to commit an act in violation of subsection 2, an injunction may be granted through an action in district court to prohibit the person from continuing such acts. The action for injunctive relief may be brought by an aggrieved employee or the attorney general.

6. Subsection 2 may also be enforced by an employee through an administrative action pursuant to the requirements of this subsection if the employee is not a merit system employee or an employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement. An employee eligible to pursue an administrative action pursuant to this subsection who is discharged, suspended, demoted, or otherwise receives a reduction in pay and who believes the adverse employment action was taken as a result of the employee's disclosure of information that was authorized pursuant to subsection 2, may file an appeal of the adverse employment action with the public employment relations board within thirty calendar days following the later of the effective date of the action or the date a finding is issued to the employee by the office of ombudsman pursuant to section 2C.11A. The findings issued by the ombudsman may be introduced as evidence before the public employment relations board. The employee has the right to a hearing closed to the public, but may request a public hearing. The hearing shall otherwise be conducted in accordance with the rules of the public employment relations board and the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. If the public employment relations board finds that the action taken in regard to the employee was in violation of subsection 2, the employee may be reinstated without loss of pay or benefits for the elapsed period, or the public employment relations board may provide other appropriate remedies. Decisions by the public employment relations board constitute final agency action.

7. A person shall not discharge an employee from or take or fail to take action regarding an employee's appointment or proposed appointment to, promotion or proposed promotion to, or any advantage in, a position in a state employment system administered by, or subject

to approval of, a state agency as a reprisal for the employee's declining to participate in contributions or donations to charities or community organizations.

8. The director of the department of administrative services or, for employees of the general assembly or of the state board of regents, the legislative council or the state board of regents, respectively, shall provide procedures for notifying new state employees of the provisions of this section and shall periodically conduct promotional campaigns to provide similar information to state employees. The information shall include the toll-free telephone number of the ombudsman.

9. For purposes of this section, "*state employee*" and "*employee*" include, but are not limited to, persons employed by the general assembly and persons employed by the state board of regents.

84 Acts, ch 1219, §4

C85, §79.28

85 Acts, ch 20, §1; 87 Acts, ch 19, §4; 87 Acts, ch 27, §2; 89 Acts, ch 124, §2

C93, §70A.28

96 Acts, ch 1100, §2 – 5; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1153, §14, 15; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §18; 2013 Acts, ch 10, §28; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §55

Referred to in §2C.11A, 8F.3

See also §8A.417, 70A.29

Subsections 2, 6, and 8 amended

70A.29 Reprisals prohibited — political subdivisions — penalty — civil remedies.

1. A person shall not discharge an employee from or take or fail to take action regarding an employee's appointment or proposed appointment to, promotion or proposed promotion to, or any advantage in, a position in employment by a political subdivision of this state as a reprisal for a disclosure of any information by that employee to a member or employee of the general assembly, or an official of that political subdivision or a state official or for a disclosure of information to any other public official or law enforcement agency if the employee reasonably believes the information evidences a violation of law or rule, mismanagement, a gross abuse of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety. This section does not apply if the disclosure of the information is prohibited by statute.

2. A person who violates subsection 1 commits a simple misdemeanor.

3. Subsection 1 may be enforced through a civil action.

a. A person who violates subsection 1 is liable to an aggrieved employee for affirmative relief including reinstatement, with or without back pay, or any other equitable relief the court deems appropriate, including attorney fees and costs.

b. When a person commits, is committing, or proposes to commit an act in violation of subsection 1, an injunction may be granted through an action in district court to prohibit the person from continuing such acts. The action for injunctive relief may be brought by an aggrieved employee or the county attorney.

85 Acts, ch 60, §1

CS85, §79.29

89 Acts, ch 124, §3

C93, §70A.29

See also §8A.417, 70A.28

70A.30 Establishment of phased retirement program.

1. The department of administrative services may establish a voluntary employee phased retirement incentive program for full-time state employees.

2. A phased retirement incentive program established by the department of administrative services is a retirement system for purposes of section 20.9, but is not retirement for purposes of chapter 97A, 97B, or 602 or for the employees who are members of the teachers insurance annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF).

84 Acts, ch 1180, §1

C85, §79.30

C93, §70A.30
 2003 Acts, ch 108, §23; 2013 Acts, ch 129, §35
 Section amended

70A.31 through 70A.34 Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 129, § 36.

70A.35 and 70A.36 Reserved.

70A.37 Collective bargaining agreements.

Administrative rules adopted by the director of the department of administrative services pursuant to this chapter shall not supersede provisions of collective bargaining agreements negotiated under chapter 20.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §240

C87, §79.37

C93, §70A.37

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

70A.38 Years of service incentive program. Repealed by its own terms; 2003 Acts, ch 145, § 156, 293.

70A.39 Bone marrow and organ donation incentive program.

1. For the purposes of this section:

a. “*Bone marrow*” means the soft tissue that fills human bone cavities.

b. “*Vascular organ*” means a heart, lung, liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine, or other organ that requires the continuous circulation of blood to remain useful for purposes of transplantation.

2. Beginning July 1, 2003, state employees, excluding employees covered under a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise, shall be granted leaves of absence in accordance with the following:

a. A leave of absence of up to five workdays for an employee who requests a leave of absence to serve as a bone marrow donor if the employee provides written verification from the employee’s physician or the hospital involved with the bone marrow donation that the employee will serve as a bone marrow donor.

b. A leave of absence of up to thirty workdays for an employee who requests a leave of absence to serve as a vascular organ donor if the employee provides written verification from the employee’s physician or the hospital involved with the vascular organ donation that the employee will serve as a vascular organ donor.

3. An employee who is granted a leave of absence under this section shall receive leave without loss of seniority, pay, vacation time, personal days, sick leave, insurance and health coverage benefits, or earned overtime accumulation. The employee shall be compensated at the employee’s regular rate of pay for those regular work hours during which the employee is absent from work.

4. An employee deemed to be on leave under this section shall not be deemed to be an employee of the state for purposes of workers’ compensation or for purposes of the Iowa tort claims Act.

2003 Acts, ch 32, §1; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §37, 209

CHAPTER 71

NEPOTISM

71.1 Employments prohibited.

71.2

Payment prohibited.

71.1 Employments prohibited.

It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person elected or appointed to any public office or position under the laws of the state or by virtue of the ordinance of any city in the state, to appoint as deputy, clerk, or helper in said office or position to be paid from the public funds, any person related by consanguinity or affinity, within the third degree, to the person elected, appointed, or making said appointment, unless such appointment shall first be approved by the officer, board, council, or commission whose duty it is to approve the bond of the principal; provided this provision shall not apply in cases where such person appointed receives compensation at the rate of six hundred dollars per year or less, nor shall it apply to persons teaching in public schools, nor shall it apply to the employment of clerks of members of the general assembly.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1166; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §71.1]

Approving officers and boards, §64.19

Computation of degrees, §4.1(4)

71.2 Payment prohibited.

No person so unlawfully appointed or employed shall be paid or receive any compensation from the public money and such appointment shall be null and void and any person or persons so paying the same or any part thereof, together with their surety, shall be liable for any and all moneys so paid.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1167; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §71.2]

SUBTITLE 3

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND BONDS

CHAPTER 72

DUTIES RELATING TO PUBLIC CONTRACTS

72.1	Contracts for excess expenditures — exception for coal.	72.3	Divulging contents of sealed bids.
72.2	Executive council may authorize indebtedness.	72.4	Penalty.
		72.5	Life cycle cost.

72.1 Contracts for excess expenditures — exception for coal.

Officers empowered to expend, or direct the expenditure of, public money of the state shall not make any contract for any purpose which contemplates an expenditure of such money in excess of that authorized by law. However, the state or an agency of the state may enter into a contract of not exceeding ten years in duration for the purchase of coal to be used in facilities under the jurisdiction of the state or the state agency. The execution of the contract shall be contingent upon appropriations by the general assembly in sufficient amounts to meet the terms of the contract.

[R60, §2181; C73, §127; C97, §185, 186; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1168; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §72.1]

72.2 Executive council may authorize indebtedness.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the incurring of an indebtedness on account of support funds for state institutions, upon the prior written direction of the executive council, specifying the items and amount of such indebtedness to be increased, and the necessity therefor.

[C97, §186; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1169; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §72.2]

72.3 Divulging contents of sealed bids.

No public officer or deputy thereof, if any, shall directly or indirectly or in any manner whatsoever, at any other time or in any other manner than as provided by law, open any sealed bid or convey or divulge to any person any part of the contents of a sealed bid, on any proposed contract concerning which a sealed bid is required or permitted by law.

[S13, §1279-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1170; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §72.3]
Referred to in §8A.311, 72.4

72.4 Penalty.

A violation of the provisions of section 72.3 shall, in addition to criminal liability, render the violator liable, personally and on the violator's bond, if any, to liquidated damages in the sum of one thousand dollars for each violation, to inure to and be collected by the state, county, city, school corporation or other municipal corporation of which the violator is an officer or deputy.

[S13, §1279-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1171; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §72.4]

72.5 Life cycle cost.

1. a. A contract for a public improvement or construction of a public building, including new construction or renovation of an existing public building, by the state, or an agency of the state, shall not be let without satisfying the following requirements:

(1) A design professional submitting a design development proposal for consideration of the public body shall at minimum prepare one proposal meeting the design program's space and use requirements which reflects the lowest life cycle cost possible in light of existing commercially available technology.

(2) Submission of a cost-benefit analysis of any deviations from the lowest life cycle cost

proposal contained in other design proposals requested by or prepared for submission to the public body.

b. The public body may request additional design proposals in light of funds available for construction, aesthetic considerations, or any other reason.

c. This subsection applies for all design development proposals requested on or after January 1, 1991.

2. The director of the economic development authority, in consultation with the department of management, state building code commissioner, and state fire marshal, shall develop standards and methods to evaluate design development documents and construction documents based upon life cycle cost factors to facilitate fair and uniform comparisons between design proposals and informed decision making by public bodies.

3. The department of management shall develop a proposal for submission to the general assembly on or before January 10, 1991, to create a division within the department of management to evaluate life cycle costs on design proposals submitted on public improvement and construction contracts for agencies of the state, to assure uniform comparisons and professional evaluations of design proposals by an independent agency. The report shall also address potential redundancy and conflicts within existing state law regarding life cycle cost analysis and recommend the resolution of any problems which are identified.

4. It is the intent of the general assembly to discourage construction of public buildings based upon lowest acquisition cost, and instead to require that such decisions be based upon life cycle costs to reduce energy consumption, maintenance requirements, and continuing burdens upon taxpayers.

90 Acts, ch 1252, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1173, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §17; 2006 Acts, ch 1014, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §17; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §5, 41; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §50, 89

Referred to in §476.10B

CHAPTER 73

PREFERENCES

Referred to in §73A.21, 84A.1B, 331.341

See also §8A.311, §73A.21

IOWA PRODUCTS AND LABOR

73.1	Preference — conditions.
73.2	Advertisements for bids — form.
73.3	and 73.4 Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 133, §9 – 11.
73.5	Violations — criminal penalty.
73.6	Iowa coal.
73.7	and 73.8 Repealed by 95 Acts, ch 71, §3.
73.9	Violations — remedy.
73.10	Exceptions.
73.11	Inconsistency with federal law.
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TARGETED SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENT

73.15	Title and definitions.
73.16	Procurements from small businesses and targeted small businesses — goals.
73.17	Targeted small business procurement goals — preliminary procedures.
73.18	Notice of solicitation for bids — identification of targeted small businesses.
73.19	Negotiated price or bid contract.
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73.21	Other procurement procedures.

MINORITY-OWNED AND FEMALE-OWNED BUSINESSES

73.14	Minority-owned and female-owned businesses — bond issuance services.
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IOWA PRODUCTS AND LABOR

73.1 Preference — conditions.

1. Every commission, board, committee, officer, or other governing body of the state, or of any county, township, school district or city, and every person acting as contracting or purchasing agent for any such commission, board, committee, officer, or other governing body shall use only those products and provisions grown and coal produced within the state of Iowa, when they are found in marketable quantities in the state and are of a quality reasonably suited to the purpose intended, and can be secured without additional cost over foreign products or products of other states. This section shall apply to horticultural products grown in this state even if the products are not in the stage of processing that the agency usually purchases the product. However, this section does not apply to a school district purchasing food while the school district is participating in the federal school lunch or breakfast program.

2. All requests for proposals for materials, products, supplies, provisions, and other needed articles and services to be purchased at public expense shall not knowingly be written in such a way as to exclude an Iowa-based company capable of filling the needs of the purchasing entity from submitting a responsive proposal.

[C27, 31, 35, §1171-b1; C39, §1171.01; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §73.1] 86 Acts, ch 1096, §10; 2004 Acts, ch 1046, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §8

73.2 Advertisements for bids — form.

1. *a.* All requests hereafter made for bids and proposals for materials, products, supplies, provisions, and other needed articles to be purchased at public expense, shall be made in general terms and by general specifications and not by brand, trade name, or other individual mark.

b. All such requests and bids shall contain a paragraph in easily legible print, reading as follows:

By virtue of statutory authority, a preference will be given to products and provisions grown and coal produced within the state of Iowa.

2. In addition to any method of advertisement required by law, any executive branch agency, the general assembly, and the judicial branch shall advertise any request for bids and proposals on the official state internet site operated by the department of administrative services. An electronic link to an internet site maintained by an executive branch agency, the general assembly, or the judicial branch on which requests for bids and proposals for that agency or for the general assembly or judicial branch are posted satisfies the requirements of this subsection.

[C27, 31, 35, §1171-b2; C39, §1171.02; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §73.2] 2002 Acts, ch 1072, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §163

Referred to in §8A.311

73.3 and 73.4 Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 133, § 9 – 11.

2011 repeal of these sections takes effect September 1, 2011, and applies to all public improvement, public works, and public road projects, and to contracts for public improvement, public works, and public road projects entered into on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §10, 11

73.5 Violations — criminal penalty.

An officer or person who is connected with, or is a member or agent or representative of a commission, board, committee, officer or other governing body of this state, or of any county, township, school district, city, or contractor, who fails to give preference as required in this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each separate case of failure to give preference is a separate offense.

[C31, 35, §1171-d3; C39, §1171.05; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §73.5] 86 Acts, ch 1096, §11

73.6 Iowa coal.

It shall be unlawful for any commission, board, county officer or other governing body of the state, or of any county, township, school district or city, to purchase or use any coal, except that mined or produced within the state by producers who are, at the time such coal is purchased and produced, complying with all the workers' compensation and mining laws of the state. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable if coal produced within the state cannot be procured of a quantity or quality reasonably suited to the needs of such purchaser, nor if the equipment now installed is not reasonably adapted to the use of coal produced within the state, nor if the use of coal produced within the state would materially lessen the efficiency or increase the cost of operating such purchaser's heating or power plant, nor to mines employing miners not now under the provisions of the workers' compensation Act or who permit the miners to work in individual units in their own rooms.

[C39, §1171.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §73.6]

Referred to in §73.9, 73.10

73.7 and 73.8 Repealed by 95 Acts, ch 71, § 3.

73.9 Violations — remedy.

Any contract entered into or carried out in whole or in part, in violation of the provisions of section 73.6, shall be void and the contract or any claim growing out of the sale, delivery, or use of the coal specified in the contract, shall be unenforceable in any court. In addition to any other proper party or parties, any unsuccessful bidder at a letting provided for in section 73.6 shall have the right to maintain an action in equity to prevent the violation of the terms of section 73.6.

[C39, §1171.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §73.9]

95 Acts, ch 71, §1

Referred to in §73.10

73.10 Exceptions.

The provisions of sections 73.6 and 73.9 shall not apply to municipally owned and operated public utilities.

[C39, §1171.10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §73.10]

2002 Acts, ch 1050, §8

73.11 Inconsistency with federal law.

If it is determined by the attorney general that any provision of this chapter would cause denial of funds or services from the United States government which would otherwise be available, or would otherwise be inconsistent with requirements of federal law, such provision shall be suspended, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of such funds or services or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §73.11]

73.12 and 73.13 Reserved.

MINORITY-OWNED AND FEMALE-OWNED BUSINESSES

73.14 Minority-owned and female-owned businesses — bond issuance services.

1. The state, board of regents institutions, counties, townships, school districts, community colleges, cities, and other public entities, and every person acting as contracting agent for any such entity, shall, when issuing bonds or other obligations, make a good-faith effort to utilize minority-owned and female-owned businesses for attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, banks, underwriters, insurers, and other occupations necessary to carry out the issuance of bonds or other obligations by the entity.

2. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Female-owned business*” means a business that is fifty-one percent or more owned, operated, and actively managed by one or more women.

b. “*Minority-owned business*” means a business that is fifty-one percent or more owned, operated, and actively managed by one or more minority persons.

2010 Acts, ch 1184, §91

TARGETED SMALL BUSINESS PROCUREMENT

73.15 Title and definitions.

1. This division may be cited as the “*Iowa Targeted Small Business Procurement Act*”.

2. As used in this division, unless the context requires otherwise, “*small business*” and “*targeted small business*” mean as defined in section 15.102.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §831

Referred to in §8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.108, 97B.7A

73.16 Procurements from small businesses and targeted small businesses — goals.

Notwithstanding any provision of law or rule relating to competitive bidding procedures:

1. Every agency, department, commission, board, committee, officer, or other governing body of the state shall purchase goods and services supplied by small businesses and targeted small businesses in Iowa. In addition to the other provisions of this section relating to procurement contracts for targeted small businesses, all purchasing authorities shall assure that a proportionate share of small businesses and targeted small businesses identified under the uniform small business vendor application program of the economic development authority are given the opportunity to bid on all solicitations issued by agencies and departments of state government.

2. a. Prior to the commencement of a fiscal year, the director of each agency or department of state government having purchasing authority, in cooperation with the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager of the economic development authority, shall establish for that fiscal year a procurement goal from certified targeted small businesses identified pursuant to section 10A.104, subsection 8.

(1) The procurement goal shall include the procurement of all goods and services, including construction, but not including utility services.

(2) A procurement goal shall be stated in terms of a dollar amount of certified purchases and shall be established at a level that exceeds the procurement levels from certified targeted small businesses during the previous fiscal year.

b. The director of an agency or department of state government that has established a procurement goal as required under this subsection shall provide a report within fifteen business days following the end of each calendar quarter to the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager of the economic development authority, providing the total dollar amount of certified purchases from certified targeted small businesses during the previous calendar quarter. The required report shall be made in a form approved by the targeted small business marketing and compliance manager.

c. (1) The director of each department and agency of state government shall cooperate with the director of the department of inspections and appeals, the director of the economic development authority, and the director of the department of management and do all acts necessary to carry out the provisions of this division.

(2) The director of each agency or department of state government having purchasing authority shall issue electronic bid notices for distribution to the targeted small business internet site located at the economic development authority if the director releases a solicitation for bids for procurement of equipment, supplies, or services. The notices shall be provided to the targeted small business marketing manager forty-eight hours prior to the issuance of all bid notices. The notices shall contain a description of the subject of the bid, a point of contact for the bid, and any subcontract goals included in the bid.

(3) A community college, area education agency, or school district shall establish a procurement goal from certified targeted small businesses, identified pursuant to section

10A.104, subsection 8, of at least ten percent of the value of anticipated procurements of goods and services including construction, but not including utility services, each fiscal year.

d. Of the total value of anticipated procurements of goods and services under this subsection, an additional goal shall be established to procure at least forty percent from minority-owned businesses, and forty percent from female-owned businesses.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §832; 88 Acts, ch 1273, §11; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1076, §5; 2000 Acts, ch 1231, §35; 2007 Acts, ch 207, §10, 18; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §164; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §19; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §8A.111, 8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.107B, 15.108, 97B.7A, 262.34A

State board of regents' bid procedure, §262.34A

Code editor directive applied

73.17 Targeted small business procurement goals — preliminary procedures.

Quarterly the director of each agency and department of state government shall review the agency's or department's anticipated purchasing requirements. The directors shall notify the director of the economic development authority of their anticipated purchases and recommended procurements with unit quantities and total costs for procurement contracts designated to satisfy the targeted small business procurement goal not later than August 15 of each fiscal year and quarterly thereafter. The directors may divide the procurements so designated into contract award units of economically feasible production runs to facilitate offers or bids from targeted small businesses. In designating procurements intended to satisfy the targeted small business procurement goal, the directors may vary the included procurements so that a variety of goods and services produced by different targeted small businesses may be procured each year. The director of the economic development authority, in conjunction with the director of the department of management, shall review the information submitted and may require modifications from the agencies and departments.

A community college or area education agency shall, on a quarterly basis, and a school district shall, on an annual basis, review the community college's, area education agency's, or school district's anticipated purchasing requirements. A community college, area education agency, or school district shall notify the department of education, which shall report to the economic development authority, of their anticipated purchases and recommended procurements with unit quantities and total costs for procurement contracts designated to satisfy the targeted small business procurement goal not later than August 15 of each fiscal year and quarterly thereafter, except that school districts shall report annually.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §833; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §7; 91 Acts, ch 267, §223; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.108, 97B.7A, 262.34A

Purchases by regents institutions, §262.34A

73.18 Notice of solicitation for bids — identification of targeted small businesses.

The director of each agency or department, the administrator of each area education agency, the president of each community college, and the superintendent of each school district releasing a solicitation for bids or request for proposal under the targeted small business procurement goal program shall consult a directory of certified targeted small businesses produced by the economic development authority that lists all certified targeted small businesses by category of goods or services provided prior to or upon release of the solicitation and shall send a copy of the request for proposal or solicitation to any appropriate targeted small business listed in the directory. The economic development authority may charge the department, agency, area education agency, community college, or school district a reasonable fee to cover the cost of producing, distributing, and updating the directory.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §834; 88 Acts, ch 1273, §12; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §8; 91 Acts, ch 267, §224; 92 Acts, ch 1244, §36; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.108, 97B.7A

73.19 Negotiated price or bid contract.

In awarding a contract under the targeted small business procurement goal program, a director of an agency or department, or community college, area education agency, or school district, having purchasing authority may use either a negotiated price or bid contract

procedure. A director of an agency or department, or community college, area education agency, or school district, using a negotiated contract shall consider any targeted small business engaged in that business. The director of the economic development authority or the director of the department of management may assist in the negotiation of a contract price under this section. Surety bonds guaranteed by the United States small business administration are acceptable security for a construction award under this section.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §835; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §9; 91 Acts, ch 267, §225; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.108, 97B.7A

73.20 Determination of ability to perform.

Before announcing a contract award pursuant to the targeted small business procurement goal program, the purchasing authority shall evaluate whether the targeted small business scheduled to receive the award is able to perform the contract. This determination shall include consideration of production and financial capacity and technical competence. If the purchasing authority determines that the targeted small business may be unable to perform, the director of the economic development authority shall be notified.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §836; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §10; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 13, §8

Referred to in §8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.108, 97B.7A
Section amended

73.21 Other procurement procedures.

All laws and rules pertaining to solicitations, bid evaluations, contract awards, and other procurement matters apply to procurement contracts for targeted small businesses to the extent there is no conflict. If this division conflicts with other laws or rules, then this division governs.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §837; 90 Acts, ch 1156, §11

Referred to in §8A.311, 10A.104, 11.26, 12E.12, 15.108, 97B.7A

CHAPTER 73A

PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND BONDS

Referred to in §8.6, 12.71, 12.81, 12.87, 12.91, 12A.4, 12E.11, 16.177, 24.24, 161C.2, 257C.8, 346.27, 384.25, 384.83, 386.14, 390.3, 455G.6, 463C.12, 468.543, 468.545

This chapter not enacted as a part of this title; transferred from chapter 23 in Code 1993

73A.1	Definitions.	73A.14	Notice of hearing.
73A.2	Notice of hearing.	73A.15	Decision.
73A.3	Objections — hearing — decision.	73A.16	Bonds and taxes void.
73A.4	Appeal.	73A.17	Unpaid revenue bonds — effect.
73A.5	Information certified to appeal board.	73A.18	When bids required — advertisement — deposit.
73A.6	Notice of hearing on appeal.	73A.19	Sale of municipal bonds without hearing or contract.
73A.7	Hearing and decision.	73A.20	Bid bonds.
73A.8	Enforcement of performance.	73A.21	Reciprocal resident bidder and resident labor force preference by state, its agencies, and political subdivisions — penalties.
73A.9	Nonapproved contracts void.		
73A.10	Witness fees — costs.		
73A.11	Report on completion.		
73A.12	Issuance of bonds — notice.		
73A.13	Objections.		

SUBCHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

73A.1 Definitions.

1. “*Appeal board*” as used in this chapter means the state appeal board, composed of the auditor of state, treasurer of state, and the director of the department of management.

2. “*Municipality*” as used in this chapter means township or the state fair board.

3. “*Public improvement*” as used in this chapter means a building or other construction work to be paid for in whole or in part by the use of funds of any municipality.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §351; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §23.1; 81 Acts, ch 117, §1001]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 85 Acts, ch 195, §5; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §311

C93, §73A.1

2005 Acts, ch 179, §148; 2006 Acts, ch 1017, §19, 42, 43

Referred to in §390.3, 669.2

State appeal board, §24.26

73A.2 Notice of hearing.

Before any municipality shall enter into any contract for any public improvement to cost in excess of the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B, the governing body proposing to make the contract shall adopt proposed plans and specifications and proposed form of contract, fix a time and place for hearing at the municipality affected or other nearby convenient place, and give notice by publication in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the municipality at least ten days before the hearing.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §352; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §23.2; 81 Acts, ch 28, §1]

C93, §73A.2

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §20, 42, 43

Referred to in §390.3, 427.1(22d), 427.16

73A.3 Objections — hearing — decision.

At such hearing, any person interested may appear and file objections to the proposed plans, specifications or contract for, or cost of such improvement. The governing body of the municipality proposing to enter into such contract shall hear said objections and any evidence for or against the same, and forthwith enter of record its decision thereon.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §353; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.3]

C93, §73A.3

Referred to in §390.3

73A.4 Appeal.

Interested objectors in any municipality equal in number to one percent of those voting for the office of president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, at the last general election in said municipality, but in no event less than twenty-five, may appeal from the decision to the appeal board by serving notice thereof on the clerk or secretary of such municipality within ten days after such decision is entered of record.

The notice shall be in writing and shall set forth the objections to such decision and the grounds for such objections; provided that at least three of the persons signing said notice shall have appeared at the hearing and made objection, either general or specific, to the adoption of the proposed plans, specifications or contract for, or cost of such improvement.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §354; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.4]

C93, §73A.4

Referred to in §390.3

73A.5 Information certified to appeal board.

In case an appeal is taken, such body shall forthwith certify and submit to the appeal board for examination and review the following:

1. A copy of the plans and specifications for such improvement.
2. A copy of the proposed contract.
3. An estimate of the cost of such improvement.
4. A report of the kind and amount of security proposed to be given for the faithful performance of the contract and the cost of such security.
5. A copy of the objections, if any, which have been urged by any taxpayer against the proposed plans, specifications or contract, or the cost of such improvement.
6. A separate estimate of the architect's or engineer's fees and cost of supervision.
7. A statement of the taxable value of the property within the municipality proposing to make such improvement.
8. A statement of the several rates of levy of taxes in such municipality for each fund.
9. A detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness of such municipality.
10. In case of state institutions and state fair board, the last three requirements may be omitted.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §355; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.5]

C93, §73A.5

Referred to in §390.3

73A.6 Notice of hearing on appeal.

The appeal board shall forthwith fix a time and place in the municipality or nearby convenient place for hearing said appeal, and notice of such hearing shall be given by certified mail to the executive officer of the municipality, and to the first five persons whose names appear upon the notice of appeal, at least ten days before the date fixed for such hearing.

The hearing on contracts for the state institutions and state fair board shall be at the seat of government.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §356; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.6]

C93, §73A.6

Referred to in §390.3

73A.7 Hearing and decision.

At such hearing, the appellants and any other interested person may appear and be heard. The appeal board shall examine, with the aid of competent assistants, the entire record, and if it shall find that the form of contract is suitable for the improvement proposed, that the improvement and the method of providing for payment therefor is for the best interests of the municipality and the taxpayers therein, and that such improvements can be made within the estimates therefor, it shall approve the same. Otherwise, it may reject the same as a whole or, it shall recommend such modifications of the plans, specifications, or contract, as in its judgment shall be for the public benefit, and if such modifications are so made, it shall approve the same.

The appeal board shall certify its decision to the body proposing to enter into such contract unless it shall have rejected the same as a whole, whereupon the municipality shall advertise for bids and let the contract subject to the approval of the appeal board which shall at once render its final decision thereon and transmit the same to the municipality.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §357; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.7]

C93, §73A.7

Referred to in §390.3

73A.8 Enforcement of performance.

After any contract for any public improvement has been completed and any five persons interested request it, the appeal board shall examine into the matter as to whether or not the contract has been performed in accordance with its terms, and if on such investigation it finds that said contract has not been so performed, and so reports to the body letting such contract,

it shall at once institute proceedings on the contractor's bond for the purpose of compelling compliance with the contract in all of its provisions.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §358; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.8]

C93, §73A.8

Referred to in §390.3

73A.9 Nonapproved contracts void.

If an appeal is taken, no contract for public improvements shall be valid unless the same is finally approved by the appeal board. In no case shall any municipality expend for any public improvement any sum in excess of five percent more than the contract price without the approval of the appeal board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §359; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.9]

C93, §73A.9

Referred to in §390.3

73A.10 Witness fees — costs.

Witness fees and mileage for witnesses on hearing appeals shall be the same as in the district court; but objectors or appellants shall not be allowed witness fees or mileage. Costs of hearings and appeals shall be paid by the municipality.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §361; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.10]

C93, §73A.10

Referred to in §390.3

Witness fees, §622.69

73A.11 Report on completion.

Upon the completion of the improvement the executive officer or governing board of the municipality shall file with the appeal board a verified report showing:

1. The location and character of the improvement.
2. The total contract price for the completed improvement.
3. The total actual cost of the completed improvement.
4. By whom, if anyone, the construction was supervised.
5. By whom final inspection was made.
6. Whether or not the improvement complies with its contract, plans, and specifications.
7. Any failure of the contractor to comply with the plans and specifications.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §362; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.11]

C93, §73A.11

Referred to in §390.3

73A.12 Issuance of bonds — notice.

Before any municipality shall institute proceedings for the issuance of any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness payable from taxation, excepting such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness as have been authorized by a vote of the people of such municipality, and except such bonds or obligations as it may be by law compelled to issue, a notice of such action, including a statement of the amount and purpose of said bonds or other evidence of indebtedness shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within such municipality at least ten days before the meeting at which it is proposed to issue such bonds.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §363; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.12]

C93, §73A.12

Referred to in §12.28, 260C.67, 262.65, 262A.14, 263A.12, 357B.4, 419.13, 423E.5, 483A.51

Sixty percent vote required, §75.1

73A.13 Objections.

At any time before the date fixed for the issuance of such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, interested objectors in any municipality equal in number to one percent of those voting for the office of president of the United States or governor, as the case may be, at the last general election in said municipality, but in no event less than twenty-five, may

file a petition in the office of the clerk or secretary of the municipality setting forth their objections thereto.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §364; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.13]
C93, §73A.13

Referred to in §357B.4, 419.13, 483A.51

73A.14 Notice of hearing.

Upon the filing of any such petition, the clerk or secretary of such municipality shall immediately certify a copy thereof, together with such other data as may be necessary in order to present the questions involved, to the appeal board, and upon receipt of such certificate, petition, and information, it shall fix a time and place for the hearing of such matter, which shall be not less than ten nor more than thirty days thereafter. Said hearing shall be held in the municipality in which it is proposed to issue such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, or in some other nearby convenient place fixed by the appeal board. Notice of such hearing shall be given by certified mail to the executive officer of the municipality and to the five persons whose names first appear on the petition at least ten days before the date of such hearing.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §365; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.14]
C93, §73A.14

Referred to in §357B.4, 419.13, 483A.51

73A.15 Decision.

The appeal board shall determine the matters involved in such appeal. Its decision shall be certified to the executive officer of the municipality affected. Judicial review of the action of the appeal board may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

In case there is no appeal, the board of the municipality affected may issue such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, if legally authorized so to do, in accordance with the proposition published, but in no greater amount.

In case of an appeal, the municipality may issue such bonds or other evidence of indebtedness in accordance with the decision of the appeal board.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §366; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.15]
C93, §73A.15

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

Referred to in §357B.4, 419.13, 483A.51

73A.16 Bonds and taxes void.

Any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness issued contrary to the provisions of this chapter, and any tax levied or attempted to be levied for the payment of any such bonds or interest thereon, shall be null and void.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §367; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.16]
C93, §73A.16

Referred to in §357B.4, 419.13, 483A.51

73A.17 Unpaid revenue bonds — effect.

It shall be lawful for any municipality to issue revenue bonds, the principal and interest of which are to be paid solely from revenue derived from the operations of the project for which such bonds are issued, notwithstanding that there are other revenue bonds remaining unpaid which have not matured, provided payment of principal and interest of such other revenue bonds is not impaired thereby.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.17]
C93, §73A.17

73A.18 When bids required — advertisement — deposit.

When the estimated total cost of construction, erection, demolition, alteration or repair of a public improvement exceeds the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3, or as established in section 314.1B, the municipality shall advertise for bids on the proposed improvement by

two publications in a newspaper published in the county in which the work is to be done. The first advertisement for bids shall be not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for receiving bids. The municipality shall let the work to the lowest responsible bidder submitting a sealed proposal. However, if in the judgment of the municipality bids received are not acceptable, all bids may be rejected and new bids requested. A bid shall be accompanied, in a separate envelope, by a deposit of money or a certified check or credit union certified share draft in an amount to be named in the advertisement for bids as security that the bidder will enter into a contract for the doing of the work. The municipality shall fix the bid security in an amount equal to at least five percent, but not more than ten percent of the estimated total cost of the work. The checks, share drafts or deposits of money of the unsuccessful bidders shall be returned as soon as the successful bidder is determined, and the check, share draft or deposit of money of the successful bidder shall be returned upon execution of the contract documents.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §23.18; 81 Acts, ch 28, §2]

84 Acts, ch 1055, §3

C93, §73A.18

2006 Acts, ch 1017, §21, 42, 43

Referred to in §314.1, 314.1B, 346.27

73A.19 Sale of municipal bonds without hearing or contract.

Any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, any municipality may authorize, sell, issue and deliver its bonds without regard to whether or not notice and hearing on the plans, specifications and form of contract for the public improvement to be paid for in whole or in part from the proceeds of said bonds has theretofore been given, and without regard to whether or not any contract has theretofore been awarded for the construction of said improvement. The foregoing provision shall not apply to bonds which are payable solely from special assessment levied against benefited property.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.19]

C93, §73A.19

73A.20 Bid bonds.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Code, any contracting authority may authorize the use of bid bonds executed by corporations authorized to contract as surety in Iowa and on a form prescribed by the contracting authority, in lieu of certified or cashiers checks or any other form of security otherwise required of a bidder to accompany a bid on a public improvement project. The full amount of the bid bond shall be forfeited to the contracting authority in liquidation of damages sustained in the event that the bidder fails to execute the contract as provided in the specifications or by law in the same manner and amount as other forms of authorized security.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §23.20]

C93, §73A.20

Referred to in §468.35

SUBCHAPTER II

RECIPROCAL RESIDENT BIDDER AND LABOR FORCE PREFERENCE

73A.21 Reciprocal resident bidder and resident labor force preference by state, its agencies, and political subdivisions — penalties.

1. For purposes of this section:
 - a. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner appointed pursuant to section 91.2, or the labor commissioner’s designee.
 - b. “*Division*” means the division of labor of the department of workforce development.
 - c. “*Nonresident bidder*” means a person or entity who does not meet the definition of a resident bidder.

d. “*Public body*” means the state and any of its political subdivisions, including a school district, public utility, or the state board of regents.

e. “*Public improvement*” means a building or other construction work to be paid for in whole or in part by the use of funds of the state, its agencies, and any of its political subdivisions and includes road construction, reconstruction, and maintenance projects.

f. “*Public utility*” includes municipally owned utilities and municipally owned waterworks.

g. “*Resident bidder*” means a person or entity authorized to transact business in this state and having a place of business for transacting business within the state at which it is conducting and has conducted business for at least three years prior to the date of the first advertisement for the public improvement. If another state or foreign country has a more stringent definition of a resident bidder, the more stringent definition is applicable as to bidders from that state or foreign country.

h. “*Resident labor force preference*” means a requirement in which all or a portion of a labor force working on a public improvement is a resident of a particular state or country.

2. Notwithstanding this chapter, chapter 73, chapter 309, chapter 310, chapter 331, or chapter 384, when a contract for a public improvement is to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, a resident bidder shall be allowed a preference as against a nonresident bidder from a state or foreign country if that state or foreign country gives or requires any preference to bidders from that state or foreign country, including but not limited to any preference to bidders, the imposition of any type of labor force preference, or any other form of preferential treatment to bidders or laborers from that state or foreign country. The preference allowed shall be equal to the preference given or required by the state or foreign country in which the nonresident bidder is a resident. In the instance of a resident labor force preference, a nonresident bidder shall apply the same resident labor force preference to a public improvement in this state as would be required in the construction of a public improvement by the state or foreign country in which the nonresident bidder is a resident.

3. If it is determined that this may cause denial of federal funds which would otherwise be available, or would otherwise be inconsistent with requirements of any federal law or regulation, this section shall be suspended, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of the funds or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements.

4. The public body involved in a public improvement shall require a nonresident bidder to specify on all project bid specifications and contract documents whether any preference as described in subsection 2 is in effect in the nonresident bidder’s state or country of domicile at the time of a bid submittal.

5. The commissioner and the division shall administer and enforce this section, and the commissioner shall adopt rules for the administration and enforcement of this section as provided in section 91.6.

6. The commissioner shall have the following powers and duties for the purposes of this section:

a. The commissioner may hold hearings and investigate charges of violations of this section.

b. The commissioner may, consistent with due process of law, enter any place of employment to inspect records concerning labor force residency, to question an employer or employee, and to investigate such facts, conditions, or matters as are deemed appropriate in determining whether any person has violated the provisions of this section. The commissioner shall only make such an entry in response to a written complaint.

c. The commissioner shall develop a written complaint form applicable to this section and make it available in division offices and on the department of workforce development’s internet site.

d. The commissioner may sue for injunctive relief against the awarding of a contract, the undertaking of a public improvement, or the continuation of a public improvement in response to a violation of this section.

e. The commissioner may investigate and ascertain the residency of a worker engaged in any public improvement in this state.

f. The commissioner may administer oaths, take or cause to be taken deposition of witnesses, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the

production of all books, registers, payrolls, and other evidence relevant to a matter under investigation or hearing.

g. The commissioner may employ qualified personnel as are necessary for the enforcement of this section. Such personnel shall be employed pursuant to the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

h. The commissioner shall require a contractor or subcontractor to file, within ten days of receipt of a request, any records enumerated in subsection 7. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to provide the requested records within ten days, the commissioner may direct, within fifteen days after the end of the ten-day period, that the fiscal or financial office charged with the custody and disbursement of funds of the public body that contracted for construction of the public improvement or undertook the public improvement, to immediately withhold from payment to the contractor or subcontractor up to twenty-five percent of the amount to be paid to the contractor or subcontractor under the terms of the contract or written instrument under which the public improvement is being performed. The amount withheld shall be immediately released upon receipt by the public body of a notice from the commissioner indicating that the request for records as required by this section has been satisfied.

7. While participating in a public improvement, a nonresident bidder domiciled in a state or country that has established a resident labor force preference shall make and keep, for a period of not less than three years, accurate records of all workers employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the public improvement. The records shall include each worker's name, address, telephone number when available, social security number, trade classification, and the starting and ending time of employment.

8. Any person or entity that violates the provisions of this section is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars for each violation found in a first investigation by the division, not to exceed five thousand dollars for each violation found in a second investigation by the division, and not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars for a third or subsequent violation found in any subsequent investigation by the division. Each violation of this section for each worker and for each day the violation continues constitutes a separate and distinct violation. In determining the amount of the penalty, the division shall consider the appropriateness of the penalty to the person or entity charged, upon determination of the gravity of the violations. The collection of these penalties shall be enforced in a civil action brought by the attorney general on behalf of the division.

9. A party seeking review of the division's determination pursuant to this section may file a written request for an informal conference. The request must be received by the division within fifteen days after the date of issuance of the division's determination. During the conference, the party seeking review may present written or oral information and arguments as to why the division's determination should be amended or vacated. The division shall consider the information and arguments presented and issue a written decision advising all parties of the outcome of the conference.

84 Acts, ch 1045, §1; 85 Acts, ch 67, §5

C85, §23.21

C93, §73A.21

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §86; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §7, 10, 11

See also §8A.311

2011 amendment to this section takes effect September 1, 2011, and applies to all public improvement, public works, and public road projects, and to contracts for public improvement, public works, and public road projects entered into on or after that date; 2011 Acts, ch 133, §10, 11

CHAPTER 74

PUBLIC OBLIGATIONS NOT PAID FOR WANT OF FUNDS

Referred to in §7D.8, 12.71, 12.81, 12.87, 12.91, 12A.4, 12E.11, 16.177, 28E.41, 28E.42, 76.2, 257C.8, 273.3, 331.402, 331.477, 331.478, 331.554, 384.10, 455G.6, 463C.12

74.1	Applicability.	74.6	Notice of call — termination of interest.
74.2	Endorsement and interest.	74.7	Endorsement of interest.
74.3	Record of obligations.	74.8	Designation of tax-exempt public warrants.
74.4	Assignment of obligation.	74.9	Payment in case of default by school.
74.5	Call for payment.		

74.1 Applicability.

1. This chapter applies to all warrants which are legally drawn on a public treasury, including the treasury of a city or county, and which, when presented for payment, are not paid for want of funds.

2. This chapter also applies when a municipality as defined in section 24.2, or a city or county determines that there are not or will not be sufficient funds on hand to pay the legal obligations of a fund. A municipality, city, or county may provide for the payment of such an obligation by drawing an anticipatory warrant payable to a bank or other business entity authorized by law to loan money in an amount legally available and believed to be sufficient to cover the anticipated deficiency. The duties imposed on the treasurer by this chapter may be assigned by a city council to another city officer.

3. The procedures of this chapter also apply to the issuance of anticipatory warrants by the state under section 7D.8.

4. This chapter also applies to anticipatory warrants, improvement certificates, anticipatory certificates or similar obligations payable from special assessments against benefited properties, or payable from charges, fees or other operating income from a publicly owned enterprise or utility.

5. The procedures of this chapter also apply to the issuance of warrants or the issuance of anticipatory warrants of an area education agency established under chapter 273.

[C35, §1171-f1; C39, §1171.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.1]

83 Acts, ch 90, §10; 83 Acts, ch 123, §48, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1010, §1

Referred to in §74.2, 74A.7, 331.554

74.2 Endorsement and interest.

If a warrant other than an anticipatory warrant is presented for payment, and is not paid for want of funds, or is only partially paid, the treasurer shall endorse the fact thereon, with the date of presentation, and sign the endorsement, and thereafter the warrant or the balance due thereon, shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 74A.2.

An anticipatory warrant issued under the authority of section 74.1, subsection 1 shall bear interest at a rate determined by the issuing governmental body, but not exceeding that permitted by chapter 74A.

[C51, §65, 153; R60, §86, 361; C73, §78, 328, 1748; C97, §104, 483, 660, 2768; S13, §104, 483; C24, 27, 31, §135, 4318, 5160, 5645, 7496; C35, §1171-f2; C39, §1171.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.2]

Referred to in §331.554

74.3 Record of obligations.

The treasurer shall keep a record of each interest-bearing obligation which shall show the number and amount, the date interest commences, the rate of interest, and the name and post office address of the holder of the obligation.

[C51, §66, 153; R60, §87, 361; C73, §79, 328; C97, §105, 483, 660; S13, §483; C24, 27, 31, §136, 5160, 5646, 7496; C35, §1171-f3; C39, §1171.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.3]

Referred to in §74.4, 74.6, 74.7, 331.554

74.4 Assignment of obligation.

When a nonnegotiable interest-bearing obligation is assigned or transferred, the assignee or transferee shall notify the treasurer in writing of the assignment or transfer and of the post office address of the assignee or transferee. Upon receiving notification, the treasurer accordingly shall correct the record maintained under section 74.3 or 331.554, subsection 5, paragraph “b” as applicable.

[C24, 27, 31, §7497; C35, §1171-f4; C39, §1171.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.4; 82 Acts, ch 1048, §2]

Referred to in §331.554

74.5 Call for payment.

When a fund contains sufficient money to pay one or more interest-bearing obligations which are outstanding against the fund, the treasurer shall call those obligations for payment. Obligations may be paid in the order of presentation. This section does not authorize a fixed-term obligation to be called at a date earlier than is provided by the conditions and terms upon which it was issued.

[C51, §66, 153; R60, §87, 361; C73, §79, 328; C97, §105, 484, 660; C24, 27, 31, §136, 5161, 5647, 7496; C35, §1171-f5; C39, §1171.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.5]

Referred to in §74.6, 331.554

74.6 Notice of call — termination of interest.

1. The treasurer shall make a call for payment under section 74.5 by mailing to the holder of the obligation, as shown in the records maintained under section 74.3 or 331.554, subsection 5, paragraph “b” as applicable, a notice of call which describes the obligation by number and amount, and which specifies a date not more than ten days thereafter when interest ceases to accrue on the obligation. The treasurer shall enter the date of mailing of the notice in the records maintained under section 74.3 or 331.554, subsection 5, paragraph “b” as applicable.

2. Interest on an interest-bearing obligation shall cease to accrue as of the date specified in the notice of call issued under subsection 1.

3. This section does not apply if the parties have otherwise agreed in writing.

[C51, §66, 153; R60, §87, 361; C73, §79, 328; C97, §105, 484, 660; C24, 27, 31, §136, 5161, 5647, 7496, 7498; C35, §1171-f6; C39, §1171.16; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.6; 82 Acts, ch 1048, §3]

Referred to in §331.554

74.7 Endorsement of interest.

When an obligation which legally draws interest is paid, the treasurer shall endorse upon it the date of payment, and the amount of interest paid. The treasurer shall enter into the records maintained under section 74.3 or 331.554, subsection 5, paragraph “b” as applicable, the date of payment and the amount of interest paid.

[C51, §153; R60, §361; C73, §328; C97, §484, 660; C24, 27, 31, §5161, 5646, 5648, 7496; C35, §1171-f7; C39, §1171.17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §74.7; 82 Acts, ch 1048, §4]

Referred to in §331.554

74.8 Designation of tax-exempt public warrants.

Each public issuer of warrants may designate the warrants as tax-exempt public warrants if the issuer complies with the tax-exempt reporting requirements of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

87 Acts, ch 104, §1

74.9 Payment in case of default by school.

In the event a school corporation which has issued anticipatory warrants fails to pay principal or interest of its anticipatory warrants when due, upon certification by the trustee or the paying agent designated pursuant to section 76.10 to the director of the department of administrative services, the director of the department of administrative

services shall withhold and directly apply, from any state appropriation to which the school corporation is entitled, so much as is certified to the trustee or the paying agent to the payment of the principal and interest on the anticipatory warrants of the school corporation then due. The obligation of the director of the department of administrative services to withhold and directly apply moneys from any state appropriation to which the school corporation is entitled does not create any moral or legal obligations of the state to pay, when due, the principal and interest on the anticipatory warrants of a school corporation. All appropriations for school corporations shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

89 Acts, ch 319, §37; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CHAPTER 74A

INTEREST RATES FOR PUBLIC OBLIGATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

Referred to in §7D.8, 12.26, 12.28, 12.71, 12.81, 12.87, 12.91, 12A.4, 12E.11, 16.177, 28A.18, 28F.8, 28F.9, 28J.21, 37.28, 74.2, 76.13, 145A.17, 161A.33, 161A.35, 257B.12, 257C.8, 260C.20, 260C.22, 296.1, 297.36, 298.22, 309.47, 311.16, 311.17, 311.28, 330A.9, 331.301, 331.402, 331.446, 331.463, 331.464, 346.27, 353.5, 353.6, 354.17, 357.20, 357A.11, 357B.4, 357C.10, 357D.11, 357E.11, 357F.11, 357G.11, 357I.12, 357J.16, 358.21, 358C.16, 364.4, 384.24A, 384.57, 384.60, 384.68, 384.83, 386.12, 394.1, 403.9, 403A.13, 418.14, 423B.9, 423E.5, 455G.6, 463C.12, 468.50, 468.52, 468.57, 468.70, 468.76, 468.163, 468.212, 468.341, 468.368, 468.549, 468.578

74A.1	Applicability.	74A.5	Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 104, §6.
74A.2	Unpaid warrants.	74A.6	Rates established.
74A.3	Interest rates for public obligations.	74A.7	School district warrants.
74A.4	Maximum rates on special assessments.	74A.8	Interest rate on issue date.

74A.1 Applicability.

1. Except as otherwise provided by law, this chapter establishes the interest rates which are applicable to all bonds, warrants, anticipatory warrants, pledge orders, improvement certificates, and anticipation certificates issued by a governmental body or agency under the laws of this state, and the interest rates which are applicable to assessments levied by a governmental body or agency under the laws of this state against benefited properties for the retirement of public debt.

2. This chapter does not authorize the issuance of a public obligation or the levying of an assessment, and does not create an obligation to pay interest, and does not determine when interest commences or ceases to accrue.

3. This chapter does not impose an interest rate or interest rate limitation where by law the rate of interest payable on an obligation is within the discretion of the governmental body or agency, unless that discretion is expressly made subject to the limitations contained in this chapter.

[C81, §74A.1]

74A.2 Unpaid warrants.

A warrant not paid upon presentation for want of funds bears interest on unpaid balances at the rate in effect at the time the warrant is first presented for payment, as established by rule pursuant to section 74A.6, subsection 2. This section does not apply to an obligation which by law bears interest from the time it is issued.

[C51, §65, 153; R60, §86, 361; C73, §78, 328, 1748, 1824; C97, §104, 483, 660, 2768; S13, §104, 483; C24, 27, 31, §135, 4318, 5160, 5645, 7496; C35, §1171-f2; C39, §1171.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §74.2; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §74.2, 455.198; C81, §74A.2]

Referred to in §74.2, 74A.6, 273.3, 285.10

74A.3 Interest rates for public obligations.

1. Except as otherwise provided by law, the rates of interest on obligations issued by

this state, or by a county, school district, city, special improvement district, or any other governmental body or agency are as follows:

a. General obligation bonds, warrants, or other evidences of indebtedness which are payable from general taxation or from the state's sinking fund for public deposits may bear interest at a rate to be set by the issuing governmental body or agency.

b. Revenue bonds, warrants, pledge orders or other obligations, the principal and interest of which are to be paid solely from the revenue derived from the operations of the publicly owned enterprise or utility for which the bonds or obligations are issued, may bear interest at a rate to be set by the issuing governmental body or agency.

c. Special assessment bonds, certificates, warrants or other obligations, the principal and interest of which are payable from special assessments levied against benefited property may bear interest at a rate to be set by the issuing governmental body or agency.

2. The interest rates authorized by this section to be set by the issuing governmental body or agency shall be set in each instance by the governing body which, in accordance with applicable provisions of law then in effect, authorizes the issuance of the bonds, warrants, pledge orders, certificates, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness.

[C73, §289, 1821, 1822, 1843]

[C97, §403, 827, 843, 982, 987, 1953, 2812, 2847]

[S13, §170-a, 403, 409-f, 825, 1989-a26, -a27, 2812-e, 2820-d4]

[SS15, §1989-a12, 2812-e]

[C24, §287, 488, 4407, 4480, 4717, 5277, 5351, 6113, 6261, 6923, 7484, 7501, 7505, 7644, 7664]

[C27, §287, 488, 1090-b4, 4407, 4480, 4753-a9, 5277, 5351, 6113, 6261, 6923, 7484, 7501, 7505, 7644, 7664, 7714-b10]

[C31, §287, 488, 4407, 4480, 4644-c49, 4753-a9, 5277, 5351, 6113, 6249, 6261, 6610-c65, 6923, 7420-b4, 7484, 7501, 7505, 7590-c4, 7644, 7664, 7714-b10]

[C35, §287, 488, 4407, 4480, 4644-c49, 4753-a9, 5277, 5351, 6113, 6249, 6261, 6610-c65, 6923, 7420-b4, 7484, 7501, 7505, 7590-c4, 7644, 7664, 7714-b10, 7714-f10]

[C39, §287, 488, 3142.14, 4407, 4480, 4644.47, 4753.09, 5277, 5351, 5570.4, 6113, 6249, 6261, 6610.71, 6923, 7420.28, 7484, 7501, 7505, 7590.4, 7644, 7664, 7714.10, 7714.37]

[C46, §19.8, 37.6, 202.6, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 311.19, 346.3, 347.5, 357.20, 359.45, 396.10, 408.10, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9]

[C50, §19.8, 37.6, 202.6, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 311.28, 346.3, 347.5, 347A.2, 357.20, 359.45, 368.59, 391A.19, 391A.30, 396.10, 408.10, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.175, 455.212, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9]

[C54, §19.8, 37.6, 202.6, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 311.28, 330.7, 330.16, 346.3, 347.5, 347A.2, 357.20, 358.21, 359.45, 368.21, 391A.22, 391A.33, 396.10, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.212, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9]

[C58, §19.8, 37.6, 202.6, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 311.28, 330.7, 330.16, 346.3, 347.5, 347A.2, 357.20, 357A.12, 358.21, 359.45, 368.21, 386B.10, 391A.22, 391A.33, 396.10, 403.9, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.212, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9]

[C62, §19.8, 37.6, 111A.6, 202.6, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 311.28, 330.7, 330.16, 346.3, 347.5, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.12, 358.21, 359.45, 368.21, 386B.10, 391A.22, 391A.33, 396.10, 403.9, 403A.13, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.212, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C66, §19.8, 37.6, 111A.6, 202.6, 296.1, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 309.73, 311.28, 330.7, 330.16, 346.3, 347.5, 347A.2, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.12, 358.21, 359.45, 368.21, 368.66, 386B.10, 391A.22, 391A.33, 396.10, 403.9, 403A.13, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.212, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C71, §19.8, 28F.8, 37.6, 111A.6, 145A.17, 202.6, 296.1, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 309.73, 311.28, 330.7, 330.14, 330.16, 330A.9, 345.16, 346.3, 346.23, 346A.3, 347.5, 347A.2, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.11, 357B.12, 357C.10, 358.21, 359.45, 368.21, 368.66, 386B.10, 391A.22, 391A.33, 394.13, 396.10, 403.9, 403A.13, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.77, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.213, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C73, §19.8, 28F.8, 37.6, 111A.6, 145A.17, 202.6, 280A.22, 296.1, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 309.73, 311.28, 330.7, 330.14, 330.16, 330A.9, 345.16, 346.3, 346.23, 346A.3, 347.5, 347.27,

347A.2, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.11, 357B.12, 357C.10, 358.21, 359.45, 368.21, 368.66, 386B.10, 391A.22, 391A.33, 394.13, 396.10, 403.9, 403A.13, 417.68, 420.276, 454.20, 455.64, 455.77, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.213, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C75, §19.8, 28F.8, 37.6, 111A.6, 145A.17, 202.6, 280A.22, 296.1, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 309.73, 311.28, 330.7, 330.14, 330.16, 330A.9, 332.44, 345.16, 346.3, 346.23, 346.26, 346.27, 346A.3, 347.5, 347.27, 347A.2, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.11, 357B.12, 357C.10, 358.21, 359.45, 384.57, 384.60, 384.68, 384.83, 394.1, 403.9, 403A.13, 454.20, 455.64, 455.77, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.213, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C77, §19.8, 28F.8, 37.6, 75.12, 111A.6, 145A.17, 202.6, 280A.22, 296.1, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 309.73, 311.28, 330.7, 330.14, 330.16, 330A.9, 332.44, 345.16, 346.3, 346.23, 346.26, 346.27, 346A.3, 347.5, 347.27, 347A.2, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.11, 357B.4, 357C.10, 358.21, 359.45, 384.57, 384.60, 384.68, 384.83, 386.12, 394.1, 403.9, 403A.13, 454.20, 455.64, 455.77, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.213, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C79, §19.8, 28F.8, 37.6, 37.28, 75.12, 111A.6, 145A.17, 202.6, 280A.22, 296.1, 298.22, 302.12, 309.47, 309.73, 311.28, 330.7, 330.14, 330.16, 330A.9, 332.44, 345.16, 346.3, 346.23, 346.26, 346.27, 346A.3, 347.5, 347.27, 347A.2, 347A.7, 357.20, 357A.11, 357B.4, 357C.10, 358.21, 359.45, 384.57, 384.60, 384.68, 384.83, 386.12, 394.1, 403.9, 403A.13, 454.20, 455.64, 455.77, 455.79, 455.83, 455.175, 455.213, 460.7, 461.14, 463.10, 464.9, 467A.33, 467A.35]

[C81, §74A.3]

83 Acts, ch 90, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §165

Referred to in §74A.6, 273.3, 279.48

See construction by 80 Acts, ch 1025, §77

See 80 Acts, ch 1025, §78 for bonds sold on or after June 11, 1980, to finance an improvement

74A.4 Maximum rates on special assessments.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the rate of interest payable on unpaid balances of special assessments levied against benefited properties shall not exceed the maximum rate in effect at the time of adoption of the final assessment schedule, as established by rule pursuant to section 74A.6, subsection 2.

[C24, §47.10; C27, 31, 35, §4753-a3; C39, §3142.13, 4753.03; C46, §202.5, 311.13; C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §202.5, 311.16, 311.17; C81, §74A.4]

Referred to in §74A.6

74A.5 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 104, § 6.

74A.6 Rates established.

1. The authority contained in this section shall be exercised by a committee composed of the treasurer of state, the superintendent of banking, the superintendent of credit unions, and the auditor of state or a designee.

2. The committee shall establish the maximum interest rate to be applicable to obligations referred to in section 74A.2, and this rate shall apply unless the parties agree to a lesser interest rate. The committee shall establish the maximum interest rate to be applicable to obligations referred to in section 74A.4.

3. The committee shall establish recommended interest rates, or formulae for determining recommended interest rates, to be applicable to obligations referred to in sections 74A.3 and 74A.7.

4. The committee from time to time shall establish one or more of the interest rates referred to in subsections 2 and 3 as may be necessary in the opinion of the committee to permit the orderly financing of governmental activities, and to minimize interest costs to governmental bodies while permitting a fair return to persons whose funds are used to finance governmental activities. The committee shall consider relevant indices of actual interest rates in the economy when establishing rates under this section, including but not necessarily limited to maximum lawful interest rates payable by depository financial institutions on customer deposits, interest rates payable on obligations issued by the United States government, and interest rates payable on obligations issued by governmental bodies other than those of this state.

5. An interest rate established by the committee under this section shall be in effect

commencing on the eighth calendar day following the day the rate is established and until a new rate is established and takes effect. The committee shall give advisory notice of an interest rate established under this section. This notice may be given by publication in one or more newspapers, by publication in the Iowa administrative bulletin, by ordinary mail to persons directly affected by any other method determined by the committee, or by a combination of these. Actions of the committee under this section are exempt from chapter 17A.

6. The committee shall not establish interest rates for types or categories of obligations other than as specified in this section.

[C81, §74A.6; 81 Acts, ch 39, §1]

97 Acts, ch 33, §1

Referred to in §74A.2, 74A.4, 331.554

See §12C.6 for interest rates on public deposits

74A.7 School district warrants.

1. The treasurer of a school district shall sell anticipatory warrants authorized by section 74.1, subsection 2 at a rate of interest to be determined by the board of the school district.

2. The treasurer may offer the warrants for public sale at par, by publishing notice of the sale for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction of the school district issuing the warrants, giving not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of the sale. The notice shall include a statement of the amount of the warrants offered for sale.

3. Sealed bids may be received at any time up to the time all bids are opened. The treasurer shall sell the warrants to the bidder offering the lowest interest rate, provided that the treasurer may reject all bids and readvertise the sale of the warrants pursuant to the provisions of this section.

4. This section applies only to school districts whose anticipated receipts allocable to the current budget are at least equal to their legally approved budget for the current year.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §74.8; C81, §74A.7]

Referred to in §74A.6, 273.3

See construction by 80 Acts, ch 1025, §77

74A.8 Interest rate on issue date.

An interest rate limit, provision that no interest rate limit exists, or authorization to set interest rates, as provided by this chapter or any other law, applies to all bonds, warrants, pledge orders, certificates, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness issued and delivered after the effective date of the provision, regardless of whether the bonds, warrants, pledge orders, certificates, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness were authorized to be issued pursuant to election, public hearing, or otherwise before the effective date of the provision. This section operates both retroactively and prospectively.

83 Acts, ch 90, §12

CHAPTER 75

AUTHORIZATION AND SALE OF PUBLIC BONDS

Referred to in §12.26, 12.28, 12.71, 12.81, 12.87, 12.91, 12A.4, 12E.11, 16.177, 28E.41, 28E.42, 145A.17, 257C.8, 260E.6, 262.57, 262A.5, 263A.3, 274.37, 279.48, 309.52, 313A.13, 331.301, 331.402, 331.444, 331.463, 346.27, 357H.8, 364.4, 384.24A, 384.27, 384.29, 384.68, 384.82, 386.14, 390.13, 394.2, 403.12, 423E.5, 455G.6, 463C.12, 473.20, 473.20A, 483A.51

75.1	Bonds — election — vote required.	75.8	Sale of state bonds.
75.2	Notice of sale.	75.9	Exchange of bonds.
75.3	Sealed and open bids.	75.10	Denominations of bonds.
75.4	Rejection of bids.	75.11	and 75.12 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1025, §77.
75.5	Selling price.		
75.6	Commission and expense.	75.13	Sale of bonds at private sale.
75.7	Penalty.	75.14	Electronic bidding.

75.1 Bonds — election — vote required.

1. *a.* When a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds by a county, township, school corporation, city, or by any local board or commission, is submitted to the electors, such proposition shall not be deemed carried or adopted, anything in the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the vote in favor of such authorization is equal to at least sixty percent of the total vote cast for and against said proposition at said election.

b. Ballots cast but not counted as a vote for or against the proposition shall not be used in computing the total vote cast for and against said proposition.

2. When a proposition to authorize an issuance of bonds has been submitted to the electors under this section and the proposal fails to gain approval by the required percentage of votes, such proposal, or any proposal which incorporates any portion of the defeated proposal, shall not be submitted to the electors for a period of six months from the date of such regular or special election and may only be submitted on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “a”, “b”, or “c”, as applicable.

[C31, 35, §1171-d4; C39, §1171.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.1]
2008 Acts, ch 1115, §29, 71; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §20

75.2 Notice of sale.

When public bonds are offered for sale, the official in charge of the bond issue shall, by advertisement published at least once, the last one of which shall be not less than four nor more than twenty days before the sale in a newspaper located in the county or a county contiguous to the place of sale, give notice of the time and place of sale of the bonds, the amount to be offered for sale, and any further information which the official deems pertinent.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1172; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.2]
83 Acts, ch 90, §13; 87 Acts, ch 43, §1

75.3 Sealed and open bids.

Sealed bids may be received at any time prior to the calling for open bids, if open bids are provided for in the notice of sale. After the sealed bids are all filed, the official or officials shall call for open bids, if open bids are provided for in the notice of sale. After all of the open bids have been received the substance of the best open bid shall be noted in the minutes. If open bids are not permitted in the notice of sale, sealed bids may be received until it is announced that all sealed bids shall be opened. The official or officials shall then open any sealed bids that have been filed and they shall note in the minutes the substance of the best sealed bid.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1173; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.3]
83 Acts, ch 90, §14

75.4 Rejection of bids.

Any or all bids may be rejected, and the sale may be advertised anew, in the same manner, or the bonds or any portion thereof may thereafter be sold at private sale to any one or more of such bidders, or other persons, by popular subscription or otherwise. In case of private sales, the said bonds shall be sold upon terms not less favorable to the public than the most favorable bid made by a bona fide and responsible bidder at the last advertised sale.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1174; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.4]

75.5 Selling price.

All public bonds issued under this chapter may be sold at a price not less than ninety-eight percent of par, plus accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery of the bonds.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1175; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.5]
83 Acts, ch 90, §15

75.6 Commission and expense.

No commission shall be paid, directly or indirectly, in connection with the sale of a public bond. No expense shall be contracted or paid in connection with such sale other than the expenses incurred in advertising such bonds for sale.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1176; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.6]

75.7 Penalty.

Any public officer who fails to perform any duty required by this chapter or who does any act prohibited by this chapter, where no other penalty is provided, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1177; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.7]

75.8 Sale of state bonds.

All contracts for the sale of bonds issued by the state shall be subject to the approval of the executive council.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1178; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.8]

75.9 Exchange of bonds.

This chapter does not prevent the exchange of bonds for legal indebtedness evidenced by bonds, warrants, judgments, or otherwise as provided by law. Bonds shall not be exchanged for notes issued pursuant to section 76.13 in anticipation of the issuance of bonds.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1179; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.9]
83 Acts, ch 90, §16

75.10 Denominations of bonds.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision in the Code, public bonds may be in one or more denominations as provided by the proceedings of the governing body authorizing their issuance.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §75.10]
83 Acts, ch 90, §17

75.11 and 75.12 Repealed by 80 Acts, ch 1025, § 77.

75.13 Sale of bonds at private sale.

Any other provisions of this chapter or any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, if the principal amount of an issue of public revenue bonds is fifteen million dollars or greater, the official or governing body in charge of the bond sale may, if the official or governing body deems it advisable and in the best interests of the public, sell the bonds at private sale without the necessity of public advertisement or the taking of competitive bids and at a price above, at, or below par, plus accrued interest, as the official or governing body deems advisable and in the best interests of the public.

[81 Acts, ch 40, §1]

75.14 Electronic bidding.

Notwithstanding contrary provisions of this chapter, a public body authorized to issue bonds, notes, or other obligations may elect to receive bids to purchase such bonds, notes, or other obligations by means of electronic, internet or wireless communication; a proprietary bidding procedure or system; or by facsimile transmission to a location deemed appropriate by the governing body, in each instance as may be approved by the governing body and provided for in the notice of sale. An electronic bid shall be submitted in substantial conformity with the requirements of chapter 554D and any rules adopted pursuant to that chapter with respect to the acceptance of electronic records by a governmental agency. Additionally, before approving the use of an electronic bidding procedure, the public body shall find and determine that the specific procedure to be used will provide reasonable

security and maintain the integrity of the competitive bidding process, and facilitate the delivery of bids by interested parties under the circumstances of the particular sale.

2000 Acts, ch 1189, §26

CHAPTER 76

PROVISIONS RELATED TO PUBLIC BONDS AND DEBT OBLIGATIONS

Referred to in §12A.4, 145A.18, 260C.20, 296.1, 298.18, 331.447, 357E.11A, 384.32, 386.11, 394.1, 423A.7, 423B.9

76.1	Mandatory retirement.	76.11	Confidentiality of bond holders — exceptions.
76.2	Mandatory levy — obligations in anticipation of levy.	76.12	Reproduction and validity of signatures.
76.3	Tax limitations.	76.13	Interim financing.
76.4	Permissive application of funds.	76.14	Definition.
76.5	Application.	76.15	Underwriters doing business in Iowa.
76.6	Place of payment.	76.16	Debtor status prohibited.
76.7	Particular bonds affected — payment.	76.16A	Debtor status permitted — circumstances.
76.8	Laws applicable.	76.17	Powers of public issuers.
76.9	No limit of former power.	76.18	Covenants authorized — tax exemption.
76.10	Registration — immobilization — standards — tax — records.		

76.1 Mandatory retirement.

1. Hereafter issues of bonds of every kind and character by counties, cities, and school corporations shall be consecutively numbered.

2. *a.* The annual levy shall be sufficient to pay the interest and approximately such portion of the principal of the bonds as will retire them in a period not exceeding twenty years from date of issue, except as provided in paragraph “*b*”.

b. General obligation bonds issued for the purposes specified in section 331.441, subsection 2, paragraph “*b*”, subparagraphs (18) and (19), or in section 384.24, subsection 3, paragraphs “*w*” and “*x*”, and bonds issued to refund or refinance bonds issued for those purposes, may mature and be retired in a period not exceeding thirty years from date of issue.

3. Each issue of bonds shall be scheduled to mature in the same order as numbered.

[C27, 31, 35, §1179-b1; C39, §1179.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.1]

2009 Acts, ch 100, §5, 21

Referred to in §76.2, 76.5

76.2 Mandatory levy — obligations in anticipation of levy.

1. *a.* The governing authority of a political subdivision specified in section 76.1, subsection 1, before issuing bonds shall, by resolution, provide for the assessment of an annual levy upon all the taxable property in the political subdivision sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the bonds within a period named not exceeding the applicable period of time specified in section 76.1. A certified copy of this resolution shall be filed with the county auditor or the auditors of the counties in which the political subdivision is located; and the filing shall make it a duty of the auditors to enter annually this levy for collection from the taxable property within the boundaries of the political subdivision until funds are realized to pay the bonds in full. The levy shall continue to be made against property that is severed from the political subdivision after the filing of the resolution until funds are realized to pay the bonds in full.

b. If the resolution is filed prior to April 1 or May 1, if the political subdivision is a school district, the annual levy shall begin with the tax levy for collection commencing July 1 of that year. If the resolution is filed after April 1 or May 1, in the case of a school district, the annual levy shall begin with the tax levy for collection in the next succeeding fiscal year. However,

the governing authority of a political subdivision may adjust a levy of taxes made under this section for the purpose of adjusting the annual levies and collections for property severed from the political subdivision, subject to the approval of the director of the department of management.

2. If funds, including reserves and amounts available for temporary transfer, are found to be insufficient to pay in full any installment of principal or interest, a public issuer of bonds may anticipate the next levy of taxes pursuant to this section in the manner provided in chapter 74, whether the taxes so anticipated are to be collected in the same or a future fiscal year.

[C27, 31, 35, §1179-b2; C39, §1179.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.2]

83 Acts, ch 188, §1; 85 Acts, ch 195, §7; 85 Acts, ch 240, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §20; 93 Acts, ch 1, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 100, §6, 21; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §10

Referred to in §24.9, 76.5, 275.29, 275.31, 331.512, 358.40, 423A.7, 423B.9

76.3 Tax limitations.

Tax limitations in any law or proposition for the issuance of bonds or obligations, including any law or proposition for the issuance of bonds or obligations in anticipation of levies or collections of taxes or both, shall be based on the latest equalized actual valuation then existing and shall only restrict the amount of bonds or obligations which may be issued. For the sole purpose of computing the amount of bonds which may be issued as a result of the application of a tax limitation, all interest on the bonds or obligations in excess of that accruing in the first twelve months may be excluded from the first annual levy of taxes, so that the need for including more than one year's interest in the first annual levy of taxes to pay the bonds or obligations and interest does not operate to further restrict the amount of bonds or obligations which may be issued, and in certifying the annual levies to the county auditor or auditors the first annual levy of taxes shall be sufficient to pay all principal of and interest on the bonds or obligations becoming due prior to the next succeeding annual levy and the full amount of the first annual levy shall be entered for collection by the auditor or auditors, as provided in this chapter.

[C31, 35, §1179-c1; C39, §1179.3; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.3]

83 Acts, ch 90, §7

Referred to in §76.5, 331.512, 423A.7, 423B.9

76.4 Permissive application of funds.

Whenever the governing authority of such political subdivision shall have on hand funds derived from any other source than taxation which may be appropriated to the payment either of interest or principal, or both principal and interest of such bonds, such funds may be so appropriated and used and the levy for the payment of the bonds correspondingly reduced. This section shall not restrict the authority of a political subdivision to apply sales and services tax receipts collected pursuant to chapter 423B for such purpose. Notwithstanding section 423F.3, a school district may apply tax receipts received pursuant to chapter 423F for the purposes of this section.

[C27, 31, 35, §1179-b3; C39, §1179.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.4]

2001 Acts, ch 151, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1134, §38

Referred to in §76.5

76.5 Application.

Sections 76.1 through 76.4 apply only to bonds or other obligations payable from taxation, other than bonds which are payable out of the primary road fund.

[C27, 31, 35, §1179-b4; C39, §1179.5; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.5]

84 Acts, ch 1021, §1

76.6 Place of payment.

The principal and interest of all public bonds or obligations of a public corporation in this state are payable at the office of the treasurer or public official charged with the duty of making payment, unless the proceedings of the governing body authorizing the issuance of the public bonds or obligations provide that the public bonds or obligations and interest on

the public bonds or obligations are payable at one or more banks or trust companies within or without the state of Iowa, or as otherwise provided by chapter 419, or by mail, wire transfer, or similar means.

[C35, §1179-f1; C39, §1179.6; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.6]
83 Acts, ch 90, §8

76.7 Particular bonds affected — payment.

Counties, cities and school corporations may at any time or times extend or renew any legal indebtedness or any part thereof they may have represented by bonds or certificates where such indebtedness is payable from a limited annual tax or from a voted annual tax, and may by resolution fund or refund the same and issue bonds therefor running not more than twenty years to be known as funding or refunding bonds, and make provision for the payment of the principal and interest thereof from the proceeds of an annual tax for the period covered by such bonds similar to the tax authorized by law or by the electors for the payment of the indebtedness so extended or renewed.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.7]
Referred to in §76.9

76.8 Laws applicable.

All laws relating to the issuance of funding or refunding bonds by counties, cities and school corporations, as the case may be, not inconsistent with the provisions herein contained and to the extent the same may be applicable, shall govern the issuance of the funding and refunding bonds for the purpose herein authorized.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.8]
Referred to in §76.9

76.9 No limit of former power.

Sections 76.7 and 76.8 shall be construed as granting additional power without limiting the power already existing in counties, cities and school corporations.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §76.9]

76.10 Registration — immobilization — standards — tax — records.

Notwithstanding any other provision in the Code:

1. All public bonds or obligations issued before or after July 1, 1983 may be in registered form. An issuer of public bonds or obligations may designate for a term as agreed upon, one or more persons, corporations, partnerships, or other associations located within or without the state to serve as trustee, transfer agent, registrar, depository, or paying or other agent in connection with the public bonds or obligations and to carry out services and functions which are customary in such capacities or convenient or necessary to comply with the intent and provisions of this chapter.

2. An issuer of public bonds or obligations may provide for the immobilization of the bonds through the designation of a bond depository or through a book-entry system of registration.

3. Any designated trustee, transfer agent, registrar, depository, or paying or other agent may serve in multiple capacities with respect to an issue of public bonds or obligations.

4. Public bonds or obligations or certificates of ownership of the public bonds or obligations may be issued in any form or pursuant to any system necessary to be in compliance with standards issued from time to time by the municipal securities rulemaking board of the United States, the American national standards institute, any other securities industry standard, or the requirements of section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code.

5. Registration or immobilization of a public bond or obligation does not disqualify it as a lawful investment for depository institutions, trustees, public bodies, or other investors regulated by law.

6. An issuer of public bonds or obligations may provide for the payment of the costs of registration of its public bonds or obligations by the levy of additional taxes for the payment from the fund for the payment of the principal and interest of general obligation bonds or from

any revenue source from which the principal and interest of the public bonds or obligations are payable.

7. *a.* Records and documents pertaining to cancellation, transfer, redemption, or replacement of public bonds or obligations shall be preserved by the issuer or its agent for a period of not less than eleven years. Thereafter, the records and documents may be destroyed by the issuer or its agent, preserving confidentiality as necessary.

b. An action with respect to the cancellation, transfer, redemption, or replacement of public bonds or obligations shall not be brought against an issuer, trustee, transfer agent, registrar, depository, paying agent, or other agent unless it is commenced within eleven years of the cancellation, transfer, redemption, or replacement of the bonds or obligations.

83 Acts, ch 90, §2; 84 Acts, ch 1021, §2; 93 Acts, ch 89, §1

Referred to in §22.7, 74.9, 76.11, 372.13, 390.17

76.11 Confidentiality of bond holders — exceptions.

Records of identity of owners of public bonds or obligations maintained as provided in section 76.10 or by the issuer of the bonds are confidential records entitled to protection under section 22.7, subsection 17. However, the issuer of the bonds or a state or federal agency may obtain information as necessary.

83 Acts, ch 90, §3

76.12 Reproduction and validity of signatures.

1. A provision requiring that public bonds or obligations or certificates of ownership of public bonds or obligations issued by a public entity be executed or signed by particular public officers permits the signatures to be affixed by printing or other mechanical means. However, each instrument shall bear at least one original and manual signature, which may be the signature of any officer designated by law to execute the instrument or the signature of a registrar or trustee authenticating the instrument.

2. Public bonds and obligations are valid and binding if they bear the signature of the officials in office on the date of execution of the bonds, notwithstanding that any or all of the persons whose signatures appear on the public bonds or obligations have ceased to hold the office before the delivery of the public bonds or obligations. Reprinted or reissued bonds are valid and binding if they bear facsimiles of the signatures of either the public officials who executed the original issue of the bonds or the officials in office at the time of execution of the reprinted or reissued bonds.

83 Acts, ch 90, §4

76.13 Interim financing.

1. A public body authorized to issue bonds may issue project notes in anticipation of the receipt of any of the following:

a. Proceeds from the issuance of public bonds or obligations previously authorized.
b. Proceeds to be received pursuant to law or agreement from any state or federal agency.
c. Income or revenues from sources to be received and expended for the project during the project construction or acquisition period.

d. Any combination of paragraphs “*a*” through “*c*”.

2. Notes shall be issued in the form and manner provided in a resolution of the governing body of the issuer. The resolution may set forth and appropriate the moneys anticipated by the notes.

3. The resolution may provide that to the extent issued in anticipation of public bonds or obligations, notes shall be paid from the proceeds of the issuance of public bonds or obligations. To the extent issued in anticipation of bonds, note proceeds shall be expended only for the purposes for which the bond proceeds may be expended.

4. Notes shall not be issued in anticipation of public bonds or obligations in an amount greater than the authorized amount of the public bonds or obligations and moneys appropriated for the same purposes.

5. *a.* Notes may be sold at public or private sale and bear interest at rates set by the governing body of the issuer at the time of their issuance notwithstanding chapter 74A.

b. The authority of a public body to issue project notes under this section is in addition to any other authority of the public body to issue other obligations as otherwise provided by law.

83 Acts, ch 90, §5
Referred to in §75.9

76.14 Definition.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*public bond or obligation*” means any obligation issued by or on behalf of the state, an agency of the state, or a political subdivision of the state.

83 Acts, ch 90, §6
Referred to in §390.9

76.15 Underwriters doing business in Iowa.

An underwriter employed to assist in the issuance of obligations by an authority, as defined in section 12.30, state board of regents, or other political subdivision, instrumentality, or agency of the state, shall meet the requirements for doing business in Iowa sufficient to be subject to tax under rules of the department of revenue.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §851; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

76.16 Debtor status prohibited.

A city, county, or other political subdivision of this state shall not be a debtor under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code, 11 U.S.C. § 901 et seq., except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

87 Acts, ch 104, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1002, §1, 3; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §20

76.16A Debtor status permitted — circumstances.

A city, county, or other political subdivision may become a debtor under chapter nine of the federal bankruptcy code, 11 U.S.C. § 901 et seq., if it is rendered insolvent, as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(32)(c), as a result of a debt involuntarily incurred. As used herein, “*debt*” means an obligation to pay money, other than pursuant to a valid and binding collective bargaining agreement or previously authorized bond issue, as to which the governing body of the city, county, or other political subdivision has made a specific finding set forth in a duly adopted resolution of each of the following:

1. That all or a portion of such obligation will not be paid from available insurance proceeds and must be paid from an increase in general tax levy.
2. That such increase in the general tax levy will result in a severe, adverse impact on the ability of the city, county, or political subdivision to exercise the powers granted to it under applicable law, including without limitation providing necessary services and promoting economic development.
3. That as a result of such obligation, the city, county, or other political subdivision is unable to pay its debts as they become due.
4. That the debt is not an obligation to pay money to a city, county, entity organized pursuant to chapter 28E, or other political subdivision.

92 Acts, ch 1185, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §21

76.17 Powers of public issuers.

1. A public body authorized to issue bonds may elect to issue bonds bearing a variable or fluctuating rate of interest which is determined on one or more intervals by reference to an index or standard, or as fixed by an interest rate indexing or remarketing agent retained by the issuer of the bonds. A public issuer of public bonds may provide for additional security or liquidity, enter into agreements for, and expend funds for policies of insurance, letters of credit, lines of credit, or other forms of security issued by financial institutions for the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds. A public issuer of public bonds may also enter into contracts and pay for the services of underwriters, interest rate indexing agents, remarketing agents, trustees, financial consultants, depositories, and other services as determined by the governing body. In the case of general obligation bonds, fees

for the services and costs of additional security and liquidity shall be considered incurred in lieu of interest and may be levied through the fund for payment of debt service on the bonds. Bonds issued under this section may be sold at public or private sale as determined by the governing body.

2. This section provides alternative and additional power for the issuance of bonds and is not an amendment to any other statute or a limitation upon powers under any other law.

3. A public issuer of public bonds may provide for the purchase of bonds before their maturity and the remarketing of purchased bonds without causing the redemption of the purchased bonds.

87 Acts, ch 104, §3

Referred to in §263A.4

76.18 Covenants authorized — tax exemption.

A public issuer of bonds or other debt obligations may covenant that the issuer will comply with requirements or limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code to preserve the tax exemption of interest payable on the bonds or obligations and may carry out and perform other covenants, including but not limited to, the payment of any amounts required to be paid by the issuer to the United States government.

87 Acts, ch 104, §4

CHAPTERS 77 to 79

RESERVED

TITLE III

PUBLIC SERVICES AND REGULATION

SUBTITLE 1

PUBLIC SAFETY

CHAPTER 80

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Referred to in §10A.601, 801.4

80.1	Department created.	80.23	Special state agents — meaning.
80.1A	Definitions.	80.24	Industrial disputes.
80.2	Commissioner — appointment.	80.25	Division of beer and liquor enforcement. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, §32.
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80.6	Impersonating peace officer or employee — uniform.	80.27	Drug law enforcement by department. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, §32.
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80.10	Peace officers short course. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, §32.	80.32	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 11, §8.
		80.33	Access to drug records by peace officers.
80.11	Course of instruction.	80.34	Peace officer — authority. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §94.
80.12	Attendance at short course. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, §32.	80.35	Transition. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, §32.
80.13	Training schools.	80.36	Maximum age.
80.14	Diplomas.	80.37	Reimbursement of defense costs.
80.15	Examination — oath — probation — discipline — dismissal.	80.38	Reserved.
80.16	Bonds. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, §32.	80.39	Disposition of personal property.
80.17	General allocation of duties.	80.40	Reserved.
80.18	Expenses and supplies — reimbursement.	80.41	Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 202, §27.
80.19	Public safety education.	80.42	Sick leave benefits fund.
80.20	Divisional headquarters.	80.43	Gaming enforcement — revolving fund.
80.21	Fees and rewards.	80.44	Public safety interoperable and broadband communications fund.
80.22	Prohibition on other departments.		

80.1 Department created.

There is hereby created a department of the state government which shall be known and designated as the department of public safety, which shall consist of a commissioner of public safety and of such officers and employees as may be required, one of whom shall be an attorney admitted to practice law in this state. Such attorney shall be an assistant attorney

general appointed by the attorney general who shall fix the assistant's salary. The department shall reimburse the attorney general for the salary and expense of such assistant attorney general and furnish the assistant a suitable office if requested by the attorney general.

[C39, §1225.06; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.1]
 Referred to in §7E.5

80.1A Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Commissioner*" means the commissioner of public safety.
2. "*Controlled substance*" means the same as defined in section 124.101.
3. "*Counterfeit substance*" means the same as defined in section 124.101.
4. "*Department*" means the department of public safety.
5. "*Peace officer*" means a peace officer of the department as defined in section 97A.1. 2005 Acts, ch 35, §1

80.2 Commissioner — appointment.

The chief executive officer of the department of public safety is the commissioner of public safety. The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a commissioner of public safety, who shall be a person of high moral character, of good standing in the community in which the commissioner lives, of recognized executive and administrative capacity, and who shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation. The commissioner of public safety shall devote full time to the duties of this office; the commissioner shall not engage in any other trade, business, or profession, nor engage in any partisan or political activity. The commissioner shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, at an annual salary as fixed by the general assembly.

[C39, §1225.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.2]
 88 Acts, ch 1278, §22
 Confirmation, see §2.32

80.3 Vacancy.

A commissioner of public safety appointed when the general assembly is not in session shall serve at the pleasure of the governor, but the term shall expire thirty days after the general assembly next convenes in regular session, unless during such thirty days the commissioner be approved by two-thirds of the members of the senate.

[C39, §1225.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.3]

80.4 Iowa state patrol. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32. See § 80.9.

80.5 Officers of patrol. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32. See § 80.9, 80.17.

80.6 Impersonating peace officer or employee — uniform.

Any person who impersonates a peace officer or employee of the department, or wears a uniform likely to be confused with the official uniform of any such officer or employee, with intent to deceive anyone, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.6]
 98 Acts, ch 1074, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §2

80.7 Railway special agents.

The commissioner of public safety may appoint as special agent any person who is regularly employed by a common carrier by rail to protect the property of said common carrier, its patrons, and employees. Such special agents shall not receive any compensation from the state.

[C39, §1225.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.7]

80.8 Employees and peace officers — salaries and compensation.

1. The commissioner shall employ personnel as may be required to properly discharge the duties of the department.

2. The commissioner may delegate to the peace officers of the department such additional duties in the enforcement of this chapter as the commissioner may deem proper and incidental to the duties now imposed upon them by law.

3. a. The salaries of peace officers and employees of the department and the expenses of the department shall be provided for by a legislative appropriation. The compensation of peace officers of the department shall be fixed according to grades as to rank and length of service by the commissioner with the approval of the department of administrative services, unless covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides otherwise.

b. The peace officers shall be paid additional compensation in accordance with the following formula:

(1) When peace officers have served for a period of five years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described five-year period;

(2) When peace officers have served for a period of ten years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described ten-year period, such sums being in addition to the increase provided herein to be paid after five years of service;

(3) When peace officers have served for a period of fifteen years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described fifteen-year period, such sums being in addition to the increases previously provided for herein;

(4) When peace officers have served for a period of twenty years, their compensation then being paid shall be increased by the sum of twenty-five dollars per month beginning with the month succeeding the foregoing described twenty-year period, such sums being in addition to the increases previously provided for herein.

c. While on active duty, each peace officer shall also receive a flat daily sum as fixed by the commissioner for meals unless the amount of the flat daily sum is covered by a collective bargaining agreement that provides otherwise.

d. A collective bargaining agreement entered into between the state and a state employee organization under chapter 20 made final after July 1, 1977, shall not include any pay adjustment to longevity pay authorized under this section.

e. Peace officers of the department excluded from the provisions of chapter 20 who are injured in the line of duty shall receive paid time off in the same manner as provided to peace officers of the department covered by a collective bargaining agreement entered into between the state and the employee organization representing such covered peace officers under chapter 20.

4. Should a peace officer become incapacitated for duty as a natural and proximate result of an injury, disease, or exposure incurred or aggravated while in the actual performance of duty at some definite time or place, the peace officer shall, upon being found to be temporarily incapacitated following an examination by a workers' compensation physician or other approved physician be entitled to receive the peace officer's fixed pay and allowances, without using the peace officer's sick leave, until reexamined by a workers' compensation physician or other approved physician or examined by the medical board provided for in section 97A.5, and found to be fully recovered or permanently disabled. In addition, a peace officer found to be temporarily incapacitated under this subsection shall be credited with any sick leave used prior to the determination that the peace officer was temporarily incapacitated under this subsection for the period of time sick leave was used. For purposes of this subsection, "disease" shall mean as described in section 97A.6, subsection 5.

[C27, 31, §5017-a1; C35, §5018-g9; C39, §1225.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.8]

98 Acts, ch 1074, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 10, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 190, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §166; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §1

Referred to in §97A.1

80.9 Duties of department — duties and powers of peace officers — state patrol.

1. It shall be the duty of the department to prevent crime, to detect and apprehend criminals, and to enforce such other laws as are hereinafter specified.

2. The state patrol is established in the department. The patrol shall be under the direction of the commissioner. The number of supervisory officers shall be in proportion to the membership of the state patrol. The department shall maintain a vehicle theft unit in the state patrol to investigate and assist in the examination and identification of stolen, altered, or forfeited vehicles.

3. The department shall be primarily responsible for the enforcement of all laws and rules relating to any controlled substance or counterfeit substance, except for making accountability audits of the supply and inventory of controlled substances in the possession of pharmacists, physicians, hospitals, and health care facilities as defined in section 135C.1, as well as in the possession of any and all other individuals or institutions authorized to have possession of any controlled substances.

4. The department shall collect and classify, and keep at all times available, complete information useful for the detection of crime, and the identification and apprehension of criminals. Such information shall be available for all peace officers within the state, under such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe.

5. The department shall operate such radio broadcasting stations as may be necessary in order to disseminate information which will make possible the speedy apprehension of lawbreakers, as well as such other information as may be necessary in connection with the duties of the department.

6. The department shall provide protection and security for persons and property on the grounds of the state capitol complex.

7. The department shall assist persons who are responsible for the care of private and public land in identifying growing marijuana plants when the plants are reported to the department. The department shall also provide education to the persons regarding methods of eradicating the plants. The department shall adopt rules necessary to carry out this subsection.

8. The department shall receive and review the budget submitted by the state fire marshal and the state fire service and emergency response council. The department shall develop training standards, provide training to fire fighters around the state, and address other issues related to fire service and emergency response as requested by the state fire service and emergency response council.

9. The department shall administer section 100B.31 relating to volunteer emergency services provider death benefits.

[C73, §120; C97, §147, 148; SS15, §65-b, 147; C24, §273, 13410; C27, 31, §273, 5017-a1, 13410; C35, §273, 5018-g6, 13410; C39, §273, 1225.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §18.2(1, 4), 80.9; C73, §19A.3(4), 80.9; C75, §18.3(4), 80.9; C77, 79, 81, §80.9]

90 Acts, ch 1179, §1; 91 Acts, ch 34, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1238, §18; 94 Acts, ch 1154, §1; 95 Acts, ch 191, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §6; 99 Acts, ch 181, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1117, §4, 5; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §96; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §4 – 8, 31; 2007 Acts, ch 38, §1 – 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §87

Referred to in §8D.13

Department designated as state highway safety agency to receive federal funds; Executive Order No. 23, June 9, 1986

80.9A Authority and duties of peace officers of the department.

1. A peace officer of the department when authorized by the commissioner shall have and exercise all the powers of any other peace officer of the state.

2. When a peace officer of the department is acting in cooperation with any other local peace officer, or county attorney in general criminal investigation work, or when acting on a special assignment by the commissioner, the jurisdiction of the peace officer is statewide.

3. A peace officer may administer oaths, acknowledge signatures, and take voluntary testimony pursuant to the peace officer's duties as provided by law.

4. An authorized peace officer of the department designated to conduct examinations, investigations, or inspections and enforce the laws relating to controlled or counterfeit substances shall have all the authority of other peace officers and may arrest a person

without warrant for offenses under this chapter committed in the peace officer's presence or, in the case of a felony, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person arrested has committed or is committing such offense. A peace officer of the department shall have the same authority as other peace officers to seize controlled or counterfeit substances or articles used in the manufacture or sale of controlled or counterfeit substances which they have reasonable grounds to believe are in violation of law. Such controlled or counterfeit substances or articles shall be subject to forfeiture.

5. In more particular, the duties of a peace officer shall be as follows:

a. To enforce all state laws.

b. To enforce all laws relating to traffic on the public highways of the state, including those relating to the safe and legal operation of passenger cars, motorcycles, motor trucks and buses; to see that proper safety rules are observed; and to give first aid to the injured.

c. To investigate all fires; to apprehend persons suspected of arson; to enforce all safety measures in connection with the prevention of fires; and to disseminate fire-prevention education.

6. A peace officer shall not exercise the general powers of a peace officer within the limits of any city, except as follows:

a. When so ordered by the direction of the governor.

b. When request is made by the mayor of any city, with the approval of the commissioner.

c. When request is made by the sheriff or county attorney of any county with the approval of the commissioner.

d. While in the pursuit of law violators or in investigating law violations.

e. While making any inspection provided by this chapter, or any additional inspection ordered by the commissioner.

f. When engaged in the investigating and enforcing of fire and arson laws.

g. When engaged in the investigation and enforcement of laws relating to narcotic, counterfeit, stimulant, and depressant drugs.

7. The limitations specified in subsection 6 shall in no way be construed as a limitation on the power of peace officers when a public offense is being committed in their presence.

8. a. A peace officer of the department, when authorized by the commissioner, may act in concert with, under the direction of, or otherwise serve as a state actor for an officer or agent of the federal government.

b. If serving as a state actor for an officer or agent of the federal government as provided in paragraph "a", the peace officer shall be considered acting within the scope of the employee's office or employment as defined in section 669.2, subsection 1.

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §88; 2009 Acts, ch 88, §15

Referred to in §80B.13

80.9B Human immunodeficiency virus-related information.

1. The provisions of chapter 141A do not apply to the entry of human immunodeficiency virus-related information by criminal or juvenile justice agencies, as defined in section 692.1, into the Iowa criminal justice information system or the national crime information center system.

2. The provisions of chapter 141A also do not apply to the transmission of the same information from either or both information systems to criminal or juvenile justice agencies.

3. The provisions of chapter 141A also do not apply to the transmission of the same information from either or both information systems to employees of state correctional institutions subject to the jurisdiction of the department of corrections, employees of secure facilities for juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the department of human services, and employees of city and county jails, if those employees have direct physical supervision over inmates of those facilities or institutions.

4. Human immunodeficiency virus-related information shall not be transmitted over the police radio broadcasting system under chapter 693 or any other radio-based communications system.

5. An employee of an agency receiving human immunodeficiency virus-related information under this section who communicates the information to another employee

who does not have direct physical supervision over inmates, other than to a supervisor of an employee who has direct physical supervision over inmates for the purpose of conveying the information to such an employee, or who communicates the information to any person not employed by the agency or uses the information outside the agency is guilty of a class “D” felony.

6. The commissioner shall adopt rules regarding the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus-related information including provisions for maintaining confidentiality of the information. The rules shall include a requirement that persons receiving information from the Iowa criminal justice information system or the national crime information center system receive training regarding confidentiality standards applicable to the information received from the system.

7. The commissioner shall develop and establish, in cooperation with the department of corrections and the department of public health, training programs and program criteria for persons receiving human immunodeficiency virus-related information through the Iowa criminal justice information system or the national crime information center system.

2008 Acts, ch 1031, §89

Referred to in §8D.13, 139A.19, 141A.9

80.10 Peace officers short course. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.11 Course of instruction.

The course of instruction for peace officers of the department shall, at a minimum, be equal to the course of instruction required by the Iowa law enforcement academy pursuant to chapter 80B.

[C39, §1225.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.11]

2005 Acts, ch 35, §9

80.12 Attendance at short course. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.13 Training schools.

The commissioner may hold a training school for peace officer candidates or for peace officers of the department, and may send to recognized training schools peace officers of the department as the commissioner may deem advisable. The candidate shall pay one-third of the costs of such school of training, and the remaining costs shall be paid by the department. The department may pay for all or a portion of the candidate’s share of the costs.

[C27, 31, §5017-a1; C35, §5018-g10; C39, §1225.17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.13]

2005 Acts, ch 35, §10; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §416

Referred to in §97A.3

80.14 Diplomas.

To each person satisfactorily completing the course of study prescribed, an appropriate certificate or diploma shall be issued.

[C39, §1225.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.14]

80.15 Examination — oath — probation — discipline — dismissal.

An applicant to be a peace officer in the department shall not be appointed as a peace officer until the applicant has passed a satisfactory physical and mental examination. In addition, the applicant must be a citizen of the United States and be not less than twenty-two years of age. However, an applicant applying for assignment to provide protection and security for persons and property on the grounds of the state capitol complex or a peace officer candidate shall not be less than eighteen years of age. The mental examination shall be conducted under the direction or supervision of the commissioner and may be oral or written or both. An applicant shall take an oath on becoming a peace officer of the department, to uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the State of Iowa. During the period of twelve months after appointment, a peace officer of the department is subject to dismissal at the will of the commissioner. After the twelve months’ service, a peace officer

of the department, who was appointed after having passed the examinations, is not subject to dismissal, suspension, disciplinary demotion, or other disciplinary action resulting in the loss of pay unless charges have been filed with the department of inspections and appeals and a hearing held by the employment appeal board created by section 10A.601, if requested by the peace officer, at which the peace officer has an opportunity to present a defense to the charges. The decision of the appeal board is final, subject to the right of judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. However, these procedures as to dismissal, suspension, demotion, or other discipline do not apply to a peace officer who is covered by a collective bargaining agreement which provides otherwise, and do not apply to the demotion of a division head to the rank which the division head held at the time of appointment as division head, if any. A division head who is demoted has the right to return to the rank which the division head held at the time of appointment as division head, if any. All rules, except employment provisions negotiated pursuant to chapter 20, regarding the enlistment, appointment, and employment affecting the personnel of the department shall be established by the commissioner in consultation with the director of the department of administrative services, subject to approval by the governor.

[C27, 31, §5017-a1; C35, §5018-g3, -g5; C39, §1225.19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.15]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §241; 88 Acts, ch 1235, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §7; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §11

Referred to in §80.25A, 97A.1, 97A.3

80.16 Bonds. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.17 General allocation of duties.

1. In general, the allocation of duties of the department shall be as follows:

- a. Commissioner's office.
- b. Division of administrative services.
- c. Division of criminal investigation.
- d. Division of state patrol.
- e. Division of state fire marshal.
- f. Division of narcotics enforcement.

2. The commissioner may appoint a chief, director, a first and second assistant to the director, and all other supervisory officers in each division. All appointments and promotions shall be made on the basis of seniority and a merit examination.

3. The aforesaid allocation of duties shall not be interpreted to prevent flexibility in interdepartmental operations or to forbid other divisional allocations of duties in the discretion of the commissioner.

[SS15, §147; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §273(4), 1225.21; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §18.2(4), 80.17; C73, §19B.12(2), 80.17; C75, §18.12(2), 80.17; C77, 79, 81, §80.17]

98 Acts, ch 1074, §8; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §9; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §24; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §12

Referred to in §99F.1

State fire marshal, chapter 100

Division of criminal investigation, chapter 690

80.18 Expenses and supplies — reimbursement.

The commissioner shall provide peace officers of the department when on duty, with suitable uniforms, subsistence, arms, equipment, quarters, and other necessary supplies, and also the expense and means of travel and boarding, according to rules adopted by the commissioner, and as may be provided by appropriation.

The department may expend moneys from the support allocation of the department as reimbursement for replacement or repair of personal items of the department's peace officers or employees damaged or destroyed during a peace officer's or employee's course of employment. However, the reimbursement shall not exceed the greater of one hundred fifty dollars or the amount agreed to under the collective bargaining agreement for each

item. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 17A to administer this paragraph.

[SS15, §65-c; C24, §13408; C27, 31, §5017-a1, 13408; C35, §5018-g7, 13408; C39, §1225.22; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.18]

89 Acts, ch 317, §23; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §13

Referred to in §452A.76

80.19 Public safety education.

The commissioner may cooperate with any recognized agency in the education of the public in highway safety.

Any recognized agency receiving appropriations of state money for public safety shall annually file with the auditor of state an itemized statement of all its receipts and expenditures.

[C39, §1225.23; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.19]

2005 Acts, ch 35, §14

80.20 Divisional headquarters.

The commissioner may, subject to the approval of the governor, establish divisional headquarters at various places in the state. Supervisory officers may be at all times on duty in each district headquarters.

[C39, §1225.24; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.20]

2005 Acts, ch 35, §15

80.21 Fees and rewards.

No fees or rewards shall be retained personally by members of the department in addition to their salaries, and any such fees or rewards earned by any members of said department shall be credited to the fund as herein provided to pay the expenses of this department. All salaries herein provided for and all expenses incurred under the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed and audited in the same manner as in other state offices, and shall be payable out of moneys hereafter appropriated.

[C27, 31, §5017-a1; C35, §5018-g11; C39, §1225.25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.21]

80.22 Prohibition on other departments.

All other departments and bureaus of the state are hereby prohibited from employing special peace officers or conferring upon regular employees any police powers to enforce provisions of the statutes which are specifically reserved by 1939 Iowa Acts, ch. 120, to the department of public safety. But the commissioner of public safety shall, upon the requisition of the attorney general, from time to time assign for service in the department of justice such of its officers, not to exceed six in number, as may be requisitioned by the attorney general for special service in the department of justice, and when so assigned such officers shall be under the exclusive direction and control of the attorney general.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, §1340.7; C39, §1225.26; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.22]

2003 Acts, ch 44, §29; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §43

80.23 Special state agents — meaning.

If the term “*special state agents*” is used in the Code in connection with law enforcement, the term shall be construed to mean a peace officer of the department.

[C39, §1225.27; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.23]

2005 Acts, ch 35, §16

80.24 Industrial disputes.

A peace officer of the department shall not be used or called upon for service within any municipality involving an industrial dispute unless a threat of imminent violence exists, and then only either by order of the governor or on the request of the chief executive officer of

the municipality or the sheriff of the county where the threat of imminent violence exists if such request is approved by the governor.

[C39, §1225.28; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.24]
2005 Acts, ch 35, §17; 2006 Acts, ch 1034, §1, 3

80.25 Division of beer and liquor enforcement. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.25A Pari-mutuel and gambling game investigation and enforcement.

The commissioner of public safety shall direct the chief of the division of criminal investigation to establish a subdivision to be the primary criminal investigative and enforcement agency for the purpose of enforcement of chapters 99D and 99F. The commissioner of public safety shall appoint or assign other agents to the division as necessary to enforce chapters 99D and 99F. All enforcement officers, assistants, and agents of the division are subject to section 80.15 except clerical workers.

83 Acts, ch 187, §30; 89 Acts, ch 67, §19; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

80.26 Designation by department of administrative services.

Notwithstanding the use of the designations “*enforcement officer*”, “*officer*”, “*gaming enforcement officer*”, and “*special agent*” in this chapter and chapters 97A, 97B, 99D, and 99F, nothing shall prohibit the department of administrative services from officially designating gaming enforcement officers or special agents by another class title for purposes of identifying job classifications. Any official class title designation made by the department of administrative services shall not create or establish any new employee rights with respect to promotional opportunities, compensation, or benefits, or establish any connection that does not exist as of July 1, 2010, between the designation of gaming enforcement officer and any existing job classifications, including special agents, as a result of a change in designation.

2010 Acts, ch 1039, §1

Legislative intent and construction; 2010 Acts, ch 1039, §2

80.27 Drug law enforcement by department. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32. See § 80.9.

80.28 Statewide interoperable communications system board — established — members.

1. A statewide interoperable communications system board is established, under the joint purview of the department and the state department of transportation. The board shall develop, implement, and oversee policy, operations, and fiscal components of communications interoperability efforts at the state and local level, and coordinate with similar efforts at the federal level, with the ultimate objective of developing and overseeing the operation of a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system. For the purposes of this section and section 80.29, “*interoperability*” means the ability of public safety and public services personnel to communicate and to share data on an immediate basis, on demand, when needed, and when authorized.

2. The board shall consist of fifteen voting members, as follows:

a. The following members representing state agencies:

(1) One member representing the department of public safety.

(2) One member representing the state department of transportation.

(3) One member representing the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(4) One member representing the department of corrections.

(5) One member representing the department of natural resources.

(6) One member representing the Iowa department of public health.

b. The governor shall solicit and consider recommendations from professional or volunteer organizations in appointing the following members:

(1) Two members who are representatives from municipal police departments.

- (2) Two members who are representatives of sheriff's offices.
- (3) Two members who are representatives from fire departments. One of the members shall be a volunteer fire fighter and the other member shall be a paid fire fighter.
- (4) Two members who are law communication center managers employed by state or local government agencies.
- (5) One at-large member.

3. In addition to the voting members, the board membership shall include four members of the general assembly with one member designated by each of the following: the majority leader of the senate, the minority leader of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the minority leader of the house of representatives. A legislative member serves for a term as provided in section 69.16B in an ex officio, nonvoting capacity and is eligible for per diem and expenses as provided in section 2.10.

4. The voting members of the board shall be appointed in compliance with sections 69.16 and 69.16A. Members shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from the board membership, who shall serve two-year terms. The members appointed by the governor shall be appointed to three-year staggered terms and the terms shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. If a vacancy occurs among the voting members, a successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term. A successor shall be appointed in the same manner and subject to the same qualifications as the original appointment to serve the unexpired term. The voting members of the board are entitled to receive reimbursement for actual expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of official duties from funds appropriated to the department of public safety and the state department of transportation for that purpose. The departments shall enter into an agreement to provide administrative assistance and support to the board.

2007 Acts, ch 90, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 14, §1 – 4; 2009 Acts, ch 165, §1, 4; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §41
Referred to in §34A.11, 80.29
Subsection 2, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

80.29 Board duties.

The statewide interoperable communications system board established in section 80.28 shall:

1. Implement and maintain organizational and operational elements of the board, including staffing and program activity.
2. Review and monitor communications interoperability performance and service levels on behalf of agencies.
3. Establish, monitor, and maintain appropriate policies and protocols to ensure that interoperable communications systems function properly.
4. Allocate and oversee state appropriations or other funding received for interoperable communications.
5. Identify sources for ongoing, sustainable, longer-term funding for communications interoperability projects, including available and future assets that will leverage resources and provide incentives for communications interoperability participation, and develop and obtain adequate funding in accordance with a communications interoperability sustainability plan.
6. Develop and evaluate potential legislative solutions to address the funding and resource challenges of implementing statewide communications interoperability initiatives.
7. Develop a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system that allows for shared communications systems and costs, takes into account infrastructure needs and requirements, improves reliability, and addresses liability concerns of the shared network.
8. Investigate data and video interoperability systems.
9. Expand, maintain, and fund consistent, periodic training programs for current communications systems and for the statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system as it is implemented.
10. Expand, maintain, and fund stakeholder education, public education, and public official education programs to demonstrate the value of short-term communications

interoperability solutions, and to emphasize the importance of developing and funding long-term solutions, including implementation of the statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system.

11. Identify, promote, and provide incentives for appropriate collaborations and partnerships among government entities, agencies, businesses, organizations, and associations, both public and private, relating to communications interoperability.

12. Provide incentives to support maintenance and expansion of regional efforts to promote implementation of the statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system.

13. In performing its duties, consult with representatives of private businesses, organizations, and associations on technical matters relating to data, video, and communications interoperability; technological developments in private industry; and potential collaboration and partnership opportunities.

14. Submit a report by January 1, annually, to the members of the general assembly regarding communications interoperability efforts, activities, and effectiveness at the local and regional level, and shall include a status report regarding the development of a statewide integrated public safety communications interoperability system, and funding requirements relating thereto.

2007 Acts, ch 90, §2

Referred to in §80.28

80.30 Individual qualifications. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.31 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 83, § 87.

80.32 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 11, § 8.

80.33 Access to drug records by peace officers.

A person required by law to keep records, and a carrier maintaining records with respect to any shipment containing any controlled or counterfeit substances shall, upon request of an authorized peace officer of the department designated by the commissioner, permit such peace officer at reasonable times to have access to and copy such records. For the purpose of examining and verifying such records, an authorized peace officer of the department designated by the commissioner, may enter at reasonable times any place or vehicle in which any controlled or counterfeit substance is held, manufactured, dispensed, compounded, processed, sold, delivered, or otherwise disposed of and inspect such place or vehicle and the contents of such place or vehicle. For the purpose of enforcing laws relating to controlled or counterfeit substances, and upon good cause shown, a peace officer of the department shall be allowed to inspect audits and records in the possession of the board of pharmacy.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80.33]

2005 Acts, ch 35, §18; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §44; 2007 Acts, ch 10, §7

80.34 Peace officer — authority. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1031, § 94. See § 80.9A.

80.35 Transition. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 35, § 32.

80.36 Maximum age.

A person shall not be employed as a peace officer in the department after attaining sixty-five years of age.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, §97A.6(1, b); C81, §80.36]

92 Acts, ch 1232, §503; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §107; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §20

80.37 Reimbursement of defense costs.

1. If a peace officer employed in any division of the department is charged with the alleged commission of public offense, based on acts or omissions within the scope of the officer's lawful duty or authority, and the charge is dismissed or the officer is acquitted of the charge, the presiding magistrate or judge shall enter judgment awarding reimbursement to

the officer for any costs incurred in defending against the charge, including but not limited to a reasonable attorney fee, if the court finds the existence of any of the following grounds:

- a. The charge was without probable cause.
- b. The charge was filed for malicious purposes.
- c. The charge was unwarranted in consideration of all of the circumstances and matters of law attending the alleged offense.

2. The officer may apply for review of a failure or refusal to rule or an adverse ruling as to the existence of any of the above grounds. The application shall be to a district judge if the officer is seeking review of the act of a magistrate or district associate judge and it shall be to a different district judge if review is sought of an act of a district judge.

84 Acts, ch 1259, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

80.38 Reserved.

80.39 Disposition of personal property.

1. Personal property, except for motor vehicles subject to sale pursuant to section 321.89, and seizable property subject to disposition pursuant to chapter 809 or 809A, which personal property is found or seized by, turned in to, or otherwise lawfully comes into the possession of the department or a local law enforcement agency and which the department or agency does not own, shall be disposed of pursuant to this section. If by examining the property the owner or lawful custodian of the property is known or can be readily ascertained, the department or agency shall notify the owner or custodian by certified mail directed to the owner's or custodian's last known address, as to the location of the property. If the identity or address of the owner cannot be determined, notice by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the property was found is sufficient notice. A published notice may contain multiple items.

2. The department or agency may return the property to a person if that person or the person's representative does all of the following:

- a. Appears at the location where the property is located.
- b. Provides proper identification.
- c. Demonstrates ownership or lawful possession of the property to the satisfaction of the department or agency.

3. After ninety days following the mailing or publication of the notice required by this section, or if the owner or lawful custodian of the property is unknown or cannot be readily determined, or the department or agency has not turned the property over to the owner, the lawful custodian, or the owner's or custodian's representative, the department or agency may dispose of the property in any lawful way, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Selling the property at public auction with the proceeds, less department or agency expenses, going to the general fund of the state if sold by the department, the rural services fund if sold by a county agency, and the general fund of a city if sold by a city agency; however, the department or agency shall be reimbursed from the proceeds for the reasonable expenses incurred in selling the property at the auction.

- b. Retaining the property for the department's or agency's own use.
- c. Giving the property to another agency of government.
- d. Giving the property to an appropriate charitable organization.
- e. Destroying the property.

4. Except when a person appears in person or through a representative within the time periods set by this section, and satisfies the department or agency that the person is the owner or lawful custodian of the property, disposition of the property shall be at the discretion of the department or agency. The department or agency shall maintain the receipt and disposition records for all property processed under this section. Good faith compliance with this section is a defense to any claim or action at law or in equity regarding the disposition of the property.

84 Acts, ch 1154, §1; 85 Acts, ch 201, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1140, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1237, §4; 96 Acts, ch 1133, §39; 2000 Acts, ch 1203, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §21

Referred to in §331.652, 364.22

80.40 Reserved.

80.41 Repealed by 99 Acts, ch 202, § 27.

80.42 Sick leave benefits fund.

1. A sick leave benefits fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the department of public safety. The moneys annually credited to the fund are appropriated to the department to pay health and life insurance monthly premium costs for retired departmental employees and beneficiaries who are eligible to receive benefits for accrued sick leave under the collective bargaining agreement with the state police officers council or pursuant to section 70A.23.

2. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys credited to the sick leave benefits fund shall be credited to the sick leave benefits fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys credited to the sick leave benefits fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain in the fund for purposes of the fund.

3. Notwithstanding section 8.39, if funds are needed to pay monthly premium costs as provided for in subsection 1, sufficient funds may be transferred and credited to the sick leave benefits fund from any moneys appropriated to the department.

2001 Acts, ch 186, §17

80.43 Gaming enforcement — revolving fund.

1. A gaming enforcement revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department. The fund shall consist of fees collected and deposited into the fund paid by licensees pursuant to section 99D.14, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, and fees paid by licensees pursuant to section 99F.10, subsection 4, paragraph “b”. All costs for agents and officers plus any direct support costs for such agents and officers of the division of criminal investigation’s racetrack, excursion boat, or gambling structure enforcement activities shall be paid from the fund as provided in appropriations made for this purpose by the general assembly.

2. To meet the department’s cash flow needs, the department may temporarily use funds from the general fund of the state to pay expenses in excess of moneys available in the revolving fund if those additional expenditures are fully reimbursable and the department reimburses the general fund of the state and ensures all moneys are repaid in full by the close of the fiscal year. Because any general fund moneys used shall be fully reimbursed, such temporary use of funds from the general fund of the state shall not constitute an appropriation for purposes of calculating the state general fund expenditure limitation pursuant to section 8.54.

3. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys credited or appropriated to the revolving fund from any other fund and, notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, earnings or interest on moneys deposited in the revolving fund shall be credited to the revolving fund.

2010 Acts, ch 1190, §23; 2012 Acts, ch 1134, §14, 21

Referred to in §99D.14, 99F.10

80.44 Public safety interoperable and broadband communications fund.

1. A statewide public safety interoperable and broadband communications fund is established in the office of the treasurer of state under the control of the department of public safety. Any moneys annually appropriated, granted, or credited to the fund, including any federal moneys, are appropriated to the department of public safety for the planning and development of a statewide public safety interoperable and broadband communications system.

2. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest and earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund but shall remain available to be used for the purposes specified in subsection 1.

2013 Acts, ch 139, §37, 39

NEW section

CHAPTER 80A

PRIVATE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES AND SECURITY AGENTS

Referred to in §556.11, 724.6, 811.8, 811.12

80A.1	Definitions.	80A.10A	Licensee's proof of financial responsibility.
80A.2	Persons exempt.	80A.11	Written report.
80A.3	License required.	80A.12	Refusal, suspension, or revocation.
80A.3A	Notification of and registration with local law enforcement.	80A.13	Campus weapon requirements.
80A.4	License requirements.	80A.14	Deposit of fees.
80A.5	Licensee fee.	80A.15	Rules.
80A.6	Display of license.	80A.16	Penalties.
80A.7	Identification cards.	80A.16A	Civil liability of bail enforcement agents.
80A.8	Duplicate license.	80A.17	Confidential records.
80A.9	Badges — uniforms.	80A.18	Reciprocity — fee.
80A.10	Licensee's bond.		

80A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Bail enforcement agent*” means a person engaged in the bail enforcement business, including licensees and persons engaged in the bail enforcement business whose principal place of business is in a state other than Iowa.

2. “*Bail enforcement business*” means the business of taking or attempting to take into custody the principal on a bail bond issued or a deposit filed in relation to a criminal proceeding to assure the presence of the defendant at trial, but does not include such actions that are undertaken by a peace officer or a law enforcement officer in the course of the officer’s official duties.

3. “*Chief law enforcement officer*” means the county sheriff, chief of police, or other chief law enforcement officer in the local governmental unit where a defendant is located.

4. “*Commissioner*” means the commissioner of public safety.

5. “*Defendant*” means the principal on a bail bond issued or deposit filed in relation to a criminal proceeding in order to assure the presence of the defendant at trial.

6. “*Department*” means the department of public safety.

7. “*Licensee*” means a person licensed under this chapter.

8. “*Person*” means an individual, partnership, corporation, or other business entity.

9. “*Private investigative agency*” means a person engaged in a private investigation business.

10. “*Private investigation business*” means the business of making, for hire or reward, an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on any of the following matters:

a. Crime or wrongs done or threatened.

b. The habits, conduct, movements, whereabouts, associations, transactions, reputations, or character of a person.

c. The credibility of witnesses or other persons.

d. The location or recovery of lost or stolen property.

e. The cause, origin, or responsibility for fires, accidents, or injuries to property.

f. The truth or falsity of a statement or representation.

g. Detection of deception.

h. The business of securing evidence to be used before authorized investigating committees, boards of award or arbitration, or in the trial of civil or criminal cases.

11. “*Private security agency*” means a person engaged in a private security business.

12. “*Private security business*” means a business of furnishing, for hire or reward, guards, watch personnel, armored car personnel, patrol personnel, or other persons to protect persons or property, to prevent the unlawful taking of goods and merchandise, or to prevent the misappropriation or concealment of goods, merchandise, money, securities, or other valuable documents or papers, and includes an individual who for hire patrols, watches, or guards a residential, industrial, or business property or district.

13. “Uniform” means a manner of dress of a particular style and distinctive appearance as distinguished from ordinary clothing customarily used and worn by the general public.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §1

80A.2 Persons exempt.

This chapter does not apply to the following:

1. An officer or employee of the United States, of a state, or a political subdivision of the United States or of a state while the officer or employee is engaged in the performance of official duties.

2. A peace officer engaged in the private security business or the private investigation business with the knowledge and consent of the chief executive officer of the peace officer’s law enforcement agency.

3. A person employed full or part-time by one employer in connection with the affairs of the employer.

4. An attorney licensed to practice in Iowa, while performing duties as an attorney.

5. A person engaged exclusively in the business of obtaining and furnishing information regarding the financial rating or standing and credit of persons.

6. A person exclusively employed in making investigations and adjustments for insurance companies.

7. A person who is the legal owner of personal property which has been sold under a security agreement or a conditional sales agreement, or a secured party under the terms of a security interest while the person is performing acts relating to the repossession of the property.

8. A person engaged in the process of verifying the credentials of physicians and allied health professionals applying for hospital staff privileges.

9. A person engaged in the business of transporting prisoners under a contract with the Iowa department of corrections or a county sheriff, a similar agency from another state, or the federal government.

84 Acts, ch 1135, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1235, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1183, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1131, §1

Referred to in §811.12

80A.3 License required.

1. A person shall not operate a bail enforcement business, private investigation business, or private security business, or otherwise employ persons in the operation of such a business located within this state unless the person is licensed by the commissioner in accordance with this chapter.

2. A license issued under this chapter expires two years from the date issued.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §2

80A.3A Notification of and registration with local law enforcement.

1. A bail enforcement agent employed by a licensee shall not take or attempt to take into custody the principal on a bail bond without notifying the chief law enforcement officer of the local governmental subdivision where the defendant is believed to be present. The bail enforcement agent shall disclose the location where the defendant is believed to be and the bail enforcement agent’s intended actions.

2. A person or employee of a person who operates a bail enforcement business in a state other than Iowa and who enters Iowa in pursuit of a defendant who has violated the conditions of a bail bond issued in a state other than Iowa or has otherwise violated conditions of bail imposed by a court in a state other than Iowa shall not take or attempt to take the defendant into custody without first registering with the chief law enforcement officer of the local governmental subdivision where the defendant is believed to be present.

a. Registration shall require presentation of the following documents:

(1) A license to operate a bail enforcement business in the state of origin, if the state licenses such businesses. Otherwise, the person or employee shall present other documentation relating to the location of the principal place of business of the bail enforcement business.

(2) The bail bond, order from the local prosecuting authority in the state of origin, or other documents relating to the authority of the person under the laws of the state of origin to pursue the defendant.

(3) A copy of any bond for liability for actions of the person or employee.

b. A bail enforcement agent who registers with the chief law enforcement officer of the local governmental subdivision in accordance with this section and complies with requirements, other than licensure, for acts by a bail enforcement agent within this state, including the limitations imposed by sections 811.8 and 811.12, shall not be subject to civil liability in this state other than as prescribed in this chapter, notwithstanding any other provision under the Code or common law.

98 Acts, ch 1149, §3

Referred to in §811.12

80A.4 License requirements.

1. Applications for a license or license renewal shall be submitted to the commissioner in the form the commissioner prescribes. A license or license renewal shall not be issued unless the applicant:

- a. Is eighteen years of age or older.
- b. Is not a peace officer.
- c. Has never been convicted of a felony or aggravated misdemeanor.
- d. Is not addicted to the use of alcohol or a controlled substance.
- e. Does not have a history of repeated acts of violence.
- f. Is of good moral character and has not been judged guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude.

g. Has not been convicted of a crime described in section 708.3, 708.4, 708.5, 708.6, 708.8, or 708.9.

h. Has not been convicted of illegally using, carrying or possessing a dangerous weapon.

i. Has not been convicted of fraud.

j. Provides fingerprints to the department.

k. Complies with other qualifications and requirements the commissioner adopts by rule.

2. If the applicant is a corporation, the requirements of subsection 1 apply to the president and to each officer, commissioner or employee who is actively involved in the licensed business in Iowa. If the applicant is a partnership or association, the requirements of subsection 1 apply to each partner or association member.

3. Each employee of an applicant or licensee shall possess the same qualifications required by subsection 1 for a licensee.

4. The fingerprints required by subsection 1 may be submitted by the department to the federal bureau of investigation through the state criminal history repository for the purpose of a national criminal history check.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §4; 85 Acts, ch 56, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1044, §1, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §25

Referred to in §80A.12

80A.5 Licensee fee.

1. An applicant for a license or license renewal shall deposit with each application the fee for the license and if necessary the fees associated with processing the fingerprints.

2. If the application is approved, the deposited amount shall be applied on the license fee. If the application is disapproved, the deposited amount excluding the fees associated with the processing of the fingerprints shall be refunded to the applicant.

3. The fee for a two-year license for a bail enforcement business, a private investigative agency, or a private security agency is one hundred dollars.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §5; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1044, §2, 11

80A.6 Display of license.

A licensee shall conspicuously display the license in the principal place of business of the agency or business.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §6; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §5

80A.7 Identification cards.

1. The department shall issue to each licensee and to each employee of the licensee an identification card in a form approved by the commissioner. The application for a permanent identification card shall include a temporary identification card valid for fourteen days from the date of receipt of the application by the applicant.

2. The fee for each application for an identification card is ten dollars.

3. It is unlawful for an agency licensed under this chapter to employ a person to act in the bail enforcement business, private investigation business, or private security business unless the person has in the person's immediate possession an identification card issued under this section.

4. The licensee is responsible for the use of identification cards by the licensee's employees and shall return an employee's card to the department upon termination of the employee's service. Identification cards remain the property of the department.

5. An application for an identification card shall include the submission of fingerprints of the person seeking the identification card, which fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation through the state criminal history repository for the purpose of a national criminal history check. Fees associated with the processing of fingerprints shall be assessed to the employing licensee.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §7; 85 Acts, ch 56, §2; 89 Acts, ch 112, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §6; 2002 Acts, ch 1044, §3, 4, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §26

80A.8 Duplicate license.

A duplicate license shall be issued by the commissioner upon the payment of a fee in the amount of five dollars and upon receiving for filing, in the form prescribed, a statement under oath that the original license has been lost or destroyed and that, if the original license is recovered, the original or the duplicate will be returned immediately to the director for cancellation.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §8

80A.9 Badges — uniforms.

1. A licensee or an employee of a licensee shall not use a badge in connection with the activities of the licensee's business unless the badge has been prescribed or approved by the commissioner.

2. A licensee or an employee of a licensee shall not use an identification card other than the card issued by the department or make a statement with the intent to give the impression that the licensee or employee is a peace officer.

3. A uniform worn by a licensee or employee of a licensee shall conform with rules adopted by the commissioner.

4. A bail enforcement agent other than a licensee shall not do any of the following:

a. Use a badge or identification card other than one which is in accordance with the laws of the state of origin.

b. Wear a uniform or make a statement that gives the impression that the agent is a peace officer.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §7

80A.10 Licensee's bond.

1. A license shall not be issued unless the applicant files with the department a surety bond, in a minimum amount as follows:

a. Five thousand dollars in the case of an agency licensed to conduct only a bail enforcement business, private security business, or a private investigation business.

b. Ten thousand dollars in the case of an agency licensed to conduct more than one type of business licensed under this chapter.

2. The bond shall be issued by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and shall be conditioned on the faithful, lawful, and honest conduct of the applicant and those employed by the applicant in carrying on the business licensed.

3. The bond shall provide that a person injured by a breach of the conditions of the bond

may bring an action on the bond to recover legal damages suffered by reason of the breach. However, the aggregate liability of the surety for all damages shall not exceed the amount of the bond.

4. Bonds issued and filed with the department shall remain in force and effect until the surety has terminated future liability by a written thirty days' notice to the department.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §10; 85 Acts, ch 56, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §8

Referred to in §80A.10A

80A.10A Licensee's proof of financial responsibility.

Notwithstanding the minimum bond amount that must be filed in accordance with section 80A.10, a license shall not be issued unless the applicant furnishes proof acceptable to the commissioner of the applicant's ability to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents or wrongdoings occurring subsequent to the effective date of the proof, arising out of the ownership and operation of a private security business, private investigation business, or bail enforcement business.

85 Acts, ch 56, §5; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §9

80A.11 Written report.

The licensee shall furnish, upon the client's request, a written report describing all the work performed by the licensee for that client.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §11

80A.12 Refusal, suspension, or revocation.

The commissioner may refuse to issue, or may suspend or revoke a license issued, for any of the following reasons:

1. Fraud in applying for or obtaining a license.
2. Violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.
3. If a licensee or employee of a licensee has been adjudged guilty of a crime involving moral turpitude, a felony, or an aggravated misdemeanor.
4. If a licensee willfully divulges to an unauthorized person information obtained by the licensee in the course of the licensed business.
5. Upon the disqualification or insolvency of the surety on the licensee's bond, unless the licensee files a new bond with sufficient surety within fifteen days of the receipt of notice from the commissioner.
6. If the applicant for a license or licensee or employee of a licensee fails to meet or retain any of the other qualifications provided in section 80A.4.
7. If the applicant for a license or licensee knowingly makes a false statement or knowingly conceals a material fact or otherwise commits perjury in an original application or a renewal application.
8. Willful failure or refusal to render to a client services contracted for and for which compensation has been paid or tendered in accordance with the contract.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §12; 85 Acts, ch 56, §4; 85 Acts, ch 67, §9

80A.13 Campus weapon requirements.

An individual employed by a college or university, or by a private security business holding a contract with a college or university, who performs private security duties on a college or university campus and who carries a weapon while performing these duties shall meet all of the following requirements:

1. File with the sheriff of the county in which the campus is located evidence that the individual has successfully completed an approved firearms training program under section 724.9. This requirement does not apply to armored car personnel.
2. Possess a permit to carry weapons issued by the sheriff of the county in which the campus is located under sections 724.6 through 724.11. This requirement does not apply to armored car personnel.
3. File with the sheriff of the county in which the campus is located a sworn affidavit from

the employer outlining the nature of the duties to be performed and justification of the need to go armed.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §13; 85 Acts, ch 56, §7

80A.14 Deposit of fees.

Fees received by the commissioner shall be paid to the treasurer of state and deposited in the operating account of the department to offset the cost of administering this chapter. Any unspent balance as of June 30 of each year shall revert to the general fund as provided by section 8.33.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §14

80A.15 Rules.

The commissioner may adopt administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A to carry out this chapter.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §15

80A.16 Penalties.

1. A person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter where no other penalty is provided is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. A person who does any of the following is guilty of a fraudulent practice:

a. Makes a false statement or representation in an application or statement filed with the commissioner, as required by this chapter.

b. Falsely states, represents, or fails to disclose as required by this chapter, that the person has been or is a private investigator, private security agent, or bail enforcement agent.

c. Falsely advertises that the person is a licensed private investigator, private security agent, or bail enforcement agent.

3. A person who is subject to the licensing requirements of this chapter and who engages in a private investigation or private security business as defined in this chapter, without possessing a current valid license as provided by this chapter, is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

4. A person who is subject to the licensing requirements of this chapter for a bail enforcement business or bail enforcement agent, and who operates a bail enforcement business or who acts as a bail enforcement agent for a bail enforcement business, without possessing a current valid license, is guilty of a class "D" felony.

84 Acts, ch 1235, §16; 98 Acts, ch 1149, §10

80A.16A Civil liability of bail enforcement agents.

1. A person other than a defendant who is injured in person or property by the actions of a bail enforcement agent in taking or attempting to take a defendant into custody may bring a civil action for damages against such agent and the bail enforcement business for breach of any applicable standard of care.

2. Notwithstanding the limitation of liability of any surety for the actions of a bail enforcement agent or bail enforcement business, the court shall enter a judgment against a bail enforcement agent or bail enforcement business determined to have breached the applicable standard of care. The judgment shall include an award of treble damages, and recovery of costs and reasonable attorney fees.

98 Acts, ch 1149, §11

80A.17 Confidential records.

1. All complaint files, investigation files, other investigation reports, and other investigative information in the possession of the department or its employees or agents which relate to licensee discipline are privileged and confidential except that they are subject to discovery, subpoena, or other means of legal compulsion for their release to a person other than the licensee, and are admissible in evidence in a judicial or administrative proceeding other than a proceeding involving licensee discipline. In addition, investigative information in the possession of the department's employees or agents which relates to

licensee discipline may be disclosed to the appropriate licensing authority in another state, the District of Columbia, or a territory or county in which the licensee is licensed or has applied for a license. If the investigative information in the possession of the department indicates a crime has been committed, the information shall be reported to the proper law enforcement agency. A final written decision and finding of fact of the department in a disciplinary proceeding is a public record.

Pursuant to section 17A.19, subsection 6, the department, upon an appeal by the licensee of the decision by the department shall transmit the entire record of the contested case to the reviewing court.

Notwithstanding section 17A.19, subsection 6, if a waiver of privilege has been involuntary and evidence has been received at a disciplinary hearing, the court shall order withheld the identity of the individual whose privilege was waived.

2. Lists of employees of a licensed agency and their personal histories shall be held as confidential. However, the lists of the names of the licensed agencies, their owners, corporate officers and directors shall be held as public records. The commissioner may confirm that a specific individual is an employee of a licensed agency upon request and may make lists of licensed agencies' employees available to law enforcement agencies.

85 Acts, ch 56, §6

80A.18 Reciprocity — fee.

A person who holds a valid license to act as a private investigator or as a private security officer issued by a proper authority of another state, based on requirements and qualifications similar to the requirements of this chapter, may be issued a temporary permit to so act in this state, if the person's licensing jurisdiction extends by reciprocity similar privileges to a person licensed to act as a private investigator or private security officer licensed by this state. Any reciprocal agreement approved by the commissioner shall provide that any misconduct in the state issuing the temporary permit will be dealt with in the licensing jurisdiction as though the violation occurred in that jurisdiction.

The commissioner shall adopt by rule a fee for the issuance of a temporary permit under this section. The fee shall be based on the cost of administering this section but shall not exceed one hundred dollars per year.

88 Acts, ch 1056, §1

CHAPTER 80B

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Referred to in §80.11, 80D.3, 97B.49B, 331.651, 341A.6, 384.15, 456A.14

80B.1	Citation.	80B.11C	Telecommunicator training standards.
80B.2	Intent.	80B.11D	Training.
80B.3	Definitions.	80B.11E	Academy training — application by individual — individual expense.
80B.4	Academy created.	80B.12	Agreements with other agencies.
80B.5	Administration.	80B.13	Authority of council.
80B.6	Council created — membership.	80B.14	Budget submitted to department of management.
80B.7	Officers of council.	80B.15	Library and media resource center.
80B.8	Compensation and expenses.	80B.16	Audiovisual fees established.
80B.9	Meetings.	80B.17	Certification required.
80B.10	Annual report.	80B.18	Law enforcement officer — tribal government.
80B.11	Rules.		
80B.11A	Jailer training standards.		
80B.11B	Examination and attendance fees — training cost — appropriation.		

80B.1 Citation.

This chapter shall be known as the “Iowa Law Enforcement Academy and Council Act”.
[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.1]

80B.2 Intent.

It is the intent of the legislature in creating the academy and the council to maximize training opportunities for law enforcement officers, to coordinate training and to set standards for the law enforcement service, all of which are imperative to upgrading law enforcement to professional status.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.2]

80B.3 Definitions.

When used in this chapter:

1. “Academy” means the Iowa law enforcement academy.
2. “Council” means the Iowa law enforcement academy council.
3. “Law enforcement officer” means an officer appointed by the director of the department of natural resources, a member of a police force or other agency or department of the state, county, city, or tribal government regularly employed as such and who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the criminal laws of this state and all individuals, as determined by the council, who by the nature of their duties may be required to perform the duties of a peace officer.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.3]

2003 Acts, ch 87, §1

Referred to in §200.17A, 462A.2, 817.3

80B.4 Academy created.

There is hereby created the Iowa law enforcement academy as a central law enforcement training facility, in order to serve the best interests of the state in carrying out the intent and purpose of this chapter. The academy shall be situated at Camp Dodge and the council shall enter into an agreement with the adjutant general which agreement shall provide for the use of certain of the facilities at Camp Dodge, for the remodeling and conversion of existing structures to classrooms and dormitory space, and for the use of land for the site of an administration building. The agreement shall be on such terms and conditions as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.4]

80B.5 Administration.

The administration of this chapter shall be vested in the office of the governor. A director of the academy and such staff as may be necessary for it to function shall be employed pursuant to the Iowa merit system.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.5]

2004 Acts, ch 1086, §19

Merit system, see chapter 8A, subchapter IV

80B.6 Council created — membership.

1. An Iowa law enforcement academy council is created consisting of the following thirteen voting members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, to terms of four years commencing as provided in section 69.19:

- a. Three residents of the state.
- b. A sheriff of a county with a population of fifty thousand persons or more who is a member of the Iowa state sheriffs and deputies association.
- c. A sheriff of a county with a population of less than fifty thousand persons who is a member of the Iowa state sheriffs and deputies association.
- d. A deputy sheriff of a county who is a member of the Iowa state sheriffs and deputies association.
- e. A member of the Iowa peace officers association.
- f. A member of the Iowa state police association.

- g. A member of the Iowa police chiefs association.
 - h. A police officer who is a member of a police department of a city with a population of fifty thousand persons or more.
 - i. A police officer who is a member of a police department of a city with a population of less than fifty thousand persons.
 - j. A member of the department of public safety.
 - k. A member of the office of motor vehicle enforcement of the department of transportation.
2. One senator appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, one senator appointed by the minority leader of the senate, one representative appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and one representative appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives are also ex officio, nonvoting members of the council who shall serve terms as provided in section 69.16B.
3. In the event a member appointed pursuant to this section is unable to complete a term, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.6]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §2029; 90 Acts, ch 1223, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §90; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §24, 58; 2011 Acts, ch 95, §1

Confirmation, see §2.32

80B.7 Officers of council.

The council shall elect from its membership a chairperson and a vice chairperson each of whom shall serve for a term of one year and who may be reelected. Membership on the council shall not constitute holding a public office and members of the council shall not be required to take and file oaths of office before serving on the council. No member of the council shall be disqualified from holding any public office or employment by reason of appointment or membership on the council, nor shall any member forfeit any such office or employment by reason of appointment to the council, notwithstanding the provisions of any general, special or local law, ordinance or city charter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.7]

80B.8 Compensation and expenses.

The members of the council, who are not employees of the state or a political subdivision, shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 7E.6. All members of the council shall be reimbursed for necessary and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings and in the performance of their duties. All per diem and expense moneys paid to nonlegislative members shall be paid from funds appropriated to the Iowa law enforcement academy. Legislative members of the council shall receive payment pursuant to section 2.10 and section 2.12.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.8]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §27

80B.9 Meetings.

The council shall meet at least four times each year and shall hold special meetings when called by the chairperson or, in the absence of the chairperson, by the vice chairperson, or by the chairperson upon written request of five members of the council. The council shall establish procedures and requirements with respect to quorum, place, and conduct of meetings.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.9]

80B.10 Annual report.

The council shall make an annual report to the governor, the attorney general, and the commissioner of public safety which shall include pertinent data regarding the standards established and the degree of participation of agencies in the training program.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.10]

80B.11 Rules.

1. The director of the academy, subject to the approval of the council, shall promulgate rules in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 17A, giving due consideration to varying factors and special requirements of law enforcement agencies relative to the following:

a. Minimum entrance requirements, course of study, attendance requirements, and equipment and facilities required at approved law enforcement training schools. Minimum age requirements for entrance to approved law enforcement training schools shall be eighteen years of age. Minimum course of study requirements shall include a separate domestic abuse curriculum, which may include but is not limited to outside speakers from domestic abuse shelters and crime victim assistance organizations. Minimum course of study requirements shall also include a sexual assault curriculum.

b. Minimum basic training requirements law enforcement officers employed after July 1, 1968, must complete in order to remain eligible for continued employment and the time within which such basic training must be completed. Minimum requirements shall mandate training devoted to the topic of domestic abuse and sexual assault. The council shall submit an annual report to the general assembly by January 15 of each year relating to the continuing education requirements devoted to the topic of domestic abuse, including the number of hours required, the substance of the classes offered, and other related matters.

c. (1) Categories or classifications of advanced in-service training program and minimum courses of study and attendance requirements for such categories or classifications.

(2) In-service training under this paragraph "c" shall include the requirement that all law enforcement officers complete a course on investigation, identification, and reporting of public offenses based on the race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, or disability of the victim. The director shall consult with the civil rights commission, the department of public safety, and the prosecuting attorneys training coordinator in developing the requirements for this course and may contract with outside providers for this course.

(3) In-service training under this paragraph "c" shall include the requirement that all law enforcement officers complete a course on mental health at least once every four years. In developing the requirements for this training, the director shall seek input from mental health care providers and mental health care consumers.

d. Within the existing curriculum, expanded training regarding racial and cultural awareness and dealing with gang-affected youth.

e. Training standards on the subject of human trafficking, to include curricula on cultural sensitivity and the means to deal effectively and appropriately with trafficking victims. Such training shall encourage law enforcement personnel to communicate in the language of the trafficking victims. The course of instruction and training standards shall be developed by the director in consultation with the appropriate national and state experts in the field of human trafficking.

f. Minimum standards of physical, educational, and moral fitness which shall govern the recruitment, selection, and appointment of law enforcement officers.

g. Minimum standards of mental fitness which shall govern the initial recruitment, selection, and appointment of law enforcement officers. The rules shall include but are not limited to providing a battery of psychological tests to determine cognitive skills, personality characteristics, and suitability of an applicant for a law enforcement career. However, this battery of tests need only be given to applicants being considered in the final selection process for a law enforcement position. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 400, an applicant shall not be hired if the employer determines from the tests that the applicant does not possess sufficient cognitive skills, personality characteristics, or suitability for

a law enforcement career. The director of the academy shall provide for the cognitive and psychological examinations and their administration to the law enforcement agencies or applicants, and shall identify and procure persons who can be hired to interpret the examinations.

h. Grounds for revocation or suspension of a law enforcement officer's certification.

i. Exemptions from particular provisions of this chapter in case of any state, county, or city, if, in the opinion of the council, the standards of law enforcement training established and maintained by the governmental agency are as high or higher than those established pursuant to this chapter; or revocation in whole or in part of such exemption, if in its opinion the standards of law enforcement training established and maintained by the governmental agency are lower than those established pursuant to this chapter.

j. Minimum qualifications for instructors in telecommunicator training schools.

k. Minimum qualifications for instructors in law enforcement and jailer training schools.

l. Certification through examination for individuals who have successfully completed the federal bureau of investigation national academy, have corrected Snellen vision in both eyes of 20/20 or better, and were employed on or before January 1, 1996, as chief of police of a city in this state with a population of twenty thousand or more.

2. A certified course of instruction provided for under this section which occurs at a location other than at the central training facility of the Iowa law enforcement academy shall not be eliminated by the Iowa law enforcement academy.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.11]

84 Acts, ch 1245, §1 – 3; 84 Acts, ch 1246, §1; 85 Acts, ch 208, §2; 89 Acts, ch 62, §1, 2; 91 Acts, ch 218, §2; 91 Acts, ch 219, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1157, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1238, §20; 93 Acts, ch 169, §15; 94 Acts, ch 1172, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1061, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1201, §1; 99 Acts, ch 70, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 87, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1074, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §18; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §25; 2012 Acts, ch 1079, §1

Referred to in §80B.13, 400.8

For provisions regarding completion of law enforcement mental health training prior to July 1, 2012, that meets in-service training requirements under subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (3), see 2012 Acts, ch 1079, §19

80B.11A Jailer training standards.

The director of the academy, subject to the approval of the council, and in consultation with the Iowa department of corrections, Iowa state sheriffs' and deputies' association, and the Iowa peace officers association, shall adopt rules in accordance with this chapter and chapter 17A establishing minimum standards for training of jailers.

89 Acts, ch 62, §3; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §10

80B.11B Examination and attendance fees — training cost — appropriation.

1. The full cost of providing cognitive and psychological examinations of law enforcement officer candidates may be charged by the Iowa law enforcement academy.

2. The Iowa law enforcement academy shall charge to the following entities the following costs to provide the basic training course which is designed to meet the minimum basic training requirements for a law enforcement officer:

a. To the department of natural resources and the department of transportation, the total cost.

b. To a candidate from any other state agency or department of the state, one-third of the total cost, and to the agency or department the remaining cost. The agency or department may pay for all or a portion of the candidate's share of the costs.

c. For a candidate sponsored by a political subdivision and hired by the political subdivision, to the political subdivision, one-third of the total cost; to the candidate, one-third of the total cost; and to the state, the remainder of the total cost. The political subdivision may pay for all or a portion of the candidate's share of the costs.

d. For all other candidates, including a candidate from a tribal government, to the candidate the total costs.

3. The Iowa law enforcement academy may also charge an attendance fee as determined by the director of the academy and approved by the council for courses, schools, and seminars, other than the basic training course specified in subsection 2. Funds generated

from attendance fees are appropriated to and shall be used at the direction of the academy to fulfill its responsibilities under this chapter.

90 Acts, ch 1267, §25; 92 Acts, ch 1238, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1189, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 87, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §417

Referred to in §80B.11E

80B.11C Telecommunicator training standards.

The director of the academy, subject to the approval of the council, in consultation with the Iowa state sheriffs' and deputies' association, the Iowa police executive forum, the Iowa peace officers association, the Iowa state police association, the Iowa professional fire fighters, the Iowa emergency medical services association, the joint council of Iowa fire service organizations, the Iowa department of public safety, the Iowa chapter of the association of public-safety communications officials—international, inc., the Iowa chapter of the national emergency number association, the department of homeland security and emergency management, and the Iowa department of public health, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A establishing minimum standards for training of telecommunicators. For purposes of this section, “*telecommunicator*” means a person who receives requests for, or dispatches requests to, emergency response agencies which include but are not limited to law enforcement, fire, rescue, and emergency medical services agencies.

96 Acts, ch 1061, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §157; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §11; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §42
Section amended

80B.11D Training.

1. An individual who is not a certified law enforcement officer may apply for attendance at a short course of study at an approved law enforcement training program if such individual is sponsored by a law enforcement agency. Such individual may be sponsored by a law enforcement agency that either intends to hire or has hired the individual as a law enforcement officer.

2. An individual who submits an application pursuant to subsection 1 shall, at a minimum, meet all minimum hiring standards as established by academy rules, including the successful completion of certain psychological and physical testing examinations. In addition, such individual shall be of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation by the hiring law enforcement agency. The academy shall conduct the requisite testing and background investigation for a fee if the law enforcement agency does not do so, and for such purposes, the academy shall be defined as a law enforcement agency and shall have the authority to conduct a background investigation including a fingerprint search of local, state, and national fingerprint files.

3. An individual who submits an application pursuant to subsection 1 shall, at a minimum, submit proof of successful completion of a two-year or four-year police science or criminal justice program at an accredited educational institution in this state approved by the academy.

4. An individual shall not be granted permission to attend an approved law enforcement training program pursuant to subsection 1 if such acceptance would result in the nonacceptance of another qualifying applicant who is a law enforcement officer.

5. This section applies only to individuals who apply for certification through a short course of study as established by rule.

6. An individual who has not been hired by a law enforcement agency must be hired by a law enforcement agency within eighteen months of completing the short course of study in order to obtain certification pursuant to this section.

2003 Acts, ch 67, §1

80B.11E Academy training — application by individual — individual expense.

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, an individual who is not a certified law enforcement officer may apply for attendance at the law enforcement academy if such individual is sponsored by a law enforcement agency that either intends to hire or has hired the individual as a law enforcement officer on the condition that the individual meets the minimum eligibility standards described in subsection 2. The costs for attendance by such an individual at the law enforcement academy shall be paid as provided in section 80B.11B.

2. An individual who submits an application pursuant to subsection 1 shall, at a minimum, meet all minimum hiring standards as established by academy rules, including the successful completion of certain psychological and physical testing examinations. In addition, such individual shall be of good moral character as determined by a thorough background investigation by the academy for a fee. For such purposes, the academy shall have the authority to conduct a background investigation of the individual, including a fingerprint search of local, state, and national fingerprint files.

3. An individual shall not be granted permission to attend an academy training program if such acceptance would result in the nonacceptance of another qualifying applicant who is a law enforcement officer.

4. An individual who has not been hired by a law enforcement agency must be hired by a law enforcement agency within eighteen months of completing the appropriate coursework at the law enforcement academy in order to obtain certification pursuant to this chapter.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §16; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §20; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §418

Pilot program for training of private security personnel; deposit of funds received from training seminars in general fund; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §419

80B.12 Agreements with other agencies.

The director with the approval of the council may enter into agreements with other public and private agencies, colleges and universities to carry out the intent of this chapter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.12]

80B.13 Authority of council.

The council may:

1. Designate members to visit and inspect any law enforcement or jailer training schools, or examine the curriculum or training procedures, for which application for approval has been made.

2. Issue certificates to law enforcement training schools qualifying under the regulations of the council.

3. Issue certificates to law enforcement officers and jailers who have met the requirements of this chapter and rules adopted under chapter 17A relative to hiring and training standards.

4. Make recommendations to the governor, the attorney general, the commissioner of public safety and the legislature on matters pertaining to qualification and training of law enforcement officers and jailers and other matters considered necessary to improve law enforcement services and jailer training.

5. Cooperate with federal, state, and local enforcement agencies in establishing and conducting local or area schools, or regional training centers for instruction and training of law enforcement officers and jailers.

6. Direct research in the field of law enforcement and jailer training and accept grants for such purposes.

7. Accept applications for attendance of the academy from persons other than those required to attend.

8. a. Revoke a law enforcement officer's certification for the conviction of a felony or revoke or suspend a law enforcement officer's certification for a violation of rules adopted pursuant to section 80B.11, subsection 1, paragraph "h". In addition the council may consider revocation or suspension proceedings when an employing agency recommends to the council that revocation or suspension would be appropriate with regard to a current or former employee. If a law enforcement officer resigns, the employing agency shall notify the council that an officer has resigned and state the reason for the resignation if a substantial likelihood exists that the reason would result in the revocation or suspension of an officer's certification for a violation of the rules.

b. A recommendation by an employing agency must be in writing and set forth the reasons why the action is being recommended, the findings of the employing agency concerning the matter, the action taken by the employing agency, and that the action by the agency is final. "Final", as used in this section, means that all appeals through a grievance procedure available to the officer or civil service have been exhausted. The written recommendations shall be

unavailable for inspection by anyone except personnel of the employing agency, the council and the affected law enforcement officer, or as ordered by a reviewing court.

c. The council shall establish a process for the protest and appeal of a revocation or suspension made pursuant to this subsection.

9. In accordance with chapter 17A, conduct investigations, hold hearings, appoint hearing examiners, administer oaths and issue subpoenas enforceable in district court on matters relating to the revocation or suspension of a law enforcement officer's certification.

10. Secure the assistance of the state division of criminal investigation in the investigation of alleged violations, as provided under section 80.9A, subsection 6, paragraphs "c" and "g", of the provisions adopted under section 80B.11.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.13]

84 Acts, ch 1246, §2, 3; 85 Acts, ch 67, §10; 89 Acts, ch 62, §4; 99 Acts, ch 70, §2 – 4; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §19; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §99; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §321.267A

80B.14 Budget submitted to department of management.

The Iowa law enforcement academy council shall submit to the department of management, annually and in such form as required by chapter 8 estimates of its expenditure requirements. Such estimates shall include the costs of administration, maintenance, and operation, and the cost of any proposed capital improvements or additional programs.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §80B.14]

80B.15 Library and media resource center.

The academy shall be the principal law enforcement library and media resource center and shall coordinate the use of law enforcement media resources with training centers and educational institutions offering a two-year program in law enforcement to insure for the efficient use of state law enforcement media resources.

The academy shall offer state media resource assistance to any law enforcement training center certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy council.

The director of the academy shall assess a fee for use of law enforcement media resources supplied or loaned by the academy. The fees shall be established by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A. The fees shall be considered as repayment receipts.

[C77, 79, 81, §80B.15; 81 Acts, ch 14, §22]

80B.16 Audiovisual fees established.

The academy may charge state departments, independent agencies, or other governmental offices a fee not to exceed the actual costs, including the cost of equipment, production, and duplication, for audiovisual services provided by the academy. Fees shall be deposited in a separate fund in the state treasury to be known as the audiovisual equipment fund. Funds generated from the audiovisual fees are appropriated and shall be used at the direction of the academy only to maintain and upgrade academy audiovisual equipment. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated moneys in the separate fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

92 Acts, ch 1238, §22

80B.17 Certification required.

The council shall extend the one-year time period in which an officer candidate must become certified for up to one hundred eighty days if the officer candidate is enrolled in training within twelve months of initial appointment.

98 Acts, ch 1124, §1

80B.18 Law enforcement officer — tribal government.

A law enforcement officer who is a member of a police force of a tribal government and who becomes certified through the Iowa law enforcement academy shall be subject to the certification and revocation of certification rules and procedures as provided in this chapter. The certified law enforcement officer shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this

state if an agreement exists between the tribal government and the state or between the tribal government and a county, which grants authority to the law enforcement officer to act in a law enforcement capacity off a settlement or reservation.

2003 Acts, ch 87, §4

CHAPTER 80C

RESERVED

CHAPTER 80D

RESERVE PEACE OFFICERS

Referred to in §§31.382, 384.15, 905.4

80D.1	Establishment of a force of reserve peace officers.	80D.8	Supplementary capacity.
80D.1A	Definitions.	80D.9	Supervision of reserve peace officers.
80D.2	Personal standards.	80D.10	No reduction of regular force.
80D.3	Training standards.	80D.11	Employee — pay.
80D.4	Training.	80D.12	Benefits when injured.
80D.4A	Training and certification requirements.	80D.13	Insurance.
80D.5	No exemptions.	80D.14	No participation in a pension fund or retirement system.
80D.6	Status of reserve peace officers.	80D.15	Civil defense auxiliary police exempt. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 34, §162.
80D.6A	Status of reserve peace officers of a tribal government.		
80D.7	Carrying weapons.		

80D.1 Establishment of a force of reserve peace officers.

1. The governing body of a city, a county, the state of Iowa, or a judicial district department of correctional services may provide, either separately or collectively through a chapter 28E agreement, for the establishment of a force of reserve peace officers, and may limit the size of the reserve force. In the case of the state, the department of public safety shall act as the governing body.

2. The governing body of a tribal government may provide for the establishment of a force of reserve peace officers and may limit the size of the reserve force.

3. This chapter constitutes the only procedure for appointing reserve peace officers.

[C81, §80D.1]

90 Acts, ch 1092, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 104, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 48, §1

Referred to in §85.61

Section amended

80D.1A Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Academy” means the Iowa law enforcement academy.
2. “Council” means the Iowa law enforcement academy council.
3. “Minimum training course” means a curriculum of basic training requirements developed by the academy pursuant to the academy’s rulemaking authority that a reserve peace officer must complete within a prescribed time period to become state certified as a reserve peace officer. The minimum training course does not include required weapons training.
4. “Reserve force” means an organization of reserve peace officers established as provided in this chapter.
5. “Reserve peace officer” means a volunteer, nonregular, sworn member of a law

enforcement agency who serves with or without compensation, has regular police powers while functioning as a law enforcement agency's representative, and participates on a regular basis in the law enforcement agency's activities including crime prevention and control, preservation of the peace, and enforcement of law.

90 Acts, ch 1092, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 47, §1

Referred to in §100B.14, 100B.31, 724.2A

80D.2 Personal standards.

The director of the law enforcement academy with the approval of the law enforcement academy council may establish minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and moral fitness for members of the reserve force.

[C81, §80D.2]

80D.3 Training standards.

1. Each person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer shall satisfactorily complete a minimum training course as established by academy rules. In addition, if a reserve peace officer is authorized to carry weapons, the officer shall satisfactorily complete the same training course in the use of weapons as is required for basic training of regular peace officers by the academy. The minimum training course for reserve peace officers shall be satisfactorily completed within the time period prescribed by academy rules. Academy-approved reserve peace officer training received before July 1, 2007, may be applied to meet the minimum training course requirements established by academy rules.

2. A reserve peace officer who does not carry a weapon shall not be required to complete a weapons training course, but the officer shall comply with all other training requirements.

3. a. A person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer who has received basic training as a peace officer and has been certified by the academy pursuant to chapter 80B and rules adopted pursuant to chapter 80B may be exempted from completing the minimum training course at the discretion of the appointing authority. However, such a person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer shall meet mandatory in-service training requirements established by academy rules if the person has not served as an active peace officer within one hundred eighty days of appointment as a reserve peace officer.

b. A person appointed to serve as a reserve peace officer who has met the one-hundred-fifty-hour training requirement by obtaining training at a community college or other facility selected by the individual and approved by the law enforcement agency prior to July 1, 2007, shall be exempted from completing the minimum training course at the discretion of the appointing authority and shall continue to hold certification with the appointing authority.

4. The minimum training course required for a reserve peace officer shall be conducted pursuant to sections 80D.4 and 80D.7. If weapons are to be carried, a reserve peace officer shall complete a weapons training course having the same number of hours of training as is required of regular peace officers in basic training pursuant to section 80D.7.

5. A person is eligible for state certification as a reserve peace officer upon satisfactory completion of the training and testing requirements specified by academy rules.

[C81, §80D.3]

90 Acts, ch 1092, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 47, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 78, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §33

80D.4 Training.

Training for individuals appointed as reserve peace officers shall be provided by instructors in a community college or other facility, including a law enforcement agency, selected by the individual and approved by the law enforcement agency and the academy. Upon satisfactory completion of training required by the academy, the academy shall certify the individual as a reserve peace officer.

[C81, §80D.4]

90 Acts, ch 1092, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1253, §121; 2001 Acts, ch 104, §2; 2007 Acts, ch 47, §3

Referred to in §80D.3

80D.4A Training and certification requirements.

The director of the academy, subject to the approval of the council, shall promulgate rules in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 17A, giving due consideration to varying factors and special requirements of law enforcement agencies relative to the standardized training and state certification of reserve peace officers.

2007 Acts, ch 47, §4
Referred to in §321.267A

80D.5 No exemptions.

There shall be no exemptions from the personal and training standards provided for in this chapter except as provided in section 80D.7.

[C81, §80D.5]
2011 Acts, ch 34, §169

80D.6 Status of reserve peace officers.

Reserve peace officers shall serve as peace officers on the orders and at the discretion of the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety or the commissioner's designee, or director of the judicial district department of correctional services or the director's designee, as the case may be.

While in the actual performance of official duties, reserve peace officers shall be vested with the same rights, privileges, obligations, and duties as any other peace officers.

[C81, §80D.6]
2001 Acts, ch 104, §3

80D.6A Status of reserve peace officers of a tribal government.

Reserve peace officers of a tribal government shall serve as peace officers on the orders and at the discretion of the chief of the police force of the tribal government. While in the actual performance of official duties, reserve peace officers of a tribal government shall be vested with the same rights, privileges, obligations, and duties as any other peace officers of the tribal government.

2013 Acts, ch 48, §2
NEW section

80D.7 Carrying weapons.

A member of a reserve force shall not carry a weapon in the line of duty until the member has been approved by the governing body and certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy council to carry weapons. After approval and certification, a reserve peace officer may carry a weapon in the line of duty only when authorized by the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety or the commissioner's designee, or director of the judicial district department of correctional services or the director's designee, as the case may be.

[C81, §80D.7]
90 Acts, ch 1092, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 104, §4
Referred to in §80D.3, 80D.5

80D.8 Supplementary capacity.

Reserve peace officers shall act only in a supplementary capacity to the regular force and shall not assume full-time duties of regular peace officers without first complying with all requirements for regular peace officers.

[C81, §80D.8]

80D.9 Supervision of reserve peace officers.

Reserve peace officers shall be subordinate to regular peace officers, shall not serve as peace officers unless under the direction of regular peace officers, and shall wear a uniform prescribed by the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety, or director of the judicial district department of correctional services unless that superior officer designates alternate apparel for use when engaged in assignments involving special investigation, civil process, court duties, jail duties, and the handling of mental patients. The reserve peace

officer shall not wear an insignia of rank. Each department for which a reserve force is established shall appoint a certified peace officer as the reserve force coordinating and supervising officer. A reserve peace officer force established in a judicial district department of correctional services must be directly supervised by a certified peace officer who is on duty. That certified peace officer shall report directly to the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety or the commissioner's designee, or director of the judicial district department of correctional services or the director's designee, as the case may be.

[C81, §80D.9]

2001 Acts, ch 104, §5

80D.10 No reduction of regular force.

The governing body shall not reduce the authorized size of a regular law enforcement department or office because of the establishment or utilization of reserve peace officers.

[C81, §80D.10]

80D.11 Employee — pay.

While performing official duties, each reserve peace officer shall be considered an employee of the governing body which the officer represents and shall be paid a minimum of one dollar per year. The governing body of a city, a county, the state, or a judicial district department of correctional services may provide additional monetary assistance for the purchase and maintenance of uniforms and equipment used by reserve peace officers.

[C81, §80D.11]

83 Acts, ch 101, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 104, §6

80D.12 Benefits when injured.

1. Hospital and medical assistance and benefits as provided in chapter 85 shall be provided by the governing body to members of the reserve force who sustain injury in the course of performing official duties.

2. For reserve police officers of a tribal government, hospital and medical assistance and benefits shall be provided by the tribal government to members of the reserve force who sustain injury while performing official duties in the same manner as for a regular peace officer of the tribal government.

[C81, §80D.12]

2013 Acts, ch 48, §3

Section amended

80D.13 Insurance.

Liability and false arrest insurance shall be provided by the governing body to members of the reserve force while performing official duties in the same manner as for a regular peace officer.

[C81, §80D.13]

80D.14 No participation in a pension fund or retirement system.

This chapter shall not be construed to authorize or permit a reserve peace officer to become eligible for participation in a pension fund or retirement system created by the laws of this state of which regular peace officers may become members.

[C81, §80D.14]

80D.15 Civil defense auxiliary police exempt. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 34, § 162.

CHAPTER 80E

DRUG ENFORCEMENT AND ABUSE PREVENTION

80E.1	Drug policy coordinator.	80E.3	Narcotics enforcement advisory council. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1126, §8.
80E.2	Drug policy advisory council — membership — duties.		

80E.1 Drug policy coordinator.

1. A drug policy coordinator shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. The governor shall fill a vacancy in the office in the same manner as the original appointment was made. The coordinator shall be selected primarily for administrative ability. The coordinator shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation and shall not engage in political activity while holding the office. The salary of the coordinator shall be fixed by the governor.

2. The coordinator shall:

a. Direct the governor's office of drug control policy, and coordinate and monitor all statewide narcotics enforcement efforts, coordinate and monitor all state and federal substance abuse treatment grants and programs, coordinate and monitor all statewide substance abuse prevention and education programs in communities and schools, and engage in such other related activities as required by law. The coordinator shall work in coordinating the efforts of the department of corrections, the department of education, the Iowa department of public health, the department of public safety, and the department of human services. The coordinator shall assist in the development and implementation of local and community strategies to fight substance abuse, including local law enforcement, education, and treatment activities.

b. Submit an annual report to the governor and general assembly by November 1 of each year concerning the activities and programs of the coordinator and other departments related to drug enforcement, substance abuse treatment programs, and substance abuse prevention and education programs. The report shall include an assessment of needs with respect to programs related to substance abuse treatment and narcotics enforcement.

c. Submit an advisory budget recommendation to the governor and general assembly concerning enforcement programs, treatment programs, and education programs related to drugs within the various departments. The coordinator shall work with these departments in developing the departmental budget requests to be submitted to the legislative services agency and the general assembly.

3. The governor's office of drug control policy shall be an independent office, located at the same location as the department of public safety. Administrative support services may be provided to the governor's office of drug control policy by the department of public safety.

89 Acts, ch 225, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1126, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2012 Acts, ch 1131, §33

Referred to in §124.101
Confirmation, see §2.32

80E.2 Drug policy advisory council — membership — duties.

1. An Iowa drug policy advisory council is established which shall consist of the following fifteen members:

- a. The drug policy coordinator, who shall serve as chairperson of the council.
- b. The director of the department of corrections, or the director's designee.
- c. The director of the department of education, or the director's designee.
- d. The director of the Iowa department of public health, or the director's designee.
- e. The commissioner of public safety, or the commissioner's designee.
- f. The director of the department of human services, or the director's designee.
- g. The director of the division of criminal and juvenile justice planning in the department of human rights, or the division director's designee.
- h. A prosecuting attorney.
- i. A licensed substance abuse treatment specialist.

- j. A certified substance abuse prevention specialist.
 - k. A substance abuse treatment program director.
 - l. A justice of the Iowa supreme court, or judge, as designated by the chief justice of the supreme court.
 - m. A member representing the Iowa peace officers association.
 - n. A member representing the Iowa state police association.
 - o. A member representing the Iowa state sheriffs' and deputies' association.
2. The prosecuting attorney, licensed substance abuse treatment specialist, certified substance abuse prevention specialist, substance abuse treatment program director, member representing the Iowa peace officers association, member representing the Iowa state police association, and the member representing the Iowa state sheriffs' and deputies' association shall be appointed by the governor, subject to senate confirmation, for four-year terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A vacancy on the council shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment was made.
3. The council shall make policy recommendations to the appropriate departments concerning the administration, development, and coordination of programs related to substance abuse education, prevention, treatment, and enforcement.
4. The members of the council shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel and related expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. Each member of the council may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.
5. The council shall meet at least semiannually throughout the year.
6. A majority of the members of the council constitutes a quorum, and a majority of the total membership of the council is necessary to act in any matter within the jurisdiction of the council.

89 Acts, ch 225, §2; 2000 Acts, ch 1126, §3, 4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §167; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §12, 13; 2013 Acts, ch 68, §1
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 5 amended

80E.3 Narcotics enforcement advisory council. Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1126, § 8.

CHAPTER 80F

RIGHTS OF PEACE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PERSONNEL

80F.1 Peace officer, public safety, and
emergency personnel bill of
rights.

80F.1 Peace officer, public safety, and emergency personnel bill of rights.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:
- a. "*Complaint*" means a formal written allegation signed by the complainant or a written statement by an officer receiving an oral complaint stating the complainant's allegation.
 - b. "*Formal administrative investigation*" means an investigative process ordered by a commanding officer of an agency or commander's designee during which the questioning of an officer is intended to gather evidence to determine the merit of a complaint which may be the basis for seeking removal, discharge, or suspension, or other disciplinary action against the officer.
 - c. "*Informal inquiry*" means a meeting by supervisory or command personnel with an officer who is the subject of an allegation, for the purpose of resolving the allegation or determining whether a formal administrative investigation should be commenced.
 - d. "*Interview*" means the questioning of an officer who is the subject of a complaint pursuant to the formal administrative investigation procedures of the investigating agency, if such a complaint may be the basis for seeking removal, discharge, or suspension, or other

disciplinary action against the officer. “Interview” does not include questioning as part of any informal inquiry or questioning related to minor infractions of agency rules which will not result in removal, discharge, suspension, or other disciplinary action against the officer.

e. “Officer” means a certified law enforcement officer, fire fighter, emergency medical technician, corrections officer, detention officer, jailer, probation or parole officer, communications officer, or any other law enforcement officer certified by the Iowa law enforcement academy and employed by a municipality, county, or state agency.

f. “Statement” means the statement of the officer who is the subject of an allegation in response to a complaint.

2. This section is not applicable to a criminal investigation of an officer or where other investigations pursuant to state or federal law require different investigatory procedures.

3. A formal administrative investigation of an officer shall be commenced and completed in a reasonable period of time and an officer shall be immediately notified of the results of the investigation when the investigation is completed.

4. An officer shall not be compelled to submit to a polygraph examination against the will of the officer except as otherwise provided in section 730.4, subsection 3.

5. An officer who is the subject of a complaint, shall at a minimum, be provided a written summary of the complaint prior to an interview. If a collective bargaining agreement applies, the complaint or written summary shall be provided pursuant to the procedures established under the collective bargaining agreement. If the complaint alleges domestic abuse, sexual abuse, or sexual harassment, an officer shall not receive more than a written summary of the complaint.

6. An officer being interviewed shall be advised by the interviewer that the officer shall answer the questions and be advised that the answers shall not be used against the officer in any subsequent criminal proceeding.

7. An interview of an officer who is the subject of the complaint shall, at a minimum, be audio recorded.

8. The officer shall have the right to have legal counsel present, at the officer’s expense, during the interview of the officer. In addition, the officer shall have the right, at the officer’s expense, to have a union representative present during the interview or, if not a member of a union, the officer shall have the right to have a designee present.

9. If a formal administrative investigation results in the removal, discharge, or suspension, or other disciplinary action against an officer, copies of any witness statements and the investigative agency’s report shall be timely provided to the officer upon the request of the officer.

10. An interview shall be conducted at any facility of the investigating agency.

11. If an interview is conducted while an officer is off duty, the officer shall be compensated as provided by law, or as provided in the applicable collective bargaining agreement.

12. If a complaint is determined by the investigating officer to be a violation of section 718.6, the investigating officer shall be responsible for filing the necessary paperwork with the county attorney’s office in order for the county attorney to make a determination as to whether to charge the person with a violation of section 718.6.

13. An officer shall have the right to pursue civil remedies under the law against a citizen arising from the filing of a false complaint against the officer.

14. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law to the contrary, an officer shall not be denied the opportunity to be a candidate for any elected office as long as the officer’s candidacy does not violate the federal Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. § 1501 et seq. An officer may be required, as a condition of being a candidate, to take a leave of absence during the campaign. If the officer is subject to chapter 341A and is a candidate for county sheriff, the candidate, upon the candidate’s request, shall automatically be given a leave of absence without pay as provided in section 341A.18.

15. An officer shall have the right, as any other citizen, to engage in political activity except while on duty as long as the officer’s political activity does not violate the federal Hatch Act, 5 U.S.C. § 1501 et seq. An officer shall not be required to engage in political activity by the officer’s agency, a representative of the officer’s agency, or any other agency.

16. An officer shall not be discharged, disciplined, or threatened with discharge or discipline in retaliation for exercising the rights of the officer enumerated in this section.

17. The rights enumerated in this section are in addition to any other rights granted pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement or other applicable law.

18. A municipality, county, or state agency employing an officer shall not publicly release the officer's official photograph without the written permission of the officer or without a request to release pursuant to chapter 22.

19. If a formal administrative investigation results in removal, discharge, suspension, or disciplinary action against an officer, and the officer alleges in writing a violation of the provisions of this section, the municipality, county, or state agency employing the officer shall hold in abeyance for a period of ten days any punitive action taken as a result of the investigation, including a reprimand. An allegation of a violation of this section may be raised and given due consideration in any properly authorized grievance or appeal exercised by an officer, including but not limited to a grievance or appeal exercised pursuant to the terms of an applicable collective bargaining agreement and an appeal right exercised under section 341A.12 or 400.20.

2007 Acts, ch 160, §1

CHAPTER 81

DNA PROFILING

Referred to in §906.4

81.1	Definitions.	81.5	Civil and criminal liability — limitation.
81.2	Persons required to submit a DNA sample.	81.6	Criminal offense.
81.3	Establishment of DNA database and DNA data bank.	81.7	Conviction or arrest not invalidated.
81.4	Collecting, submitting, analyzing, identifying, and storing DNA samples and DNA records.	81.8	Confidential records.
		81.9	Expungement of DNA records.
		81.10	DNA profiling after conviction.

81.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "DNA" means deoxyribonucleic acid.
2. "DNA data bank" means the repository for DNA samples obtained pursuant to section 81.4.
3. "DNA database" means the collection of DNA profiles and DNA records.
4. "DNA profile" means the objective form of the results of DNA analysis performed on a DNA sample. The results of all DNA identification analysis on an individual's DNA sample are also collectively referred to as the DNA profile of an individual.
5. "DNA profiling" means the procedure established by the division of criminal investigation, department of public safety, for determining a person's genetic identity.
6. "DNA record" means the DNA sample and DNA profile, and other records in the DNA database and DNA data bank used to identify a person.
7. "DNA sample" means a biological sample provided by any person required to submit a DNA sample or a DNA sample submitted for any other purpose under section 81.4.
8. "Person required to submit a DNA sample" means a person convicted, adjudicated delinquent, receiving a deferred judgment, or found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense requiring DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.2. "Person required to submit a DNA sample" also means a person determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to section 229A.7.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §1, 19

Referred to in §802.10

For future new definition of "aggravated misdemeanor", effective July 1, 2014, see 2013 Acts, ch 107, §1, 5
Section not amended; footnote added

81.2 Persons required to submit a DNA sample.

1. A person who receives a deferred judgment for a felony or against whom a judgment or conviction for a felony has been entered shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.

2. A person determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to chapter 229A shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 prior to discharge or placement in a transitional release program.

3. A person found not guilty by reason of insanity of an offense that requires DNA profiling shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 as part of the person's treatment management program.

4. A juvenile adjudicated delinquent of an offense that requires DNA profiling of an adult offender shall be required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4 as part of the disposition of the juvenile's case.

5. An offender placed on probation shall immediately report to the judicial district department of correctional services after sentencing so it can be determined if the offender has been convicted of an offense requiring DNA profiling. If it is determined by the judicial district that DNA profiling is required, the offender shall immediately submit a DNA sample.

6. A person required to register as a sex offender shall submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling pursuant to section 81.4.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §2, 19; 2007 Acts, ch 38, §4

Referred to in §81.1, 232.52, 901.5

For future amendment to subsection 1, effective July 1, 2014, see 2013 Acts, ch 107, §2, 5

Section not amended; footnote added

81.3 Establishment of DNA database and DNA data bank.

1. A state DNA database and a state DNA data bank are established under the control of the division of criminal investigation, department of public safety. The division of criminal investigation shall conduct DNA profiling of a DNA sample submitted in accordance with this section.

2. A DNA sample shall be submitted, and the division of criminal investigation shall store and maintain DNA records in the DNA database and DNA data bank for persons required to submit a DNA sample.

3. A DNA sample may be submitted, and the division of criminal investigation shall store and maintain DNA records in the DNA database and DNA data bank for any of the following:

a. Crime scene evidence and forensic casework.

b. A relative of a missing person.

c. An anonymous DNA profile used for forensic validation, forensic protocol development, or quality control purposes, or for the establishment of a population statistics database.

4. A fingerprint record of a person required to submit a DNA sample shall also be submitted to the division of criminal investigation with the DNA sample to verify the identity of the person required to submit a DNA sample.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §3, 19

Referred to in §81.9

81.4 Collecting, submitting, analyzing, identifying, and storing DNA samples and DNA records.

1. The division of criminal investigation shall adopt rules for the collection, submission, analysis, identification, storage, and disposition of DNA records.

2. A supervising agency having control, custody, or jurisdiction over a person shall collect a DNA sample from a person required to submit a DNA sample. The supervising agency shall collect a DNA sample, upon admittance to the pertinent institution or facility, of the person required to submit a DNA sample or at a determined date and time set by the supervising agency. If a person required to submit a DNA sample is confined at the time a DNA sample is required, the person shall submit a DNA sample as soon as practicable. If a person required to submit a DNA sample is not confined after the person is required to submit a DNA sample, the supervising agency shall determine the date and time to collect the DNA sample.

3. A person required to submit a DNA sample who refuses to submit a DNA sample may be subject to contempt proceedings pursuant to chapter 665 until the DNA sample is submitted.

4. The division of criminal investigation shall conduct DNA profiling on a DNA sample or may contract with a private entity to conduct the DNA profiling.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §4, 19

Referred to in §81.1, 81.2, 81.5, 229A.7, 232.52, 669.14

81.5 Civil and criminal liability — limitation.

A person who collects a DNA sample shall not be civilly or criminally liable for the collection of the DNA sample if the person performs the person's duties in good faith and in a reasonable manner according to generally accepted medical practices or in accordance with the procedures set out in the administrative rules of the department of public safety adopted pursuant to section 81.4.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §5, 19

81.6 Criminal offense.

1. A person who knowingly or intentionally does any of the following commits an aggravated misdemeanor:

a. Discloses any part of a DNA record to a person or agency that is not authorized by the division of criminal investigation to have access to the DNA record.

b. Uses or obtains a DNA record for a purpose other than what is authorized under this chapter.

2. A person who knowingly or intentionally alters or attempts to alter a DNA sample, falsifies the source of a DNA sample, or materially alters a collection container used to collect the DNA sample, commits a class "D" felony.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §6, 19

81.7 Conviction or arrest not invalidated.

The detention, arrest, or conviction of a person based upon a DNA database match is not invalidated if it is determined that the DNA sample or DNA profile was obtained or placed into the DNA database by mistake or error.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §7, 19

81.8 Confidential records.

1. A DNA record shall be considered a confidential record and disclosure of a DNA record is only authorized pursuant to this section.

2. Confidential DNA records under this section may be released to the following agencies for law enforcement identification purposes:

a. Any criminal or juvenile justice agency as defined in section 692.1.

b. Any criminal or juvenile justice agency in another jurisdiction that meets the definition of a criminal or juvenile justice agency as defined in section 692.1.

3. The division of criminal investigation shall share the DNA record information with the appropriate federal agencies for use in a national DNA database.

4. A DNA record or other forensic information developed pursuant to this chapter may be released for use in a criminal or juvenile delinquency proceeding in which the state is a party and where the DNA record or forensic information is relevant and material to the subject of the proceeding. Such a record or information may become part of a public transcript or other public recording of such a proceeding.

5. A DNA record or other forensic information may be released pursuant to a court order for criminal defense purposes to a defendant, who shall have access to DNA samples and DNA profiles related to the case in which the defendant is charged.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §8, 19

81.9 Expungement of DNA records.

1. A person whose DNA record has been included in the DNA database or DNA data bank established pursuant to section 81.3 may request, in writing to the division of criminal

investigation, expungement of the DNA record from the DNA database and DNA data bank based upon the person's conviction, adjudication, or civil commitment which caused the submission of the DNA sample being reversed on appeal and the case dismissed. The written request shall contain a certified copy of the final court order reversing the conviction, adjudication, or civil commitment, and a certified copy of the dismissal, and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request.

2. The division of criminal investigation, upon receipt of a written request that validates reversal on appeal of a person's conviction, adjudication, or commitment, and subsequent dismissal of the case, or upon receipt of a written request by a person who voluntarily submitted a DNA sample pursuant to section 81.3, subsection 3, paragraph "b", shall expunge all of the DNA records and identifiable information of the person in the DNA database and DNA data bank. However, if the division of criminal investigation determines that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample, the DNA records shall not be expunged. If the division of criminal investigation denies an expungement request, the division shall notify the person requesting the expungement of the decision not to expunge the DNA record and the reason supporting its decision. The division of criminal investigation decision is subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 17A. The department of public safety shall adopt rules governing the expungement procedure and a review process.

3. The division of criminal investigation is not required to expunge or destroy a DNA record pursuant to this section, if expungement or destruction of the DNA record would destroy evidence related to another person.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §9, 19

81.10 DNA profiling after conviction.

1. A defendant who has been convicted of a felony and who has not been required to submit a DNA sample for DNA profiling may make a motion to the court for an order to require that DNA analysis be performed on evidence collected in the case for which the person stands convicted.

2. The motion shall state the following:

- a. The specific crimes for which the defendant stands convicted in this case.
- b. The facts of the underlying case, as proven at trial or admitted to during a guilty plea proceeding.
- c. Whether any of the charges include sexual abuse or involve sexual assault, and if so, whether a sexual assault examination was conducted and evidence preserved, if known.
- d. Whether identity was at issue or contested by the defendant.
- e. Whether the defendant offered an alibi, and if so, testimony corroborating the alibi and, from whom.
- f. Whether eyewitness testimony was offered, and if so from whom.
- g. Whether any issues of police or prosecutor misconduct have been raised in the past or are being raised by the motion.
- h. The type of inculpatory evidence admitted into evidence at trial or admitted to during a guilty plea proceeding.
- i. Whether blood testing or other biological evidence testing was conducted previously in connection with the case and, if so, by whom and the result, if known.
- j. What biological evidence exists and, if known, the agency or laboratory storing the evidence that the defendant seeks to have tested.
- k. Why the requested analysis of DNA evidence is material to the issue in the case and not merely cumulative or impeaching.
- l. Why the DNA evidence would have changed the outcome of the trial or invalidated a guilty plea if DNA profiling had been conducted prior to the conviction.

3. A motion filed under this section shall be filed in the county where the defendant was convicted, and notice of the motion shall be served by certified mail upon the county attorney and, if known, upon the state, local agency, or laboratory holding evidence described in subsection 2, paragraph "k". The county attorney shall have sixty days to file an answer to the motion.

4. Any DNA profiling of the defendant or other biological evidence testing conducted by

the state or by the defendant shall be disclosed and the results of such profiling or testing described in the motion or answer.

5. If the evidence requested to be tested was previously subjected to DNA or other biological analysis by either party, the court may order the disclosure of the results of such testing, including laboratory reports, notes, and underlying data, to the court and the parties.

6. The court may order a hearing on the motion to determine if evidence should be subjected to DNA analysis.

7. The court shall grant the motion if all of the following apply:

a. The evidence subject to DNA testing is available and in a condition that will permit analysis.

b. A sufficient chain of custody has been established for the evidence.

c. The identity of the person who committed the crime for which the defendant was convicted was a significant issue in the crime for which the defendant was convicted.

d. The evidence subject to DNA analysis is material to, and not merely cumulative or impeaching of, evidence included in the trial record or admitted to at a guilty plea proceeding.

e. DNA analysis of the evidence would raise a reasonable probability that the defendant would not have been convicted if DNA profiling had been available at the time of the conviction and had been conducted prior to the conviction.

8. Upon the court granting a motion filed pursuant to this section, DNA analysis of evidence shall be conducted within the guidelines generally accepted by the scientific community. The defendant shall provide DNA samples for testing if requested by the state.

9. Results of DNA analysis conducted pursuant to this section shall be reported to the parties and to the court and may be provided to the board of parole, department of corrections, and criminal and juvenile justice agencies, as defined in section 692.1, for use in the course of investigations and prosecutions, and for consideration in connection with requests for parole, pardon, reprieve, and commutation. DNA samples obtained pursuant to this section may be included in the DNA data bank, and DNA profiles and DNA records developed pursuant to this section may be included in the DNA database.

10. A criminal or juvenile justice agency, as defined in section 692.1, shall maintain DNA samples and evidence that could be tested for DNA for a period of three years beyond the limitations for the commencement of criminal actions as set forth in chapter 802. This section does not create a cause of action for damages or a presumption of spoliation in the event evidence is no longer available for testing.

11. If the court determines a defendant who files a motion under this section is indigent, the defendant shall be entitled to appointment of counsel as provided in chapter 815.

12. If the court determines after DNA analysis ordered pursuant to this section that the results indicate conclusively that the DNA profile of the defendant matches the profile from the analyzed evidence used against the defendant, the court may order the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings, including costs of all testing, court costs, and costs of court-appointed counsel, if any.

2005 Acts, ch 158, §10, 19

For future amendment to subsection 1, effective July 1, 2014, see 2013 Acts, ch 107, §3, 5
Section not amended; footnote added

CHAPTERS 82 to 83A

RESERVED

SUBTITLE 2

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

CHAPTER 84

RESERVED

CHAPTER 84A

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Referred to in §15E.208

84A.1	Department of workforce development — director — divisions.	84A.5	Department of workforce development — primary responsibilities.
84A.1A	Workforce development board.	84A.6	Job placement and training programs.
84A.1B	Duties of the workforce development board.	84A.7	Iowa conservation corps.
84A.1C	Workforce development corporation.	84A.8	Workforce investment program.
84A.2	and 84A.3 Reserved.	84A.9	Statewide mentoring program.
84A.4	Regional advisory boards.	84A.10	New employment opportunity program.
		84A.11	Nursing workforce data clearinghouse.

84A.1 Department of workforce development — director — divisions.

1. The department of workforce development is created to administer the laws of this state relating to unemployment compensation insurance, job placement and training, employment safety, labor standards, and workers' compensation.

2. The chief executive officer of the department of workforce development is the director who shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate under the confirmation procedures of section 2.32.

a. The director of the department of workforce development shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

b. The governor shall set the salary of the director within the applicable salary range established by the general assembly.

c. The director shall be selected solely on the ability to administer the duties and functions granted to the director and the department and shall devote full time to the duties of the director.

d. If the office of director becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

3. a. The director of the department of workforce development shall, subject to the requirements of section 84A.1B, prepare, administer, and control the budget of the department and its divisions and shall approve the employment of all personnel of the department and its divisions.

b. The director of the department of workforce development shall direct the administrative and compliance functions and control the docket of the division of workers' compensation.

4. The department of workforce development shall include the division of labor services, the division of workers' compensation, and other divisions as appropriate.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §901; 87 Acts, ch 234, §424; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §25; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §8; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §168

Referred to in §7E.5, 88.2, 88A.1, 88B.1, 89A.1, 89B.3, 91.1, 96.19

84A.1A Workforce development board.

1. An Iowa workforce development board is created, consisting of nine voting members appointed by the governor and twelve ex officio, nonvoting members.

a. The governor shall appoint the nine voting members of the workforce development board for a term of four years beginning and ending as provided by section 69.19, subject to confirmation by the senate, and the governor's appointments shall include persons knowledgeable in the area of workforce development. Of the nine voting members, one member shall represent a nonprofit organization involved in workforce development services, four members shall represent employers, and four members shall represent nonsupervisory employees. Of the members appointed by the governor to represent nonsupervisory employees, two members shall be from statewide labor organizations, one member shall be an employee representative of a labor management council, and one member shall be a person with experience in worker training programs. The governor shall consider recommendations from statewide labor organizations for the members representing nonsupervisory employees. Not more than five of the voting members shall be from the same political party.

b. The ex officio, nonvoting members are four legislative members; one president, or the president's designee, of the university of northern Iowa, the university of Iowa, or Iowa state university of science and technology, designated by the state board of regents on a rotating basis; one representative from the largest statewide public employees' organization representing state employees; one president, or the president's designee, of an independent Iowa college, appointed by the Iowa association of independent colleges and universities; one superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of a community college, appointed by the Iowa association of community college presidents; one representative of the vocational rehabilitation community appointed by the state rehabilitation council in the division of Iowa vocational rehabilitation services; one representative of the department of education appointed by the state board of education; one representative of the economic development authority appointed by the director; and one representative of the United States department of labor, office of apprenticeship. The legislative members are two state senators, one appointed by the president of the senate after consultation with the majority leader of the senate, and one appointed by the minority leader of the senate from their respective parties; and two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives after consultation with the majority leader of the house of representatives, and one appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives from their respective parties. The legislative members shall serve for terms as provided in section 69.16B.

2. A vacancy on the workforce development board shall be filled in the same manner as regular appointments are made for the unexpired portion of the regular term.

3. The workforce development board shall meet in May of each year for the purpose of electing one of its voting members as chairperson and one of its voting members as vice chairperson. However, the chairperson and the vice chairperson shall not be from the same political party. The workforce development board shall meet at the call of the chairperson or when any five members of the workforce development board file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting. Written notice of the time and place of each meeting shall be given to each member of the workforce development board. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum.

4. Members of the workforce development board, the director of the department of workforce development, and other employees of the department of workforce development shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses shall be paid from appropriations for those purposes and the department of workforce development is subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8. Each member of the workforce development board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

5. If a member of the workforce development board has an interest, either direct or indirect, in a contract to which the department of workforce development is or is to be a party, the interest shall be disclosed to the workforce development board in writing and shall be set forth in the minutes of a meeting of the workforce development board. The member

having the interest shall not participate in action by the workforce development board with respect to the contract. This subsection does not limit the right of a member of the workforce development board to acquire an interest in bonds, or limit the right of a member to have an interest in a bank or other financial institution in which the funds of the department of workforce development are deposited or which is acting as trustee or paying agent under a trust indenture to which the department of workforce development is a party.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §9; 97 Acts, ch 110, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §21; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §25, 58; 2009 Acts, ch 3, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §29; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §84A.4
Confirmation, see §2.32

84A.1B Duties of the workforce development board.

The workforce development board shall do all of the following:

1. Develop and coordinate the implementation of a twenty-year comprehensive workforce development plan of specific goals, objectives, and policies for the state. This plan shall be updated annually and revised as necessary. All other state agencies involved in workforce development activities and the regional advisory boards for workforce development shall annually submit to the board for its review and potential inclusion in the plan their goals, objectives, and policies.

2. Prepare a five-year strategic plan for state workforce development to implement the specific comprehensive goals, objectives, and policies of the state. All other state agencies involved in workforce development activities and the regional advisory boards for workforce development shall annually submit to the board for its review and potential inclusion in the strategic plan their specific strategic plans and programs. The five-year strategic plan for state workforce development shall be updated annually.

3. Develop a method of evaluation of the attainment of goals and objectives from pursuing the policies of the five-year and twenty-year plans.

4. Implement the requirements of chapter 73.

5. Approve the budget of the department of workforce development related to workforce development as prepared by the director.

6. Establish guidelines, procedures, and policies for the awarding of grants for workforce development services by the department of workforce development.

7. Review grants or contracts awarded by the department of workforce development, with respect to the department's adherence to the guidelines and procedures and the impact on the five-year strategic plan for workforce development.

8. Make recommendations concerning the use of federal funds received by the department of workforce development with respect to the five-year and twenty-year workforce development plans.

9. Adopt all necessary rules related to workforce development recommended by the director prior to their adoption pursuant to chapter 17A.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §10; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §22

Referred to in §84A.1, 84A.1C, 84A.4

84A.1C Workforce development corporation.

1. *Nonprofit corporation for receiving and disbursing funds.* The Iowa workforce development board may organize a corporation under the provisions of chapter 504 for the purpose of receiving and disbursing funds from public or private sources to be used to further workforce development in this state and to accomplish the mission of the board.

2. *Incorporators.* The incorporators of the corporation organized pursuant to this section shall be the chairperson of the Iowa workforce development board, the director of the department of workforce development, and a member of the Iowa workforce development board selected by the chairperson.

3. *Board of directors.* The board of directors of the corporation organized pursuant to this section shall be the members of the Iowa workforce development board or their successors in office.

4. *Accepting grants in aid.* The corporation organized pursuant to this section may

accept grants of money or property from the federal government or any other source and may upon its own order use its money, property, or other resources for any of the purposes identified in section 84A.1B.

99 Acts, ch 21, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1049, §191; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §393

84A.2 and 84A.3 Reserved.

84A.4 Regional advisory boards.

1. A regional advisory board shall be established in each service delivery area as defined in section 84B.2. The members of the board shall be appointed by the governor, consistent with the requirements of federal law and in consultation with chief elected officials within the region. Chief elected officials responsible for recommendations for board membership shall include, but are not limited to, county elected officials, municipal elected officials, and community college directors. The membership of each board shall provide for equal representation of business and labor and shall include a county elected official, a city official, a representative of a school district, and a representative of a community college.

2. Each regional advisory board shall identify workforce development needs in its region, assist the workforce development board and the department of workforce development in the awarding of grants or contracts administered by the department of workforce development in that region and in monitoring the performance of the grants and contracts awarded, make annual reports as required by section 84A.1B, and make recommendations to the workforce development board and department of workforce development concerning workforce development.

3. Section 84A.1A, subsections 2, 3, and 5, apply to the members of a regional advisory board except that the board shall meet if a majority of the members of the board file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting. Members of a regional advisory board shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. All expenses shall be paid from appropriations for those purposes and the department of workforce development is subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §11; 99 Acts, ch 21, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §23; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §8

Referred to in §260H.2, 260H.4, 260H.8, 260I.6

84A.5 Department of workforce development — primary responsibilities.

The department of workforce development, in consultation with the workforce development board and the regional advisory boards, has the primary responsibilities set out in this section.

1. The department of workforce development shall develop and implement a workforce development system which increases the skills of the Iowa workforce, fosters economic growth and the creation of new high skill and high wage jobs through job placement and training services, increases the competitiveness of Iowa businesses by promoting high performance workplaces, and encourages investment in workers.

a. The workforce development system shall strive to provide high quality services to its customers including workers, families, and businesses. The department of workforce development shall maintain a common intake, assessment, and customer tracking system and to the extent practical provide one-stop services to customers at workforce development centers and other service access points. The department of workforce development shall administer a statewide standard skills assessment to assess the employability skills of adult workers statewide and shall instruct appropriate department staff in the administration of the assessment. The assessment shall be included in the one-stop services provided to customers at workforce development centers and other service access points throughout the state.

b. The system shall include an accountability system to measure program performance, identify accomplishments, and evaluate programs to ensure goals and standards are met. The accountability system shall use information obtained from the customer tracking system, the economic development authority, the department of education, and training providers to evaluate the effectiveness of programs. The economic development authority, the department

of education, and training providers shall report information concerning the use of any state or federal training or retraining funds to the department of workforce development in a form as required by the department of workforce development. The accountability system shall evaluate all of the following:

- (1) The impact of services on wages earned by individuals.
 - (2) The effectiveness of training services providers in raising the skills of the Iowa workforce.
 - (3) The impact of placement and training services on Iowa's families, communities, and economy.
2. The department of workforce development shall make information from the customer tracking and accountability system available to the economic development authority, the department of education, and other appropriate public agencies for the purpose of assisting with the evaluation of programs administered by those departments and agencies and for planning and researching public policies relating to education and economic development.
3. The department of workforce development is responsible for administration of unemployment compensation benefits and collection of employer contributions under chapter 96, providing for the delivery of free public employment services established pursuant to chapter 96, other job placement and training programs established pursuant to section 84A.6, and the delivery of services located throughout the state.
4. The division of labor services is responsible for the administration of the laws of this state under chapters 88, 88A, 88B, 89, 89A, 89B, 90A, 91, 91A, 91C, 91D, 91E, 92, and 94A, and section 85.68. The executive head of the division is the labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2.
5. The division of workers' compensation is responsible for the administration of the laws of this state relating to workers' compensation under chapters 85, 85A, 85B, 86, and 87. The executive head of the division is the workers' compensation commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 86.1.
6. The director of the department of workforce development shall form a coordinating committee composed of the director of the department of workforce development, the labor commissioner, the workers' compensation commissioner, and other administrators. The committee shall monitor federal compliance issues relating to coordination of functions among the divisions.
7. The department of workforce development shall administer the following programs:
- a. The Iowa conservation corps established under section 84A.7.
 - b. The workforce investment program established under section 84A.8.
 - c. The statewide mentoring program established under section 84A.9.
 - d. The workforce development centers established under chapter 84B.
8. The department of workforce development shall work with the economic development authority to incorporate workforce development as a component of community-based economic development.
9. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the applicable regional advisory board, shall select service providers, subject to approval by the workforce development board for each service delivery area. A service provider in each service delivery area shall be identified to coordinate the services throughout the service delivery area. The department of workforce development shall select service providers that, to the extent possible, meet or have the ability to meet the following criteria:
- a. The capacity to deliver services uniformly throughout the service delivery area.
 - b. The experience to provide workforce development services.
 - c. The capacity to cooperate with other public and private agencies and entities in the delivery of education, workforce training, retraining, and workforce development services throughout the service delivery area.
 - d. The demonstrated capacity to understand and comply with all applicable state and federal laws, rules, ordinances, regulations, and orders, including fiscal requirements.
10. The department of workforce development shall provide access to information and documents necessary for employers and payors of income, as defined in sections 252D.16 and 252G.1, to comply with child support reporting and payment requirements. Access to

the information and documents shall be provided at the central location of the department of workforce development and at each workforce development center.

11. The director of the department of workforce development may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to charge and collect fees for enhanced or value-added services provided by the department of workforce development which are not required by law to be provided by the department and are not generally available from the department of workforce development. Fees shall not be charged to provide a free public labor exchange. Fees established by the director of the department of workforce development shall be based upon the costs of administering the service, with due regard to the anticipated time spent, and travel costs incurred, by personnel performing the service. The collection of fees authorized by this subsection shall be treated as repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §902

C87, §84A.2

93 Acts, ch 180, §53; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §12

C97, §84A.5

98 Acts, ch 1061, §2, 11; 98 Acts, ch 1170, §19; 99 Acts, ch 21, §3; 99 Acts, ch 68, §1; 99 Acts, ch 130, §7; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §13; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §11; 2007 Acts, ch 211, §33; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §43; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

Referred to in §15.344, 260G.5

84A.6 Job placement and training programs.

1. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the workforce development board and the regional advisory boards, the department of education, and the economic development authority shall work together to develop policies encouraging coordination between skill development, labor exchange, and economic development activities.

2. a. The director of the department of workforce development, in cooperation with the department of human services, shall provide job placement and training to persons referred by the department of human services under the promoting independence and self-sufficiency through employment job opportunities and basic skills program established pursuant to chapter 239B and the food stamp employment and training program.

b. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the department of human services, shall develop and implement departmental recruitment and employment practices that address the needs of former and current participants in the family investment program under chapter 239B.

3. The director of the department of workforce development, in cooperation with the department of human rights and the vocational rehabilitation services division of the department of education, shall establish a program to provide job placement and training to persons with disabilities.

4. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the college student aid commission, shall issue a quarterly report identifying industries in which the department finds a shortage of skilled workers in this state for the purposes of the skilled workforce shortage tuition grant program established in section 261.130.

86 Acts, ch 1245, §903

C87, §84A.3

96 Acts, ch 1186, §13

C97, §84A.6

97 Acts, ch 41, §32; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §12; 2005 Acts, ch 175, §58; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1132, §16

Referred to in §84A.5

84A.7 Iowa conservation corps.

1. *Definitions.* As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Account*” means the Iowa conservation corps account.

b. “*Corps*” means the Iowa conservation corps.

2. *Iowa conservation corps established.* The Iowa conservation corps is established in

this state to provide meaningful and productive public service jobs for youth, unemployed persons, persons with disabilities, disadvantaged persons, and elderly persons, and to provide participants with an opportunity to explore careers, gain work experience, and contribute to the general welfare of their communities and the state. The corps shall provide opportunities in the areas of natural resource and wildlife conservation, park maintenance and restoration, land management, energy savings, community improvement projects, tourism, economic development, and work benefiting human services programs. The department of workforce development shall administer the corps and shall adopt rules governing its operation, eligibility for participation, cash contributions, and implementation of an incentive program.

3. *Funding.* Corps projects shall be funded by appropriations to the Iowa conservation corps account and by cash, services, and material contributions made by other state agencies or local public and private agencies. Public and private entities who benefit from a corps project shall contribute at least thirty-five percent of the total project budget. The contributions may be in the form of cash, materials, or services. Materials and services shall be intended for the project and acceptable to the department of workforce development. Minimum levels of contributions shall be prescribed in rules adopted by the department of workforce development.

4. *Account created.* The Iowa conservation corps account is established within and administered by the department of workforce development. The account shall include all appropriations made to programs administered by the corps, and may also include moneys contributed by a private individual or organization, or a public entity for the purpose of implementing corps programs and projects. The department of workforce development may establish an escrow account within the department and obligate moneys within that escrow account for tuition payments to be made beyond the term of any fiscal year. Interest earned on moneys in the Iowa conservation corps account shall be credited to the account.

5. *Participant eligibility.* Notwithstanding any contrary provision of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapter 96, a person employed through an Iowa conservation corps program shall be exempt from merit system requirements and shall not be eligible to receive unemployment compensation benefits.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §14; 97 Acts, ch 23, §8; 99 Acts, ch 21, §4; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §13; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §157

Referred to in §84A.5, 97B.1A

84A.8 Workforce investment program.

A workforce investment program is established to enable more Iowans to enter or reenter the workforce. The workforce investment program shall provide training and support services to population groups that have historically faced barriers to employment. The department of workforce development shall administer the workforce investment program and shall adopt rules governing its operation and eligibility guidelines for participation.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §15

Referred to in §84A.5

84A.9 Statewide mentoring program.

A statewide mentoring program is established to recruit, screen, train, and match individuals in a mentoring relationship. The department of workforce development shall administer the program in collaboration with the departments of human services, education, and human rights. The availability of the program is subject to the funding appropriated for the purposes of the program.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §16

Referred to in §84A.5

84A.10 New employment opportunity program.

The department of workforce development shall implement and administer a new employment opportunity program to assist individuals in underutilized segments of Iowa's workforce, including but not limited to the persons with physical or mental disabilities, persons convicted of a crime, or minority persons between the ages of twelve and twenty-five,

to gain and retain employment. The program shall be designed to complement existing employment and training programs by providing additional flexibility and services that are often needed by individuals in underutilized segments of the workforce to gain and retain employment. Services provided under the program may include, but are not limited to, transportation costs, child care, health care, health care insurance, on-the-job training, career interest inventory assessments, employability skills assessment, short-term basic education, internships, mentoring, assisting businesses with compliance issues related to the federal Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, and reducing perceived risks that cause these populations to be underutilized. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the program, including rules relating to eligibility criteria, eligible populations, and services to implement the intent of this section.

2000 Acts, ch 1230, §20

84A.11 Nursing workforce data clearinghouse.

1. a. The department of workforce development shall establish a nursing workforce data clearinghouse for the purpose of collecting and maintaining data from all available and appropriate sources regarding Iowa's nursing workforce.

b. The department of workforce development shall have access to all data regarding Iowa's nursing workforce collected or maintained by any state department or agency to support the data clearinghouse.

c. Information maintained in the nursing workforce data clearinghouse shall be available to any state department or agency.

2. The department of workforce development shall consult with the board of nursing, the department of public health, the department of education, and other appropriate entities in developing recommendations to determine options for additional data collection.

3. The department of workforce development, in consultation with the board of nursing, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer the data clearinghouse.

4. The nursing workforce data clearinghouse shall be established and maintained in a manner consistent with the health care delivery infrastructure and health care workforce resources strategic plan developed pursuant to section 135.164.

5. The department of workforce development shall submit a report to the governor and the general assembly, annually by January 15, regarding the nursing workforce data clearinghouse, and, following establishment of the data clearinghouse, the status of the nursing workforce in Iowa.

2010 Acts, ch 1147, §1, 13

Implementation of section conditioned upon availability of funding; 2010 Acts, ch 1147, §13

CHAPTER 84B

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Referred to in §84A.5

84B.1 Workforce development centers. 84B.2 Workforce development centers
— location.

84B.1 Workforce development centers.

The department of workforce development, in consultation with the departments of education, human services, and human rights, the economic development authority, the department on aging, and the department for the blind, shall establish guidelines for colocating state and federal employment and training programs in centers providing services at the local level. The centers shall be known as workforce development centers. The departments and the authority shall also jointly establish an integrated management information system for linking the programs within a local center to the same programs within other local centers and to the state. The guidelines shall provide for local design and

operation within the guidelines. The core services available at a center shall include but are not limited to all of the following:

1. *Information.* Provision of information shall include labor exchange and labor market information as well as career guidance and occupational information. Training and education institutions which receive state or federal funding shall provide to the centers consumer-related information on their programs, graduation rates, wage scales for graduates, and training program prerequisites. Information from local employers, unions, training programs, and educators shall be collected in order to identify demand industries and occupations. Industry and occupation demand information should be published as frequently as possible and be made available through centers.

2. *Assessment.* Individuals shall receive basic assessment regarding their own skills, interests, and related opportunities for employment and training. Assessments are intended to provide individuals with realistic information in order to guide them into training or employment situations. The basic assessment may be provided by the center or by existing service providers such as community colleges or by a combination of the two.

3. *Training accounts.* Training accounts may be established for both basic skill development and vocational or technical training. There shall be no training assistance or limited training assistance in those training areas a center has determined are oversupplied or are for general life improvement.

4. *Referral to training programs or jobs.* Based upon individual assessments, a center shall provide individuals with referrals to other community resources, training programs, and employment opportunities.

5. *Job development and job placement.* A center shall be responsible for job development activities and job placement services. A center shall seek to create a strong tie to the local job market by working with both business and union representatives.

93 Acts, ch 97, §12; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §17; 2009 Acts, ch 23, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §87, 89
 Referred to in §84B.2

84B.2 Workforce development centers — location.

A workforce development center, as provided in section 84B.1, shall be located in each service delivery area. Each workforce development center shall also maintain a presence, through satellite offices or electronic means, in each county located within that service delivery area. For purposes of this section, “*service delivery area*” means the area included within a merged area, as defined in section 260C.2, realigned to the closest county border as determined by the department of workforce development. However, if the state workforce development board determines that an area of the state would be adversely affected by the designation of the service delivery areas by the department, the department may, after consultation with the applicable regional advisory boards and with the approval of the state workforce development board, make accommodations in determining the service delivery areas, including, but not limited to, the creation of a new service delivery area. In no event shall the department create more than sixteen service delivery areas.

96 Acts, ch 1186, §18
 Referred to in §84A.4

CHAPTER 84C

WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING NOTIFICATION ACT

84C.1	Title.	84C.4	Notice — exemptions, special circumstances, wages in lieu of notice.
84C.2	Definitions.		
84C.3	Notice — requirements.	84C.5	Enforcement and penalties.

84C.1 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Iowa Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act*”.

2010 Acts, ch 1085, §1

84C.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. “*Aggrieved employee*” means an employee who has worked for the employer ordering the business closing or mass layoff and who, as a result of the failure by the employer to comply with section 84C.3, did not receive timely notice either directly or through the employee’s representative.

2. “*Business closing*” means the permanent or temporary shutdown of a single site of employment of one or more facilities or operating units that will result in an employment loss for twenty-five or more employees, other than part-time employees.

3. “*Department*” means the department of workforce development.

4. “*Employee*” means a worker who may reasonably expect to experience an employment loss as a consequence of a proposed business closing or mass layoff by an employer.

5. “*Employer*” means a person who employs twenty-five or more employees, excluding part-time employees.

6. “*Employment loss*” means an employment termination, other than a discharge for cause, voluntary separation, or retirement; a layoff exceeding six months; or a reduction in hours of more than fifty percent of work of individual employees during each month of a six-month period. “*Employment loss*” does not include instances when a business closing or mass layoff is the result of the relocation or consolidation of part or all of the employer’s business and, before the business closing or mass layoff, the employer offers to transfer the employee to a different site of employment within a reasonable commuting distance with no more than a six-month break in employment.

7. “*Mass layoff*” means a reduction in employment force that is not the result of a business closing and results in an employment loss at a single site of employment during any thirty-day period of twenty-five or more employees, other than part-time employees.

8. “*Part-time employee*” means an employee who is employed for an average of fewer than twenty hours per week or an employee, including a full-time employee, who has been employed for fewer than six of the twelve months preceding the date on which notice is required. However, if an applicable collective bargaining agreement defines a part-time employee, such definition shall supersede the definition in this subsection.

9. “*Representative*” means an exclusive representative of employees within the meaning of section 9(a) of the federal National Labor Relations Act, 29 U.S.C. § 151 et seq., and the federal Railway Labor Act, 45 U.S.C. § 151 et seq.

10. “*Single site of employment*” refers to a single location or a group of contiguous locations, such as a group of structures that form a campus or business park or separate facilities across the street from each other.

2010 Acts, ch 1085, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1188, §24

84C.3 Notice — requirements.

1. *a.* An employer who plans a business closing or a mass layoff shall not order such action until the end of a thirty-day period which begins after the employer serves written notice of such action to the affected employees or their representatives and to the department. However, if an applicable collective bargaining agreement designates a different notice period, the notice period in the collective bargaining agreement shall govern. The employer shall provide notice to the department if the worker is covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

b. An employer who has previously announced and carried out a short-term mass layoff of six months or less which is extended beyond six months due to business circumstances not reasonably foreseeable at the time of the initial mass layoff is required to give notice when it becomes reasonably foreseeable that the extension is required. A mass layoff extending

beyond six months from the date the mass layoff commenced for any other reason shall be treated as an employment loss from the date of commencement of the mass layoff.

c. In the case of the sale of part or all of a business, the seller is responsible for providing notice of any business closing or mass layoff which will take place up to and on the effective date of the sale. The buyer is responsible for providing notice of any business closing or mass layoff that will take place thereafter.

2. a. Notice from the employer to the affected employees or their representatives and to the department shall be in written form and shall contain the following:

(1) The name and address of the employment site where the business closing or mass layoff will occur, and the name and telephone number of a company official to contact for further information.

(2) A statement as to whether the planned action is expected to be permanent or temporary and, if the entire business is to be closed, a statement to that effect.

(3) The expected date of the first employment loss and the anticipated schedule for employment losses.

(4) The job titles of positions to be affected and the names of the employees currently holding the affected jobs. The notice to the department shall also include the addresses of the affected employees. The department shall maintain the confidentiality of the names and addresses of employees received by the department.

b. The notice may include additional information useful to the employees, such as information about available dislocated worker assistance, and, if the planned action is expected to be temporary, the estimated duration, if known.

3. Any reasonable method of delivery to the affected employees or their representatives, and the department which is designed to ensure receipt of notice of at least thirty days before the planned action is acceptable. In the case of notification directly to affected employees, insertion of notice into pay envelopes is a viable option.

2010 Acts, ch 1085, §3

Referred to in §84C.2, 84C.4, 84C.5

84C.4 Notice — exemptions, special circumstances, wages in lieu of notice.

1. *Strike or lockout.* If a business closing or mass layoff constitutes a strike or constitutes a lockout not intended to evade the requirements of this chapter, notice is not required to be given by the employer. This chapter does not require an employer to serve written notice when permanently replacing an employee who is deemed to be an economic striker under the federal National Labor Relations Act. This chapter shall not be deemed to validate or invalidate any judicial or administrative ruling relating to the hiring of permanent replacements for economic strikers under the federal National Labor Relations Act. If an employer hires temporary workers to replace employees during the course of a strike or lockout and later terminates these temporary workers at the conclusion of the strike or lockout, this chapter does not require an employer to serve written notice on the terminated temporary workers.

2. Rolling layoffs.

a. When affected employees will not be terminated on the same date, the date of the first individual employment loss within the thirty-day notice period triggers the notice requirement. An employee's last day of employment is considered the date of that employee's layoff. The first and subsequent groups of terminated employees are entitled to a full thirty days' notice.

b. An employer shall give notice if the number of employment losses of two or more actions in any ninety-day period triggers the notice requirements in section 84C.3 for a business closing or a mass layoff. An employer is not required to give notice if the number of employment losses from one action in a thirty-day period does not meet the requirements of section 84C.3. All employment losses in any ninety-day period shall be aggregated to trigger the notice requirement unless the employer demonstrates to the department that the employment losses during the ninety-day period are the result of separate and distinct actions and causes.

3. *Extended notice.* Additional notice is required if the date or schedule of dates of a

planned business closing or mass layoff is extended beyond the date or the ending date of any period announced in the original notice.

a. If the postponement is for less than thirty days, the additional notice shall be given as soon as possible to the affected employees or their representatives and the department and shall include reference to the earlier notice, the date to which the planned action is postponed, and the reasons for the postponement. The notice shall be given in a manner which will provide the information to all affected employees.

b. If the postponement is for more than thirty days, the additional notice shall be treated as new notice subject to the provisions of section 84C.3.

4. *Faltering company.* An exception to the thirty-day notice applies to business closings but not to mass layoffs if the requirements of this subsection are met and the exception shall be narrowly construed.

a. An employer must have been actively seeking capital or business at the time that the thirty-day notice would have been required by seeking financing or refinancing through the arrangement of loans or the issuance of stocks, bonds, or other methods of internally generated financing, or by seeking additional money, credit, or business through any other commercially reasonable method. The employer must identify specific actions taken to obtain capital or business.

b. The employer must, at the time notice is actually given, provide a statement of explanation for reducing the notice period in addition to the other notice requirements in section 84C.3.

c. There must have been a realistic opportunity to obtain the financing or business sought.

d. The financing or business sought must have been sufficient, if obtained, to have enabled the employer to avoid or postpone the shutdown. The employer must be able to objectively demonstrate that the amount of capital or the volume of new business sought would have enabled the company to keep the facility, operating unit, or site open for a reasonable period of time.

e. The employer reasonably and in good faith must have believed that giving the required notice would have precluded the employer from obtaining the needed capital or business. The employer must be able to objectively demonstrate that the employer reasonably thought that a potential customer or source of financing would have been unwilling to provide the new business or capital if notice had been given. This condition may be satisfied if the employer can show that the financing or business source would not choose to do business with a troubled company or with a company whose workforce would be looking for other jobs.

5. *Unforeseeable business circumstance.* An exception to the thirty-day notice applies to business closings and to mass layoffs if the requirements of this subsection are met.

a. Business circumstances occurred that were not reasonably foreseeable at the time that the thirty-day notice would have been required.

b. The employer must, at the time notice is actually given, provide a statement of explanation for reducing the notice period in addition to the other notice requirements in section 84C.3.

c. An important indicator of a reasonably unforeseeable business circumstance is that the circumstance is caused by some sudden, dramatic, and unexpected action or condition outside the employer's control.

d. The employer must exercise commercially reasonable business judgment as would a similarly situated employer in predicting the demands of the employer's particular market. The employer is not required to accurately predict general economic conditions that also may affect demand for products or services.

6. *Natural disaster.* An exception to the thirty-day notice applies to business closings and to mass layoffs if the requirements of this subsection are met.

a. A natural disaster occurred at the time notice would have been required.

b. The employer must, at the time notice is actually given, provide a statement of explanation for reducing the notice period in addition to the other requirements to notice in section 84C.3.

c. Floods, earthquakes, droughts, storms, tornadoes, and similar effects of nature are natural disasters under this subsection.

d. An employer must be able to demonstrate that the business closing or mass layoff is a direct result of the natural disaster.

e. If a business closing or mass layoff occurs as an indirect result of a natural disaster, this exception does not apply but the unforeseeable business circumstance exception may be applicable.

7. *Wages in lieu of notice.* The thirty-day notice requirement in section 84C.3 may be reduced by the number of days for which severance payments or wages in lieu of notice are paid by the employer to the employee for work days occurring during the notice period. A severance payment or wages in lieu of notice shall be at least an amount equivalent to the regular pay the employee would earn for the work days occurring during the notice period.

2010 Acts, ch 1085, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1188, §25

84C.5 Enforcement and penalties.

1. The department shall adopt rules pursuant to and consistent with chapter 17A regarding investigations to determine whether an employer has violated any provisions of this chapter. A determination by the department that a violation has occurred shall be considered final agency action under chapter 17A.

2. An employer who violates the provisions of section 84C.3 with respect to the department shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than one hundred dollars for each day of the violation. Any penalties collected by the department shall be forwarded to the treasurer of state and deposited in the general fund of the state.

3. The penalties provided for in this section shall be the exclusive remedies for any violation of this chapter. Under this chapter, a court shall not have authority to enjoin a business closing or mass layoff.

2010 Acts, ch 1085, §5

CHAPTER 85

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Referred to in §8A.457, 8A.512, 29A.3A, 29C.8, 80D.12, 84A.5, 85B.2, 85B.3, 85B.11, 85B.14, 86.8, 86.9, 86.12, 86.13, 86.17, 86.18, 86.19, 86.24, 86.29, 86.39, 86.44, 87.1, 87.2, 87.11, 87.13, 87.14A, 87.21, 87.22, 163.3A, 207.17, 280.21A, 331.324, 515B.5, 582.1A, 622.10, 627.13, 729.6

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GENERAL PROVISIONS

85.1 Inapplicability of chapter.

Except as provided in subsection 6 of this section, this chapter does not apply to:

1. Any employee engaged in any type of service in or about a private dwelling except that after July 1, 1997, this chapter shall apply to such persons who earn one thousand five hundred dollars or more from such employer for whom employed at the time of the injury during the twelve consecutive months prior to the injury, provided the employee is not a regular member of the household. For purposes of this subsection, “*member of the household*” is defined to be the spouse of the employer or relatives of either the employer or spouse residing on the premises of the employer.

2. Persons whose employment is purely casual and not for the purpose of the employer’s trade or business, except that after July 1, 1997, this chapter shall apply to such employees who earn one thousand five hundred dollars or more from such employer for whom employed at the time of the injury during the twelve consecutive months prior to the injury.

3. Persons engaged in agriculture, insofar as injuries incurred by employees while engaged in agricultural pursuits or any operations immediately connected therewith whether on or off the premises of the employer, except:

a. This chapter applies to persons not specifically exempted by paragraph “b” of this subsection if at the time of injury the person is employed by an employer whose total cash payroll to one or more persons other than those exempted by paragraph “b” of this subsection amounted to two thousand five hundred dollars or more during the preceding calendar year.

b. The following persons or employees or groups of employees are specifically included within the exemption from coverage of this chapter provided by this subsection:

(1) The spouse of the employer, parents, brothers, sisters, children, and stepchildren of either the employer or the spouse of the employer, and the spouses of the brothers, sisters, children, and stepchildren of either the employer or the spouse of the employer.

(2) The spouse of a partner of a partnership, the parents, brothers, sisters, children, and

stepchildren of either a partner or the spouse of a partner, and the spouses of the brothers, sisters, children, and stepchildren of either a partner or the spouse of a partner, who are employed by the partnership and actually engaged in agricultural pursuits or operations immediately connected with the agricultural pursuits either on or off the premises of the partnership. For the purpose of this section, "partnership" includes partnerships, limited partnerships, and joint ventures.

(3) Officers of a family farm corporation or members of a limited liability company, spouses of the officers or members, the parents, brothers, sisters, children, and stepchildren of either the officers or members, or the spouses of the officers or members, and the spouses of the brothers, sisters, children, and stepchildren of either the officers or members, or the spouses of the officers or members who are employed by the corporation or limited liability company, the primary purpose of which, although not necessarily the stated purpose, is farming or ownership of agricultural land, and who are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits or operations immediately connected with the agricultural pursuits either on or off the premises of the corporation or limited liability company.

(4) A person engaged in agriculture as an owner of agricultural land, as a farm operator, or as a person engaged in agriculture who is exempt from coverage under this chapter by subsection 3, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), (2), or (3), while exchanging labor with another owner of agricultural land, farm operator, or person engaged in agriculture who is exempt from coverage under this chapter by subsection 3, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), (2), or (3), for the mutual benefit of all such persons.

4. Persons entitled to benefits pursuant to chapters 410 and 411.

5. The president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of a corporation other than a family farm corporation, not to exceed four officers per corporation, if such an officer knowingly and voluntarily rejects workers' compensation coverage pursuant to section 87.22.

6. Employers may with respect to an employee or a classification of employees exempt from coverage provided by this chapter pursuant to subsection 1, 2, or 3, other than the employee or classification of employees with respect to whom a rule of liability or a method of compensation is established by the Congress of the United States, assume a liability for compensation imposed upon employers by this chapter, for the benefit of employees within the coverage of this chapter, by the purchase of valid workers' compensation insurance that does not specifically exclude the employee or classification of employees. The purchase of and acceptance by an employer of valid workers' compensation insurance applicable to the employee or classification of employees constitutes an assumption by the employer of liability without any further act on the part of the employer, but only with respect to the employee or classification of employees as are within the coverage of the workers' compensation insurance contract and only for the time period in which the insurance contract is in force. Upon an election of such coverage, the employee or classification of employees shall accept compensation in the manner provided by this chapter and the employer shall be relieved from any other liability for recovery of damage, or other compensation for injury.

[S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1361; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.1; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §1, 2, ch 1221, §1]

83 Acts, ch 36, §1, 2, 8; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §14; 96 Acts, ch 1059, §1; 97 Acts, ch 43, §1, 2; 2007 Acts, ch 128, §1

Referred to in §85.2, 85.61, 85.62, 87.21

85.1A Proprietors, limited liability company members, limited liability partners, and partners.

A proprietor, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or partner who is actively engaged in the proprietor's, limited liability company member's, limited liability partner's, or partner's business on a substantially full-time basis may elect to be covered by the workers' compensation law of this state by purchasing valid workers' compensation insurance specifically including the proprietor, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or partner. The election constitutes an assumption by the employer of

workers' compensation liability for the proprietor, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or partner for the time period in which the insurance contract is in force. The proprietor, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or partner shall accept compensation in the manner provided by the workers' compensation law and the employer is relieved from any other liability for recovery of damages, or other compensation for injury.

86 Acts, ch 1074, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1059, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 87, §1
Referred to in §85.61

85.2 Compulsory when.

Where the state, county, municipal corporation, school corporation, area education agency, or city under any form of government is the employer, the provisions of this chapter for the payment of compensation and amount thereof for an injury sustained by an employee of such employer shall be exclusive, compulsory, and obligatory upon both employer and employee, except as otherwise provided in section 85.1. For the purposes of this chapter, elected and appointed officials shall be employees.

[S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1362; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.2]

85.3 Acceptance presumed — notice to nonresident employers.

1. Every employer, not specifically excepted by the provisions of this chapter, shall provide, secure, and pay compensation according to the provisions of this chapter for any and all personal injuries sustained by an employee arising out of and in the course of the employment, and in such cases, the employer shall be relieved from other liability for recovery of damages or other compensation for such personal injury.

2. Any employer who is a nonresident of this state, for whom services are performed within this state by any employee, is deemed to be doing business in this state by virtue of having such services performed and the employer and employee shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the workers' compensation commissioner and to all of the provisions of this chapter, chapters 85A, 85B, 86, and 87, as to any and all personal injuries sustained by the employee arising out of and in the course of such employment within this state. In addition, every corporation, individual, personal representative, partnership, or association that has the necessary minimum contact with this state shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the workers' compensation commissioner, and the workers' compensation commissioner shall hold such corporation, individual, personal representative, partnership, or association amenable to suit in this state in every case not contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

3. a. Service of process or original notice upon a nonresident employer may be performed as provided in section 617.3 or as provided in the Iowa rules of civil procedure. In addition, service may be made on any corporation, individual, personal representative, partnership, or association that has the necessary minimum contact with this state as provided in rule of civil procedure 1.305 within or without this state or, if such service cannot be made, in any manner consistent with due process of law prescribed by the workers' compensation commissioner.

b. In addition to those persons authorized to receive personal service as in civil actions as permitted by chapter 17A and this chapter, such employer shall be deemed to have appointed the secretary of state of this state as its lawful attorney upon whom may be served or delivered any and all notices authorized or required by the provisions of this chapter, chapters 85A, 85B, 86, 87, and 17A, and to agree that any and all such services or deliveries of notice on the secretary of state shall be of the same legal force and validity as if personally served upon or delivered to such nonresident employer in this state.

c. This section does not limit or affect the right to serve an original notice upon any corporation, individual, personal representative, partnership, or association within or without this state in any manner otherwise permitted by statute or rule.

4. For purposes of this section, a nonresident employer is any employer that is not a resident of Iowa as defined in section 617.3.

[S13, §2477-m; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1363; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.3]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2000 Acts, ch 1007, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §46; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

85.4 through 85.15 Repealed by 70 Acts, ch 1051, § 3.

85.16 Willful injury — intoxication.

No compensation under this chapter shall be allowed for an injury caused:

1. By the employee's willful intent to injure the employee's self or to willfully injure another.

2. By the employee's intoxication, which did not arise out of and in the course of employment but which was due to the effects of alcohol or another narcotic, depressant, stimulant, hallucinogenic, or hypnotic drug not prescribed by an authorized medical practitioner, if the intoxication was a substantial factor in causing the injury.

3. By the willful act of a third party directed against the employee for reasons personal to such employee.

[S13, §2477-m, -m1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1376; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.16]

83 Acts, ch 105, §1

85.17 Repealed by 70 Acts, ch 1051, § 5.

85.18 Contract to relieve not operative.

No contract, rule, or device whatsoever shall operate to relieve the employer, in whole or in part, from any liability created by this chapter except as herein provided.

[S13, §2477-m7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1378; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.18]

85.19 Repealed by 70 Acts, ch 1051, § 5.

85.20 Rights of employee exclusive.

The rights and remedies provided in this chapter, chapter 85A or chapter 85B for an employee, or a student participating in a school-to-work program as provided in section 85.61, on account of injury, occupational disease or occupational hearing loss for which benefits under this chapter, chapter 85A or chapter 85B are recoverable, shall be the exclusive and only rights and remedies of the employee or student, the employee's or student's personal or legal representatives, dependents, or next of kin, at common law or otherwise, on account of such injury, occupational disease, or occupational hearing loss against any of the following:

1. Against the employee's employer.

2. Against any other employee of such employer, provided that such injury, occupational disease, or occupational hearing loss arises out of and in the course of such employment and is not caused by the other employee's gross negligence amounting to such lack of care as to amount to wanton neglect for the safety of another.

3. For a student participating in a school-to-work program, against the student's school district of residence, receiving school district if the student is participating in open enrollment under section 282.18, accredited nonpublic school, community college, and directors, officers, authorities, and employees of the applicable school corporation.

[S13, §2477-m2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1380; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.20]

97 Acts, ch 37, §1

Referred to in §85.22, 258.10, 670.12

85.21 Payments concerning liability disputes.

1. The workers' compensation commissioner may order any number or combination of alleged workers' compensation insurance carriers and alleged employers, which are parties to a contested case or to a dispute which could culminate in a contested case, to pay all or part of the benefits due to an employee or an employee's dependent or legal representative if any of the carriers or employers agree, or the commissioner determines after an evidentiary hearing, that one or more of the carriers or employers is liable to the employee or to the employee's dependent or legal representative for benefits under this chapter or under chapter 85A or 85B, but the carriers or employers cannot agree, or the commissioner has not determined which carriers or employers are liable.

2. Unless waived by the carriers or employers ordered to pay benefits, the workers' compensation commissioner shall order an employer, which is not ordered to pay benefits and which does not have in force a policy of workers' compensation insurance issued by any carrier which is a party to the case or dispute and covering the claim made by the employee or the employee's dependent or legal representative, to post a bond or to deposit cash with the commissioner equal to the benefits paid or to be paid by the carriers or employers ordered to pay benefits. If any employer is ordered by the commissioner to post bond or to deposit cash, the employers or carriers ordered to pay benefits are not obligated to pay benefits until the bond is posted or the cash is deposited. The commissioner may order the bond or cash deposit to be increased.

3. When liability is finally determined by the workers' compensation commissioner, the commissioner shall order the carriers or employers liable to the employee or to the employee's dependent or legal representative to reimburse the carriers or employers which are not liable but were required to pay benefits. Benefits paid or reimbursed pursuant to an order authorized by this section do not require the filing of a memorandum of agreement. However, a contested case for benefits under this chapter or under chapter 85A or 85B shall not be maintained against a party to a case or dispute resulting in an order authorized by this section unless the contested case is commenced within three years from the date of the last benefit payment under the order. The commissioner may determine liability for the payment of workers' compensation benefits under this section.

[C77, 79, 81, §86.20; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §22]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85.22 Liability of others — subrogation.

When an employee receives an injury or incurs an occupational disease or an occupational hearing loss for which compensation is payable under this chapter, chapter 85A or chapter 85B, and which injury or occupational disease or occupational hearing loss is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability against some person, other than the employee's employer or any employee of such employer as provided in section 85.20 to pay damages, the employee, or the employee's dependent, or the trustee of such dependent, may take proceedings against the employer for compensation, and the employee or, in case of death, the employee's legal representative may also maintain an action against such third party for damages. When an injured employee or the employee's legal representative brings an action against such third party, a copy of the original notice shall be served upon the employer by the plaintiff, not less than ten days before the trial of the case, but a failure to give such notice shall not prejudice the rights of the employer, and the following rights and duties shall ensue:

1. If compensation is paid the employee or dependent or the trustee of such dependent under this chapter, the employer by whom the same was paid, or the employer's insurer which paid it, shall be indemnified out of the recovery of damages to the extent of the payment so made, with legal interest, except for such attorney fees as may be allowed, by the district court, to the injured employee's attorney or the attorney of the employee's personal representative, and shall have a lien on the claim for such recovery and the judgment thereon for the compensation for which the employer or insurer is liable. In order to continue and preserve the lien, the employer or insurer shall, within thirty days after receiving notice of

such suit from the employee, file, in the office of the clerk of the court where the action is brought, notice of the lien.

2. In case the employee fails to bring such action within ninety days, or where a city or a city under special charter is such third party, within thirty days after written notice so to do given by the employer or the employer's insurer, as the case may be, then the employer or the insurer shall be subrogated to the rights of the employee to maintain the action against such third party, and may recover damages for the injury to the same extent that the employee might. In case of recovery, the court shall enter judgment for distribution of the proceeds thereof as follows:

a. A sum sufficient to repay the employer for the amount of compensation actually paid by the employer to that time.

b. A sum sufficient to pay the employer the present worth, computed at the interest rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees, of the future payments of compensation for which the employer is liable, but the sum is not a final adjudication of the future payments which the employee is entitled to receive and if the sum received by the employer is in excess of the amount required to pay the compensation, the excess shall be paid to the employee.

c. The balance, if any, shall be paid over to the employee.

3. Before a settlement shall become effective between an employee or an employer and such third party who is liable for the injury, it must be with the written consent of the employee, in case the settlement is between the employer or insurer and such third person; and the consent of the employer or insurer, in case the settlement is between the employee and such third party; or on refusal of consent, in either case, then upon the written approval of the workers' compensation commissioner.

4. A written memorandum of any settlement, if made, shall be filed by the employer or insurance carrier in the office of the workers' compensation commissioner.

5. For subrogation purposes hereunder, any payment made unto an injured employee, the employee's guardian, parent, next friend, or legal representative, by or on behalf of any third party, or the third party's principal or agent liable for, connected with, or involved in causing an injury to such employee shall be considered as having been so paid as damages resulting from and because said injury was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability against said third party, whether such payment be made under a covenant not to sue, compromise settlement, denial of liability or otherwise.

6. When the state of Iowa has paid any compensation or benefits under the provisions of this chapter, the word "employer" as used in this section shall mean and include the state of Iowa.

[S13, §2477-m6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1382; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.22]

83 Acts, ch 105, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Referred to in §85.68

85.23 Notice of injury — failure to give.

Unless the employer or the employer's representative shall have actual knowledge of the occurrence of an injury received within ninety days from the date of the occurrence of the injury, or unless the employee or someone on the employee's behalf or a dependent or someone on the dependent's behalf shall give notice thereof to the employer within ninety days from the date of the occurrence of the injury, no compensation shall be allowed.

[S13, §2477-m8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1383; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.23]

Referred to in §85.59, 86.11

85.24 Form of notice.

1. No particular form of notice shall be required, but may be substantially as follows:

To

You are hereby notified that on or about the day of (month), (year), personal injury was sustained by, while in your employ at (Give name and place employed and point where located when injury occurred.) and that compensation will be claimed therefor.

Signed

2. No variation from this form of notice shall be material if the notice is sufficient to advise the employer that a certain employee, by name, received an injury in the course of employment on or about a specified time, at or near a certain place.

[S13, §2477-m8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1384; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.24]

2000 Acts, ch 1058, §56

85.25 Service of notice.

The notice may be served on anyone upon whom an original notice may be served in civil cases. Service may be made by any person, who shall make return verified by affidavit upon a copy of the notice, showing the date and place of service and upon whom served; but no special form of the return of service of the notice shall be required. It shall be sufficient if the facts therefrom can be reasonably ascertained. The return of service may be amended at any time.

[S13, §2477-m8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1385; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.25]

Service of notice, R.C.P. 1.305, 1.306

85.26 Limitation of actions — who may maintain action.

1. An original proceeding for benefits under this chapter or chapter 85A, 85B, or 86, shall not be maintained in any contested case unless the proceeding is commenced within two years from the date of the occurrence of the injury for which benefits are claimed or, if weekly compensation benefits are paid under section 86.13, within three years from the date of the last payment of weekly compensation benefits.

2. An award for payments or an agreement for settlement provided by section 86.13 for benefits under this chapter or chapter 85A or 85B, where the amount has not been commuted, may be reviewed upon commencement of reopening proceedings by the employer or the employee within three years from the date of the last payment of weekly benefits made under the award or agreement. If an award for payments or agreement for settlement as provided by section 86.13 for benefits under this chapter or chapter 85A or 85B has been made and the amount has not been commuted, or if a denial of liability is not filed with the workers' compensation commissioner and notice of the denial is not mailed to the employee, in the form and manner required by the commissioner, within six months of the commencement of weekly compensation benefits, the commissioner may at any time upon proper application make a determination and appropriate order concerning the entitlement of an employee to benefits provided for in section 85.27. The failure to file a denial of liability does not constitute an admission of liability under this chapter or chapter 85A, 85B, or 86.

3. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the filing with the workers' compensation commissioner of the original notice or petition for an original proceeding or an original notice or petition to reopen an award or agreement of settlement provided by section 86.13, for benefits under this chapter or chapter 85A or 85B is the only act constituting "commencement" for purposes of this section.

4. No claim or proceedings for benefits shall be maintained by any person other than the injured employee, or the employee's dependent or legal representative if entitled to benefits.

[S13, §2477-m34; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1386, 1457; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §85.26, 86.34; C79, 81, §85.26; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §3]

83 Acts, ch 105, §3; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §15; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §3, 11

Referred to in §85.27, 85.35, 85.59, 85.72, 86.13

85.27 Services — release of information — charges — payment — debt collection prohibited.

1. The employer, for all injuries compensable under this chapter or chapter 85A, shall furnish reasonable surgical, medical, dental, osteopathic, chiropractic, podiatric, physical rehabilitation, nursing, ambulance and hospital services and supplies therefor and shall allow reasonably necessary transportation expenses incurred for such services. The employer shall also furnish reasonable and necessary crutches, artificial members and appliances but shall not be required to furnish more than one set of permanent prosthetic devices.

2. Any employee, employer or insurance carrier making or defending a claim for benefits agrees to the release of all information to which the employee, employer, or carrier has access concerning the employee's physical or mental condition relative to the claim and further waives any privilege for the release of the information. The information shall be made available to any party or the party's representative upon request. Any institution or person releasing the information to a party or the party's representative shall not be liable criminally or for civil damages by reason of the release of the information. If release of information is refused the party requesting the information may apply to the workers' compensation commissioner for relief. The information requested shall be submitted to the workers' compensation commissioner who shall determine the relevance and materiality of the information to the claim and enter an order accordingly.

3. Notwithstanding section 85.26, subsection 4, charges believed to be excessive or unnecessary may be referred by the employer, insurance carrier, or health service provider to the workers' compensation commissioner for determination, and the commissioner may utilize the procedures provided in sections 86.38 and 86.39, or set by rule, and conduct such inquiry as the commissioner deems necessary. Any health service provider charges not in dispute shall be paid directly to the health service provider prior to utilization of procedures provided in sections 86.38 and 86.39 or set by rule. A health service provider rendering treatment to an employee whose injury is compensable under this section agrees to be bound by such charges as allowed by the workers' compensation commissioner and shall not recover in law or equity any amount in excess of charges set by the commissioner. When a dispute under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B regarding reasonableness of a fee for medical services arises between a health service provider and an employer or insurance carrier, the health service provider, employer, or insurance carrier shall not seek payment from the injured employee. A health service provider shall not seek payment for fees in dispute from the insurance carrier or employer until the commissioner finds, pursuant to informal dispute resolution procedures established by rule by the commissioner, that the disputed amount is reasonable. This section does not affect the responsibility of an insurance carrier or an employer to pay amounts not in dispute or a health service provider's right to receive payment from an employee's nonoccupational plan as provided in section 85.38, subsection 2.

4. For purposes of this section, the employer is obliged to furnish reasonable services and supplies to treat an injured employee, and has the right to choose the care. If the employer chooses the care, the employer shall hold the employee harmless for the cost of care until the employer notifies the employee that the employer is no longer authorizing all or any part of the care and the reason for the change in authorization. An employer is not liable for the cost of care that the employer arranges in response to a sudden emergency if the employee's condition, for which care was arranged, is not related to the employment. The treatment must be offered promptly and be reasonably suited to treat the injury without undue inconvenience to the employee. If the employee has reason to be dissatisfied with the care offered, the employee should communicate the basis of such dissatisfaction to the employer, in writing if requested, following which the employer and the employee may agree to alternate care reasonably suited to treat the injury. If the employer and employee cannot agree on such alternate care, the commissioner may, upon application and reasonable proofs of the necessity therefor, allow and order other care. In an emergency, the employee may choose the employee's care at the employer's expense, provided the employer or the employer's agent cannot be reached immediately. An application made under this subsection shall be considered an original proceeding for purposes of commencement and

contested case proceedings under section 85.26. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 17A. Before a hearing is scheduled, the parties may choose a telephone hearing or an in-person hearing. A request for an in-person hearing shall be approved unless the in-person hearing would be impractical because of the distance between the parties to the hearing. The workers' compensation commissioner shall issue a decision within ten working days of receipt of an application for alternate care made pursuant to a telephone hearing or within fourteen working days of receipt of an application for alternate care made pursuant to an in-person hearing. The employer shall notify an injured employee of the employee's ability to contest the employer's choice of care pursuant to this subsection.

5. When an artificial member or orthopedic appliance, whether or not previously furnished by the employer, is damaged or made unusable by circumstances arising out of and in the course of employment other than through ordinary wear and tear, the employer shall repair or replace it. When any crutch, artificial member or appliance, whether or not previously furnished by the employer, either is damaged or made unusable in conjunction with a personal injury entitling the employee to disability benefits, or services as provided by this section or is damaged in connection with employee actions taken which avoid such personal injury, the employer shall repair or replace it.

6. While a contested case proceeding for determination of liability for workers' compensation benefits is pending before the workers' compensation commissioner relating to an injury alleged to have given rise to treatment, no debt collection, as defined by section 537.7102, shall be undertaken against an employee or the employee's dependents for the collection of charges for that treatment rendered an employee by any health service provider. If debt collection is undertaken after a creditor receives actual notice that a contested case proceeding for determination of liability for workers' compensation benefits is pending, such debt collection shall constitute a prohibited practice under section 537.7103, and the employee or the employee's dependents are entitled to the remedies provided in section 537.5201. However, the health service provider may send one itemized written bill to the employee setting forth the amount of the charges in connection with the treatment after notification of the contested case proceeding.

7. If, after the third day of incapacity to work following the date of sustaining a compensable injury which does not result in permanent partial disability, or if, at any time after sustaining a compensable injury which results in permanent partial disability, an employee, who is not receiving weekly benefits under section 85.33 or section 85.34, subsection 1, returns to work and is required to leave work for one full day or less to receive services pursuant to this section, the employee shall be paid an amount equivalent to the wages lost at the employee's regular rate of pay for the time the employee is required to leave work. For the purposes of this subsection, "*day of incapacity to work*" means eight hours of accumulated absence from work due to incapacity to work or due to the receipt of services pursuant to this section. The employer shall make the payments under this subsection as wages to the employee after making such deductions from the amount as legally required or customarily made by the employer from wages. Payments made under this subsection shall be required to be reimbursed pursuant to any insurance policy covering workers' compensation. Payments under this subsection shall not be construed to be payment of weekly benefits.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1387; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.27; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §4]

92 Acts, ch 1120, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1181, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1065, §1, 2; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2001 Acts, ch 87, §2; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §9, 18; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §9, 23; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §20; 2007 Acts, ch 128, §2

Referred to in §85.26, 85.29, 85.31, 85.34, 85.35, 85.37, 85.38, 85.59, 537.7103

85.28 Burial expense.

When death ensues from the injury, the employer shall pay the reasonable expenses of burial of such employee, not to exceed twelve times the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section

96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of death, which shall be in addition to other compensation or any other benefit provided for in this chapter.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1388; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.28]

92 Acts, ch 1031, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 140, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1022, §1

Referred to in §85.29, 85.31, 85.34, 85.37

85.29 Liability in case of no dependents.

When the injury causes death of an employee who leaves no dependents, then the employer shall pay the reasonable expense of the employee's sickness, if any, and the expense of burial, as provided in sections 85.27 and 85.28, and this shall be the only compensation; provided that if, from the date of the injury until the date of the death, any weekly compensation shall have become due and unpaid up to the time of the death, the same shall be payable to the estate of the deceased employee.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1389; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.29]

85.30 Maturity date and interest.

Compensation payments shall be made each week beginning on the eleventh day after the injury, and each week thereafter during the period for which compensation is payable, and if not paid when due, there shall be added to the weekly compensation payments, interest at the rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1391; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.30; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §5]

Referred to in §86.13A, 535.3

85.31 Death cases — dependents.

1. *a.* When death results from the injury, the employer shall pay the dependents who were wholly dependent on the earnings of the employee for support at the time of the injury, during their lifetime, compensation upon the basis of eighty percent per week of the employee's average weekly spendable earnings, commencing from the date of death as follows:

(1) To the surviving spouse for life or until remarriage, provided that upon remarriage two years' benefits shall be paid to the surviving spouse in a lump sum, if there are no children entitled to benefits.

(2) To any child of the deceased until the child shall reach the age of eighteen, provided that a child beyond eighteen years of age shall receive benefits to the age of twenty-five if actually dependent, and the fact that a child is under twenty-five years of age and is enrolled as a full-time student in any accredited educational institution shall be a prima facie showing of actual dependency.

(3) To any child who was physically or mentally incapacitated from earning at the time of the injury causing death for the duration of the incapacity from earning.

(4) To all other dependents as defined in section 85.44 for the duration of the incapacity from earning.

b. The weekly benefit amount shall not exceed a weekly benefit amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, equal to two hundred percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury. The minimum weekly benefit amount shall be equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person whose gross weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage. Such compensation shall be in addition to the benefits provided by sections 85.27 and 85.28.

2. When the injury causes the death of a minor employee whose earnings were received by the parent and such parent was wholly dependent upon the earnings of the minor employee for support at the time of the injury, the compensation to be paid such parent shall be the weekly compensation for an adult with like earnings. For the purposes of this section a stepparent shall be regarded as a parent only when the stepparent has actually received the stepparent's principal support from the stepchild who died as a result of compensable injuries.

3. If the employee leaves dependents only partially dependent upon the employee's

earnings for support at the time of the injury, the weekly compensation to be paid as aforesaid, shall be equal to the same proportion of the weekly payments for the benefit of persons wholly dependent as the amount contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bears to the annual earnings of the deceased at the time of the injury.

4. Where an employee is entitled to compensation under this chapter for an injury received, and death ensues from any cause not resulting from the injury for which the employee was entitled to the compensation, payments of the unpaid balance for such injury shall cease and all liability therefor shall terminate.

5. Except as otherwise provided by treaty, whenever, under the provisions of this and chapters 86 and 87, compensation is payable to a dependent who is an alien not residing in the United States at the time of the injury, the employer shall pay fifty percent of the compensation herein otherwise provided to such dependent, and the other fifty percent shall be paid into the second injury fund in the custody of the treasurer of state. But if the nonresident alien dependent is a citizen of a government having a compensation law which excludes citizens of the United States, either resident or nonresident, from partaking of the benefits of such law in as favorable degree as herein extended to the nonresident alien, then said compensation which would otherwise be payable to such dependent shall be paid into the second injury fund in the custody of the treasurer of state.

[S13, §2477-m9, -m10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1392; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.31; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §6]

87 Acts, ch 111, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1065, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §169
Referred to in §85.43, 85.45

85.32 When compensation begins.

Except as to injuries resulting in permanent partial disability, compensation shall begin on the fourth day of disability after the injury.

If the period of incapacity extends beyond the fourteenth day following the date of injury, then the compensation due during the third week shall be increased by adding thereto an amount equal to three days of compensation.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1393; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.32]

Referred to in §85.33

85.33 Temporary total and temporary partial disability.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the employer shall pay to an employee for injury producing temporary total disability weekly compensation benefits, as provided in section 85.32, until the employee has returned to work or is medically capable of returning to employment substantially similar to the employment in which the employee was engaged at the time of injury, whichever occurs first.

2. "*Temporary partial disability*" or "*temporarily, partially disabled*" means the condition of an employee for whom it is medically indicated that the employee is not capable of returning to employment substantially similar to the employment in which the employee was engaged at the time of injury, but is able to perform other work consistent with the employee's disability. "*Temporary partial benefits*" means benefits payable, in lieu of temporary total disability and healing period benefits, to an employee because of the employee's temporary partial reduction in earning ability as a result of the employee's temporary partial disability. Temporary partial benefits shall not be considered benefits payable to an employee, upon termination of temporary partial or temporary total disability, the healing period, or permanent partial disability, because the employee is not able to secure work paying weekly earnings equal to the employee's weekly earnings at the time of injury.

3. If an employee is temporarily, partially disabled and the employer for whom the employee was working at the time of injury offers to the employee suitable work consistent with the employee's disability the employee shall accept the suitable work, and be compensated with temporary partial benefits. If the employee refuses to accept the suitable work with the same employer, the employee shall not be compensated with temporary partial, temporary total, or healing period benefits during the period of the refusal. If suitable

work is not offered by the employer for whom the employee was working at the time of the injury and the employee who is temporarily partially disabled elects to perform work with a different employer, the employee shall be compensated with temporary partial benefits.

4. If an employee is entitled to temporary partial benefits under subsection 3 of this section, the employer for whom the employee was working at the time of injury shall pay to the employee weekly compensation benefits, as provided in section 85.32, for and during the period of temporary partial disability. The temporary partial benefit shall be sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the difference between the employee's weekly earnings at the time of injury, computed in compliance with section 85.36, and the employee's actual gross weekly income from employment during the period of temporary partial disability. If at the time of injury an employee is paid on the basis of the output of the employee, with a minimum guarantee pursuant to a written employment agreement, the minimum guarantee shall be used as the employee's weekly earnings at the time of injury. However, the weekly compensation benefits shall not exceed the payments to which the employee would be entitled under section 85.36 or section 85.37, or under subsection 1 of this section.

5. If an employee sustains an injury arising out of and in the course of employment while receiving temporary partial disability benefits, the rate of weekly compensation benefits shall be based on the employee's weekly earnings at the time of the injury producing temporary partial disability.

6. For purposes of this section and section 85.34, subsection 1, "*employment substantially similar to the employment in which the employee was engaged at the time of injury*" includes, for purposes of an individual who was injured in the course of performing as a professional athlete, any employment the individual has previously performed.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1394; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.33; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §7]

94 Acts, ch 1065, §4; 97 Acts, ch 48, §1

Referred to in §85.27, 85.34, 85.62, 96.7(2a), 96.23, 279.40

85.34 Permanent disabilities.

Compensation for permanent disabilities and during a healing period for permanent partial disabilities shall be payable to an employee as provided in this section. In the event weekly compensation under section 85.33 had been paid to any person for the same injury producing a permanent partial disability, any such amounts so paid shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable for the healing period.

1. *Healing period.* If an employee has suffered a personal injury causing permanent partial disability for which compensation is payable as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the employer shall pay to the employee compensation for a healing period, as provided in section 85.37, beginning on the first day of disability after the injury, and until the employee has returned to work or it is medically indicated that significant improvement from the injury is not anticipated or until the employee is medically capable of returning to employment substantially similar to the employment in which the employee was engaged at the time of injury, whichever occurs first.

2. *Permanent partial disabilities.* Compensation for permanent partial disability shall begin at the termination of the healing period provided in subsection 1. The compensation shall be in addition to the benefits provided by sections 85.27 and 85.28. The compensation shall be based upon the extent of the disability and upon the basis of eighty percent per week of the employee's average spendable weekly earnings, but not more than a weekly benefit amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, equal to one hundred eighty-four percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury. The minimum weekly benefit amount shall be equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person whose gross weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage. For all cases of permanent partial disability compensation shall be paid as follows:

a. For the loss of a thumb, weekly compensation during sixty weeks.

b. For the loss of a first finger, commonly called the index finger, weekly compensation during thirty-five weeks.

- c. For the loss of a second finger, weekly compensation during thirty weeks.
 - d. For the loss of a third finger, weekly compensation during twenty-five weeks.
 - e. For the loss of a fourth finger, commonly called the little finger, weekly compensation during twenty weeks.
 - f. The loss of the first or distal phalange of the thumb or of any finger shall equal the loss of one-half of such thumb or finger and the weekly compensation shall be paid during one-half of the time but not to exceed one-half of the total amount for the loss of such thumb or finger.
 - g. The loss of more than one phalange shall equal the loss of the entire finger or thumb.
 - h. For the loss of a great toe, weekly compensation during forty weeks.
 - i. For the loss of one of the toes other than the great toe, weekly compensation during fifteen weeks.
 - j. The loss of the first phalange of any toe shall equal the loss of one-half of such toe and the weekly compensation shall be paid during one-half of the time but not to exceed one-half of the total amount provided for the loss of such toe.
 - k. The loss of more than one phalange shall equal the loss of the entire toe.
 - l. For the loss of a hand, weekly compensation during one hundred ninety weeks.
 - m. The loss of two-thirds of that part of an arm between the shoulder joint and the elbow joint shall equal the loss of an arm and the compensation therefor shall be weekly compensation during two hundred fifty weeks.
 - n. For the loss of a foot, weekly compensation during one hundred fifty weeks.
 - o. The loss of two-thirds of that part of a leg between the hip joint and the knee joint shall equal the loss of a leg, and the compensation therefor shall be weekly compensation during two hundred twenty weeks.
 - p. For the loss of an eye, weekly compensation during one hundred forty weeks.
 - q. For the loss of an eye, the other eye having been lost prior to the injury, weekly compensation during two hundred weeks.
 - r. (1) For the loss of hearing, other than occupational hearing loss as defined in section 85B.4, weekly compensation during fifty weeks, and for the loss of hearing in both ears, weekly compensation during one hundred seventy-five weeks.
(2) For occupational hearing loss, weekly compensation as provided in chapter 85B.
 - s. The loss of both arms, or both hands, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or any two thereof, caused by a single accident, shall equal five hundred weeks and shall be compensated as such; however, if said employee is permanently and totally disabled the employee may be entitled to benefits under subsection 3.
 - t. For permanent disfigurement of the face or head which shall impair the future usefulness and earnings of the employee in the employee's occupation at the time of receiving the injury, weekly compensation, for such period as may be determined by the workers' compensation commissioner according to the severity of the disfigurement, but not to exceed one hundred fifty weeks.
 - u. In all cases of permanent partial disability other than those hereinabove described or referred to in paragraphs "a" through "t" hereof, the compensation shall be paid during the number of weeks in relation to five hundred weeks as the reduction in the employee's earning capacity caused by the disability bears in relation to the earning capacity that the employee possessed when the injury occurred.
 - v. If it is determined that an injury has produced a disability less than that specifically described in the schedule described in paragraphs "a" through "t", compensation shall be paid during the lesser number of weeks of disability determined, as will not exceed a total amount equal to the same percentage proportion of said scheduled maximum compensation.
3. *Permanent total disability.*
- a. Compensation for an injury causing permanent total disability shall be upon the basis of eighty percent per week of the employee's average spendable weekly earnings, but not more than a weekly benefit amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, equal to two hundred percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury. The minimum weekly benefit amount is equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person

whose gross weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage. The weekly compensation is payable during the period of the employee's disability.

b. Such compensation shall be in addition to the benefits provided in sections 85.27 and 85.28. No compensation shall be payable under this subsection for any injury for which compensation is payable under subsection 2 of this section. In the event compensation has been paid to any person under any provision of this chapter, chapter 85A or chapter 85B for the same injury producing a total permanent disability, any such amounts so paid shall be deducted from the total amount of compensation payable for such permanent total disability.

4. *Credits for excess payments.* If an employee is paid weekly compensation benefits for temporary total disability under section 85.33, subsection 1, for a healing period under section 85.34, subsection 1, or for temporary partial disability under section 85.33, subsection 2, in excess of that required by this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, and 86, the excess shall be credited against the liability of the employer for permanent partial disability under section 85.34, subsection 2, provided that the employer or the employer's representative has acted in good faith in determining and notifying an employee when the temporary total disability, healing period, or temporary partial disability benefits are terminated.

5. *Recovery of employee overpayment.* If an employee is paid any weekly benefits in excess of that required by this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, and 86, the excess paid by the employer shall be credited against the liability of the employer for any future weekly benefits due pursuant to subsection 2, for a subsequent injury to the same employee. An overpayment can be established only when the overpayment is recognized in a settlement agreement approved under section 86.13, pursuant to final agency action in a contested case which was commenced within three years from the date that weekly benefits were last paid for the claim for which the benefits were overpaid, or pursuant to final agency action in a contested case for a prior injury to the same employee. The credit shall remain available for eight years after the date the overpayment was established. If an overpayment is established pursuant to this subsection, the employee and employer may enter into a written settlement agreement providing for the repayment by the employee of the overpayment. The agreement is subject to the approval of the workers' compensation commissioner. The employer shall not take any adverse action against the employee for failing to agree to such a written settlement agreement.

6. *Professional athlete.* For purposes of subsection 2, paragraph "u", a determination of the degree of permanent disability of an individual who was injured in the course of performing as a professional athlete shall not be determined based upon employment as a professional athlete but shall be determined based upon other occupations the individual has previously performed or was reasonably suited to perform at the time of the injury.

7. *Successive disabilities.*

a. An employer is fully liable for compensating all of an employee's disability that arises out of and in the course of the employee's employment with the employer. An employer is not liable for compensating an employee's preexisting disability that arose out of and in the course of employment with a different employer or from causes unrelated to employment.

b. (1) If an injured employee has a preexisting disability that was caused by a prior injury arising out of and in the course of employment with the same employer, and the preexisting disability was compensable under the same paragraph of subsection 2 as the employee's present injury, the employer is liable for the combined disability that is caused by the injuries, measured in relation to the employee's condition immediately prior to the first injury. In this instance, the employer's liability for the combined disability shall be considered to be already partially satisfied to the extent of the percentage of disability for which the employee was previously compensated by the employer.

(2) If, however, an employer is liable to an employee for a combined disability that is payable under subsection 2, paragraph "u", and the employee has a preexisting disability that causes the employee's earnings to be less at the time of the present injury than if the prior injury had not occurred, the employer's liability for the combined disability shall be considered to be already partially satisfied to the extent of the percentage of disability for which the employee was previously compensated by the employer minus the percentage that

the employee's earnings are less at the time of the present injury than if the prior injury had not occurred.

c. A successor employer shall be considered to be the same employer if the employee became part of the successor employer's workforce through a merger, purchase, or other transaction that assumes the employee into the successor employer's workforce without substantially changing the nature of the employee's employment.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1394 – 1396; C46, 50, 54, 58, §85.33 – 85.35; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.34; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §8 – 11]

87 Acts, ch 111, §2, 3; 94 Acts, ch 1065, §5 – 7; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 48, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §4, 11; 98 Acts, ch 1160, §1; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §10, 11, 18; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §26; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §45; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §170

Referred to in §85.27, 85.33, 85.59, 85.60, 85.62, 96.7(2a), 96.23, 279.40

Legislative intent regarding successive disabilities; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §20, 21

85.35 Settlements.

1. The parties to a contested case or persons who are involved in a dispute which could culminate in a contested case may enter into a settlement of any claim arising under this chapter or chapter 85A, 85B, or 86, providing for disposition of the claim. The settlement shall be in writing on forms prescribed by the workers' compensation commissioner and submitted to the workers' compensation commissioner for approval.

2. The parties may enter into an agreement for settlement that establishes the employer's liability, fixes the nature and extent of the employee's current right to accrued benefits, and establishes the employee's right to statutory benefits that accrue in the future.

3. The parties may enter into a compromise settlement of the employee's claim to benefits as a full and final disposition of the claim.

4. The parties may enter into a settlement that is a combination of an agreement for settlement and a compromise settlement that establishes the employer's liability for part of a claim but makes a full and final disposition of other parts of a claim.

5. A contingent settlement may be made and approved, conditioned upon subsequent approval by a court or governmental agency, or upon any other subsequent event that is expected to occur within one year from the date of the settlement. If the subsequent approval or event does not occur, the contingent settlement and its approval may be vacated by order of the workers' compensation commissioner upon a petition for vacation filed by one of the parties or upon agreement by all parties. If a contingent settlement is vacated, the running of any period of limitation provided for in section 85.26 is tolled from the date the settlement was initially approved until the date that the settlement is vacated, and the claim is restored to the status that the claim held when the contingent settlement was initially approved. The contingency on a settlement lapses and the settlement becomes final and fully enforceable if an action to vacate the contingent settlement or to extend the period of time allowed for the subsequent approval or event to occur is not initiated within one year from the date that the contingent settlement was initially approved.

6. The parties to any settlement made pursuant to this section may agree that the employee has the right to benefits pursuant to section 85.27 under such terms and conditions as agreed to by the parties in the settlement, for a specified period of time after the settlement has been approved by the workers' compensation commissioner. During that specified period of time, the commissioner shall have jurisdiction of the settlement for the purpose of adjudicating the employee's entitlement to benefits provided for in section 85.27 as agreed upon in the settlement.

7. The parties may agree that settlement proceeds, which are paid in a lump sum, are intended to compensate the injured worker at a given monthly or weekly rate over the life expectancy of the injured worker. If such an agreement is reached, neither the weekly compensation rate which either has been paid, or should have been paid, throughout the case, nor the maximum statutory weekly rate applicable to the injury shall apply. Instead, the rate set forth in the settlement agreement shall be the rate for the case.

8. a. A settlement shall be approved by the workers' compensation commissioner if the parties show all of the following:

- (1) Substantial evidence exists to support the terms of the settlement.
- (2) Waiver of the employee's right to a hearing, decision, and statutory benefits is made knowingly by the employee.
- (3) The settlement is a reasonable and informed compromise of the competing interests of the parties.

b. If an employee is represented by legal counsel, it is presumed that the required showing for approval of the settlement has been made.

9. Approval of a settlement by the workers' compensation commissioner is binding on the parties and shall not be construed as an original proceeding. Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, 86 and 87, an approved compromise settlement shall constitute a final bar to any further rights arising under this chapter and chapters 85A, 85B, 86, and 87 regarding the subject matter of the compromise and a payment made pursuant to a compromise settlement agreement shall not be construed as the payment of weekly compensation.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §85.35]

83 Acts, ch 105, §4; 89 Acts, ch 60, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1061, § 11; 2001 Acts, ch 87, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §10, 23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1137, §1, 3

85.36 Basis of computation.

The basis of compensation shall be the weekly earnings of the injured employee at the time of the injury. Weekly earnings means gross salary, wages, or earnings of an employee to which such employee would have been entitled had the employee worked the customary hours for the full pay period in which the employee was injured, as regularly required by the employee's employer for the work or employment for which the employee was employed, computed or determined as follows and then rounded to the nearest dollar:

1. In the case of an employee who is paid on a weekly pay period basis, the weekly gross earnings.

2. In the case of an employee who is paid on a biweekly pay period basis, one-half of the biweekly gross earnings.

3. In the case of an employee who is paid on a semimonthly pay period basis, the semimonthly gross earnings multiplied by twenty-four and subsequently divided by fifty-two.

4. In the case of an employee who is paid on a monthly pay period basis, the monthly gross earnings multiplied by twelve and subsequently divided by fifty-two.

5. In the case of an employee who is paid on a yearly pay period basis, the weekly earnings shall be the yearly earnings divided by fifty-two.

6. In the case of an employee who is paid on a daily or hourly basis, or by the output of the employee, the weekly earnings shall be computed by dividing by thirteen the earnings, including shift differential pay but not including overtime or premium pay, of the employee earned in the employ of the employer in the last completed period of thirteen consecutive calendar weeks immediately preceding the injury. If the employee was absent from employment for reasons personal to the employee during part of the thirteen calendar weeks preceding the injury, the employee's weekly earnings shall be the amount the employee would have earned had the employee worked when work was available to other employees of the employer in a similar occupation. A week which does not fairly reflect the employee's customary earnings shall be replaced by the closest previous week with earnings that fairly represent the employee's customary earnings.

7. In the case of an employee who has been in the employ of the employer less than thirteen calendar weeks immediately preceding the injury, the employee's weekly earnings shall be computed under subsection 6, taking the earnings, including shift differential pay but not including overtime or premium pay, for such purpose to be the amount the employee would have earned had the employee been so employed by the employer the full thirteen calendar weeks immediately preceding the injury and had worked, when work was available to other employees in a similar occupation. If the earnings of other employees cannot be determined, the employee's weekly earnings shall be the average computed for the number of weeks the employee has been in the employ of the employer.

8. If at the time of the injury the hourly earnings have not been fixed or cannot be

ascertained, the earnings for the purpose of calculating compensation shall be taken to be the usual earnings for similar services where such services are rendered by paid employees.

9. If an employee earns either no wages or less than the usual weekly earnings of the regular full-time adult laborer in the line of industry in which the employee is injured in that locality, the weekly earnings shall be one-fiftieth of the total earnings which the employee has earned from all employment during the twelve calendar months immediately preceding the injury.

a. In computing the compensation to be allowed a volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical care provider, reserve peace officer, or volunteer ambulance driver, the earnings as a fire fighter, emergency medical care provider, reserve peace officer, or volunteer ambulance driver shall be disregarded and the volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical care provider, reserve peace officer, or volunteer ambulance driver, shall be paid an amount equal to the compensation the volunteer fire fighter, emergency medical care provider, reserve peace officer, or volunteer ambulance driver would be paid if injured in the normal course of the volunteer fire fighter's, emergency medical care provider's, reserve peace officer's, or volunteer ambulance driver's regular employment or an amount equal to one hundred and forty percent of the statewide average weekly wage, whichever is greater.

b. If the employee was an apprentice or trainee when injured, and it is established under normal conditions the employee's earnings should be expected to increase during the period of disability, that fact may be considered in computing the employee's weekly earnings.

c. If the employee was an inmate as defined in section 85.59, the inmate's actual earnings shall be disregarded, and the weekly compensation rate shall be as set forth in section 85.59.

10. If a wage, or method of calculating a wage, is used for the basis of the payment of a workers' compensation insurance premium for a proprietor, partner, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or officer of a corporation, the wage or the method of calculating the wage is determinative for purposes of computing the proprietor's, partner's, limited liability company member's, limited liability partner's, or officer's weekly workers' compensation benefit rate.

11. In computing the compensation to be allowed an elected or appointed official, the official may choose either of the following payment options:

a. The official shall be paid an amount of compensation based on the official's weekly earnings as an elected or appointed official.

b. The earnings of the official as an elected or appointed official shall be disregarded and the official shall be paid an amount equal to one hundred forty percent of the statewide average weekly wage.

12. In the case of an employee injured in the course of performing as a professional athlete, the basis of compensation for weekly earnings shall be one-fiftieth of total earnings which the employee has earned from all employment for the previous twelve months prior to the injury.

[S13, §2477-m15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1397; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.36; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §12, 13]

86 Acts, ch 1074, §2; 87 Acts, ch 91, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1046, §1; 95 Acts, ch 41, §2; 95 Acts, ch 140, §1, 2; 96 Acts, ch 1059, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1079, §3; 97 Acts, ch 48, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1007, §2, 3; 2001 Acts, ch 87, §4; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §12, 18; 2008 Acts, ch 1079, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1149, §1

Referred to in §85.33

85.37 Compensation schedule.

If an employee receives a personal injury causing temporary total disability, or causing a permanent partial disability for which compensation is payable during a healing period, compensation for the temporary total disability or for the healing period shall be upon the basis provided in this section. The weekly benefit amount payable to any employee for any one week shall be upon the basis of eighty percent of the employee's weekly spendable earnings, but shall not exceed an amount, rounded to the nearest dollar, equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the statewide average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect

at the time of the injury. However, as of July 1, 1975; July 1, 1977; July 1, 1979; and July 1, 1981, the maximum weekly benefit amount rounded to the nearest dollar shall be increased so that it equals one hundred percent, one hundred thirty-three and one-third percent, one hundred sixty-six and two-thirds percent, and two hundred percent, respectively, of the statewide average weekly wage as determined above. Total weekly compensation for any employee shall not exceed eighty percent per week of the employee's weekly spendable earnings. The minimum weekly benefit amount shall be equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person whose gross weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage, or to the spendable weekly earnings of the employee, whichever are less.

Such compensation shall be in addition to the benefits provided by sections 85.27 and 85.28.

[S13, §2477-m9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1390; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.37; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §14]

87 Acts, ch 111, §4; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

Referred to in §85.33, 85.34

85.38 Reduction of obligations of employer.

1. *Contributions or donations.* The compensation herein provided shall be the measure of liability which the employer has assumed for injuries or death that may occur to employees in the employer's employment subject to the provisions of this chapter, and it shall not be in anywise reduced by contribution from employees or donations from any source.

2. *Benefits paid under group plans.*

a. In the event the employee with a disability shall receive any benefits, including medical, surgical, or hospital benefits, under any group plan covering nonoccupational disabilities contributed to wholly or partially by the employer, which benefits should not have been paid or payable if any rights of recovery existed under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B, then the amounts so paid to the employee from the group plan shall be credited to or against any compensation payments, including medical, surgical, or hospital, made or to be made under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B. The amounts so credited shall be deducted from the payments made under these chapters. Any nonoccupational plan shall be reimbursed in the amount deducted. This section shall not apply to payments made under any group plan which would have been payable even though there was an injury under this chapter or an occupational disease under chapter 85A or an occupational hearing loss under chapter 85B. Any employer receiving such credit shall keep the employee safe and harmless from any and all claims or liabilities that may be made against them by reason of having received the payments only to the extent of the credit.

b. If an employer denies liability under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B, for payment for any medical services received or weekly compensation requested by an employee, and the employee is a beneficiary under either an individual or group plan for nonoccupational illness, injury, or disability, the nonoccupational plan shall not deny payment for the medical services received or for benefits under the plan on the basis that the employer's liability under this chapter, chapter 85A, or chapter 85B is unresolved.

3. *Supplementation of workers' compensation benefits.* A public employer shall not supplement an employee's workers' compensation benefits by reducing the employee's sick leave, vacation leave, or earned compensatory time entitlements, unless the employer first notifies the employee of the employee's option to supplement and the employee elects to so supplement.

4. *Lien for hospital and medical services under chapter 249A.* In the event any hospital or medical services as provided in section 85.27 are paid by the state department of human services on behalf of an employee who is entitled to such benefits under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 85A or 85B, a lien shall exist as respects the right of such employee to benefits as described in section 85.27.

[S13, §2477-m12; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1398; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.38]

83 Acts, ch 96, §160; 83 Acts, ch 153, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1086, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §18; 97 Acts, ch 36, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1050, §14; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §11, 23; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §85.27

85.39 Examination of injured employees.

After an injury, the employee, if requested by the employer, shall submit for examination at some reasonable time and place and as often as reasonably requested, to a physician or physicians authorized to practice under the laws of this state or another state, without cost to the employee; but if the employee requests, the employee, at the employee's own cost, is entitled to have a physician or physicians of the employee's own selection present to participate in the examination. If an employee is required to leave work for which the employee is being paid wages to attend the requested examination, the employee shall be compensated at the employee's regular rate for the time the employee is required to leave work, and the employee shall be furnished transportation to and from the place of examination, or the employer may elect to pay the employee the reasonable cost of the transportation. The refusal of the employee to submit to the examination shall suspend the employee's right to any compensation for the period of the refusal. Compensation shall not be payable for the period of suspension.

If an evaluation of permanent disability has been made by a physician retained by the employer and the employee believes this evaluation to be too low, the employee shall, upon application to the commissioner and upon delivery of a copy of the application to the employer and its insurance carrier, be reimbursed by the employer the reasonable fee for a subsequent examination by a physician of the employee's own choice, and reasonably necessary transportation expenses incurred for the examination. The physician chosen by the employee has the right to confer with and obtain from the employer-retained physician sufficient history of the injury to make a proper examination.

[S13, §2477-m11; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1399; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §85.39; C66, 71, 73, 75, §85.34(2), 85.39; C77, 79, 81, §85.39; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §15]

85.40 Statement of earnings.

The employer shall furnish, upon request of an injured employee or dependent or any legal representative acting for such person, a statement of the earnings, wages, or salary and other matters relating thereto during the year or part of the year that such employee was in the employment of such employer for the year preceding the injury; but not more than one report shall be required on account of any one injury.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1400; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.40]

85.41 Refusal to furnish statement.

On failure of the employer to furnish such statement of earnings for thirty days after receiving written request therefor from an injured employee, the employee's agent, attorney, dependent, or legal representative, such employer shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1401; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.41]

85.42 Conclusively presumed dependent.

The following shall be conclusively presumed to be wholly dependent upon the deceased employee:

1. The surviving spouse, with the following exceptions:
 - a. When it is shown that at the time of the injury the surviving spouse had willfully deserted deceased without fault of the deceased, then such survivor shall not be considered as dependent in any degree.
 - b. When the surviving spouse was not married to the deceased at the time of the injury.
2. A child or children under eighteen years of age, and over said age if physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, whether actually dependent for support or not upon the parent at the time of the parent's death. An adopted child or children shall be regarded the same as issue of the body. A child or children, as used herein, shall also include any child or children conceived but not born at the time of the employee's injury, and any compensation payable on account of any such child or children shall be paid from the date of their birth.

A stepchild or stepchildren shall be regarded the same as issue of the body only when the stepparent has actually provided the principal support for such child or children.

[S13, §2477-m16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1402; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.42]

Referred to in §85.43

85.43 Payment to spouse.

If the deceased employee leaves a surviving spouse qualified under the provisions of section 85.42, the full compensation shall be paid to the surviving spouse, as provided in section 85.31; provided that where a deceased employee leave a surviving spouse and a dependent child or children the workers' compensation commissioner may make an order of record for an equitable apportionment of the compensation payments.

If the spouse dies, the benefits shall be paid to the person or persons wholly dependent on deceased, if any, share and share alike. If there are none wholly dependent, then such benefits shall be paid to partial dependents, if any, in proportion to their dependency for the periods provided in section 85.31.

If the deceased leaves dependent child or children who was or were such at the time of the injury, and the surviving spouse remarries, then and in such case, the payments shall be paid to the proper compensation trustee for the use and benefit of such dependent child or children for the period provided in section 85.31.

[S13, §2477-m16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1403; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.43]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85.44 Payment to actual dependents.

In all other cases, a dependent shall be one actually dependent or mentally or physically incapacitated from earning. Such status shall be determined in accordance with the facts as of the date of the injury. In such cases if there is more than one person, the compensation benefit shall be equally divided among them. If there is no one wholly dependent and more than one person partially dependent, the compensation benefit shall be divided among them in the proportion each dependency bears to their aggregate dependency.

[S13, §2477-m16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1404; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.44]

Referred to in §85.31

85.45 Commutation.

1. Future payments of compensation may be commuted to a present worth lump sum payment on the following conditions:

a. When the period during which compensation is payable can be definitely determined.

b. When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the workers' compensation commissioner that such commutation will be for the best interest of the person or persons entitled to the compensation, or that periodical payments as compared with a lump sum payment will entail undue expense, hardship, or inconvenience upon the employer liable therefor.

c. When the recipient of commuted benefits is a minor employee, the workers' compensation commissioner may order that such benefits be paid to a trustee as provided in section 85.49.

d. When a person seeking a commutation is a surviving spouse, an employee with a permanent and total disability, or a dependent who is entitled to benefits as provided in section 85.31, subsection 1, paragraph "a", subparagraphs (3) and (4), the future payments which may be commuted shall not exceed the number of weeks which shall be indicated by probability tables designated by the workers' compensation commissioner for death and remarriage, subject to the provisions of chapter 17A.

2. Future payments of compensation shall not be commuted to a present worth lump sum payment when the employee is an inmate as set forth in section 85.59.

[S13, §2477-m14; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1405; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.45]

96 Acts, ch 1129, §19; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §171

Referred to in §87.11, 515B.5

See also §87.11(4)

85.46 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, § 21.

85.47 Basis of commutation.

When the commutation is ordered, the workers' compensation commissioner shall fix the lump sum to be paid at an amount which will equal the total sum of the probable future payments capitalized at their present value and upon the basis of interest at the rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees. Upon the payment of such amount the employer shall be discharged from all further liability on account of the injury or death, and be entitled to a duly executed release, upon filing which the liability of the employer under any agreement, award, finding, or judgment shall be discharged of record.

[S13, §2477-m14; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1407; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.47; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §16]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85.48 Partial commutation.

When partial commutation is ordered, the workers' compensation commissioner shall fix the lump sum to be paid at an amount which will equal the future payments for the period commuted, capitalized at their present value upon the basis of interest at the rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees. Provisions shall be made for the payment of weekly compensation not included in the commutation with all remaining payments to be paid over the same period of time as though the commutation had not been made by either eliminating weekly payments from the first or last part of the payment period or by a pro rata reduction in the weekly benefit amount over the entire payment period.

[S13, §2477-m15; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1408; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.48; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §17]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 140, §2

85.49 Trustees for minors and dependents.

When a minor or a dependent who is mentally incompetent is entitled to weekly benefits under this chapter, or chapter 85A or 85B, payment shall be made to the parent, guardian, or conservator, who shall act as trustee, and the money coming into the trustee's hands shall be expended for the use and benefit of the person entitled to it under the direction and orders of a district judge. The trustee shall qualify and give bond in an amount as the district judge directs, which may be increased or diminished from time to time.

If the domicile or residence of the minor or dependent who is mentally incompetent is outside the state of Iowa, the workers' compensation commissioner may order and direct that benefits to the minors or dependents be paid to a guardian, conservator, or legal representative duly qualified under the laws of the jurisdiction wherein the minors or dependents shall be domiciled or reside. Proof of the identity and qualification of the guardian, conservator, or other legal representative shall be furnished to the workers' compensation commissioner.

[S13, §2477-m13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1409; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.49]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10039, 10201; 93 Acts, ch 70, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §20; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Referred to in §85.45

85.50 Report of trustee.

The trustee shall, on or before September 30 of each year, make reports, at such times as designated by the court, to the court of all money or property received or expended for the person for whom the parent, guardian, or conservator is acting as trustee.

[S13, §2477-m13; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1410; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.50]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10040, 10201; 93 Acts, ch 70, §6

85.51 Alien dependents in foreign country.

In case a deceased employee for whose injury or death compensation is payable leaves surviving an alien dependent or dependents residing outside the United States, the consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the nation of which the said dependent or dependents are citizens, or the duly appointed representative of such consular official resident in the state of Iowa, shall be regarded as the exclusive representative of such dependent or dependents, and said consular officials or their representatives shall have the same rights and powers in all matters of compensation which said nonresident aliens would have if resident in the state of Iowa.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1411; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.51]

85.52 Consular officer as trustee.

Such consular officer or the officer's duly appointed representative resident in the state of Iowa shall file in the district court of the county in which the accident occurred resulting in the death of said employee evidence of the officer's or representative's authority, and thereupon the court shall appoint the officer or representative a trustee for such nonresident alien dependents, and thereafter the officer or representative shall be subject to the jurisdiction of said court until the final report of distribution and payment has been filed and approved. Such consular official or said representative shall qualify as such trustee by giving bond with approved sureties in a sum to be fixed by said court, and the amount of said bond may be increased or decreased from time to time as said court may direct.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1412; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.52]

85.53 Notice to consular officer.

If such consular officer, or the officer's duly appointed representative, shall file with the workers' compensation commissioner evidence of the officer's or representative's authority, the workers' compensation commissioner shall notify such consular officer or representative of the death of all employees leaving alien dependent, or dependents, residing in the country of said consular officer so far as same shall come to the commissioner's knowledge.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1413; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.53]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85.54 Contracts to avoid compensation.

Any contract of employment, relief benefit, or insurance, or other device whereby the employee is required to pay any premium or premiums for insurance against the compensation provided for in this chapter, shall be null and void; and any employer withholding from the wages of any employee any amount for the purpose of paying any such premium shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2477-m17; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1414; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.54]

85.55 Waivers prohibited — physical defects. Repealed by 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, § 17, 18.

85.56 Employees in interstate commerce.

So far as permitted, or not forbidden, by any Act of Congress, employers engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and their employees working only in this state shall be bound

by the provisions of this chapter in like manner and with the same force and effect in every respect as by this chapter provided for other employers and employees.

[S13, §2477-m21; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1417; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §85.57; C79, 81, §85.56]

85.57 and 85.58 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1243, § 29.

85.59 Benefits for inmates and offenders.

1. For the purposes of this section:

a. "Inmate" includes:

(1) A person confined in a reformatory, state penitentiary, release center, or other state penal or correctional institution while that person works in connection with the maintenance of the institution, in an industry maintained in the institution, or in an industry referred to in section 904.809, or while on detail to perform services on a public works project.

(2) A person who is performing unpaid community service under the direction of the district court, board of parole, or judicial district department of correctional services, or an inmate providing services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section 904.703, or who is performing a work assignment of value to the state or to the public under chapter 232.

b. "Unpaid community service under the direction of the district court" includes but is not limited to community service ordered and performed pursuant to section 598.23A.

2. For purposes of this section, an inmate on a work assignment under section 904.703 working in construction or maintenance at a public or charitable facility, or under assignment to another agency of state, county, or local government, shall be considered an employee of the state.

3. a. If an inmate is permanently incapacitated by injury in the performance of the inmate's work in connection with the maintenance of the institution, in an industry maintained in the institution, or in an industry referred to in section 904.809, while on detail to perform services on a public works project, or while performing services authorized pursuant to section 904.809, or is permanently or temporarily incapacitated in connection with the performance of unpaid community service under the direction of the district court, board of parole, or judicial district department of correctional services, or in connection with the provision of services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section 904.703, or who is performing a work assignment of value to the state or to the public under chapter 232, that inmate shall be awarded only the benefits provided in section 85.27 and section 85.34, subsections 2 and 3. The weekly rate for such permanent disability is equal to the minimum rate as provided in this chapter.

b. Weekly compensation benefits under this section may be determined prior to the inmate's release from the institution, but payment of benefits to an inmate shall commence as of the time of the inmate's release from the institution either upon parole or final discharge. However, if the inmate is awarded benefits for an injury incurred in connection with the performance of unpaid community service under the direction of the district court, board of parole, or judicial district department of correctional services, or in connection with the provision of services pursuant to a chapter 28E agreement entered into pursuant to section 904.703, or who is performing a work assignment of value to the state or to the public under chapter 232, weekly compensation benefits under this section shall be determined and paid as in other workers' compensation cases.

c. If an inmate is receiving benefits under the provisions of this section and is recommitted to an institution covered by this section, the benefits shall immediately cease. If benefits cease because of the inmate's recommitment, the benefits shall resume upon subsequent release from the institution.

d. If death results from the injury, death benefits shall be awarded and paid to the dependents of the inmate as in other workers' compensation cases except that the weekly rate shall be equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the state average weekly wage paid employees as determined by the department of workforce development under section 96.19, subsection 36, and in effect at the time of the injury.

4. Payment under this section shall be made promptly out of appropriations which have been made for that purpose, if any. An amount or part thereof which cannot be paid promptly from the appropriation shall be paid promptly out of money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

5. The time limit for commencing an original proceeding to determine entitlement to benefits under this section is the same as set forth in section 85.26. If an injury occurs to an inmate so as to qualify the inmate for benefits under this section, notwithstanding the fact that payments of weekly benefits are not commenced, an acknowledgment of compensability shall be filed with the workers' compensation commissioner within thirty days of the time the responsible authority receives notice or knowledge of the injury as required by section 85.23.

6. If a dispute arises as to the extent of disability when an acknowledgment of compensability is on file or when an award determining liability has been made, an action to determine the extent of disability must be commenced within one year of the time of the release of the inmate from the institution. This does not bar the right to reopen the claim as provided by section 85.26, subsection 2.

7. Responsibility for the filings required by chapter 86 for injuries resulting in permanent disability or death and as modified by this section shall be made in the same manner as for other employees of the institution.

[C79, 81, §85.59]

83 Acts, ch 101, §4; 84 Acts, ch 1280, §1; 85 Acts, ch 67, §11; 85 Acts, ch 177, §1; 87 Acts, ch 111, §5, 6; 88 Acts, ch 1165, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1251, §3; 93 Acts, ch 46, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1171, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1079, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §21

Referred to in §85.36, 85.45, 85.61, 88.3, 232.13, 669.14, 904.809, 907.13
Additional persons deemed state employees, see §232.13

85.60 Injuries while in employment training or evaluation.

A person participating in a school-to-work program referred to in section 85.61, or receiving earnings while engaged in employment training or while undergoing an employment evaluation under the direction of a rehabilitation facility approved for purchase-of-service contracts or for referrals by the department of human services or the department of education, who sustains an injury arising out of and in the course of the school-to-work program participation, employment training, or employment evaluation is entitled to benefits as provided in this chapter, chapter 85A, chapter 85B, and chapter 86. Notwithstanding the minimum benefit provisions of this chapter, a person referred to in this section and entitled to benefits under this chapter is entitled to receive a minimum weekly benefit amount for a permanent partial disability under section 85.34, subsection 2, or for a permanent total disability under section 85.34, subsection 3, equal to the weekly benefit amount of a person whose gross weekly earnings are thirty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage computed pursuant to section 96.3 and in effect at the time of the injury.

86 Acts, ch 1104, §1; 97 Acts, ch 37, §2

Referred to in §85.61

85.61 Definitions.

In this chapter and chapters 86 and 87, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions of terms shall prevail:

1. The word "court" wherever used in this chapter and chapters 86 and 87, unless the context shows otherwise, shall be taken to mean the district court.

2. "Employer" includes and applies to the following:

a. A person, firm, association, or corporation, state, county, municipal corporation, school corporation, area education agency, township as an employer of volunteer fire fighters and emergency medical care providers only, benefited fire district, and the legal representatives of a deceased employer.

b. A rehabilitation facility approved for purchase-of-service contracts or for referrals by the department of human services or the department of education.

c. An eligible postsecondary institution as defined in section 261E.2, a school corporation,

or an accredited nonpublic school if a student enrolled in the eligible postsecondary institution, school corporation, or accredited nonpublic school is providing unpaid services under a school-to-work program that includes but is not limited to the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "f". However, if a student participating in a school-to-work program is participating in open enrollment under section 282.18, "employer" means the receiving district.

d. A community college as defined in section 260C.2, if a student enrolled in the community college is providing unpaid services under a school-to-work program that includes but is not limited to the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "f", and that is offered by the community college pursuant to a contractual agreement with a school corporation or accredited nonpublic school to provide the program. If a student participating in a school-to-work program that includes but is not limited to the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs "a" through "f", is paid for services provided under the program, "employer" means any entity otherwise defined as an employer under this subsection which pays the student for providing services under the program.

3. "Gross earnings" means recurring payments by employer to the employee for employment, before any authorized or lawfully required deduction or withholding of funds by the employer, excluding irregular bonuses, retroactive pay, overtime, penalty pay, reimbursement of expenses, expense allowances, and the employer's contribution for welfare benefits.

4. The words "injury" or "personal injury" shall be construed as follows:

a. They shall include death resulting from personal injury.

b. They shall not include a disease unless it shall result from the injury and they shall not include an occupational disease as defined in section 85A.8.

5. "Pay period" means that period of employment for which the employer customarily or regularly makes payments to employees for work performed or services rendered.

6. "Payroll taxes" means an amount, determined by tables adopted by the workers' compensation commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A, equal to the sum of the following:

a. An amount equal to the amount which would be withheld pursuant to withholding tables in effect on July 1 preceding the injury under the Internal Revenue Code, and regulations pursuant thereto, as amended, as though the employee had elected to claim the maximum number of exemptions for actual dependency, blindness and old age to which the employee is entitled on the date on which the employee was injured.

b. An amount equal to the amount which would be withheld pursuant to withholding tables in effect on July 1 preceding the injury under chapter 422, and any rules pursuant thereto, as though the employee had elected to claim the maximum number of exemptions for actual dependency, blindness and old age to which the employee is entitled on the date on which the employee was injured.

c. An amount equal to the amount required on July 1 preceding the injury by the Social Security Act of 1935 as amended, to be deducted or withheld from the amount of earnings of the employee at the time of the injury as if the earnings were earned at the beginning of the calendar year in which the employee was injured.

7. The words "personal injury arising out of and in the course of the employment" shall include injuries to employees whose services are being performed on, in, or about the premises which are occupied, used, or controlled by the employer, and also injuries to those who are engaged elsewhere in places where their employer's business requires their presence and subjects them to dangers incident to the business.

a. Personal injuries sustained by a volunteer fire fighter arise in the course of employment if the injuries are sustained at any time from the time the volunteer fire fighter is summoned to duty as a volunteer fire fighter until the time the volunteer fire fighter is discharged from duty by the chief of the volunteer fire department or the chief's designee.

b. Personal injuries sustained by emergency medical care providers as defined in section 147A.1 arise in the course of employment if the injuries are sustained at any time from the time the emergency medical care providers are summoned to duty until the time those duties have been fully discharged.

8. The words “*reserve peace officer*” shall mean a person defined as such by section 80D.1, subsection 1, who is not a full-time member of a paid law enforcement agency. A person performing such services shall not be classified as a casual employee.

9. “*Spendable weekly earnings*” is that amount remaining after payroll taxes are deducted from gross weekly earnings.

10. “*Volunteer fire fighter*” means any active member of an organized volunteer fire department in this state and any other person performing services as a volunteer fire fighter for a municipality, township or benefited fire district at the request of the chief or other person in command of the fire department of the municipality, township or benefited fire district, or of any other officer of the municipality, township or benefited fire district having authority to demand such service, and who is not a full-time member of a paid fire department. A person performing such services shall not be classified as a casual employee.

11. “*Worker*” or “*employee*” means a person who has entered into the employment of, or works under contract of service, express or implied, or apprenticeship, for an employer; an executive officer elected or appointed and empowered under and in accordance with the charter and bylaws of a corporation, including a person holding an official position, or standing in a representative capacity of the employer; an official elected or appointed by the state, or a county, school district, area education agency, municipal corporation, or city under any form of government; a member of the state patrol; a conservation officer; and a proprietor, limited liability company member, limited liability partner, or partner who elects to be covered pursuant to section 85.1A, except as specified in this chapter.

a. “*Worker*” or “*employee*” includes the following:

(1) An inmate as defined in section 85.59 and a person described in section 85.60.

(2) An emergency medical care provider as defined in section 147A.1, or a volunteer ambulance driver, only if an agreement is reached between such worker or employee and the employer for whom the volunteer services are provided that workers’ compensation coverage under this chapter and chapters 85A and 85B is to be provided by the employer. An emergency medical care provider who is a worker or employee under this subparagraph is not a casual employee. “*Volunteer ambulance driver*” means a person performing services as a volunteer ambulance driver at the request of the person in charge of a fire department or ambulance service of a municipality.

(3) A real estate agent who does not provide the services of an independent contractor. For the purposes of this subparagraph, a real estate agent is an independent contractor if the real estate agent is licensed by the Iowa real estate commission as a salesperson and both of the following apply:

(a) Seventy-five percent or more of the remuneration, whether or not paid in cash, for the services performed by the individual as a real estate salesperson is derived from one company and is directly related to sales or other output, including the performance of services, rather than to the number of hours worked.

(b) The services performed by the individual are performed pursuant to a written contract between the individual and the person for whom the services are performed, and the contract provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for state tax purposes.

(4) A student enrolled in a public school corporation or accredited nonpublic school who is participating in a school-to-work program that includes but is not limited to the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs “a” through “f”.

(5) A student enrolled in a community college as defined in section 260C.2, who is participating in a school-to-work program that includes but is not limited to the components provided for in section 258.10, subsection 2, paragraphs “a” through “f”, and that is offered by the community college pursuant to a contractual agreement with a school corporation or accredited nonpublic school to provide the program.

b. The term “*worker*” or “*employee*” shall include the singular and plural. Any reference to a worker or employee who has been injured shall, when such worker or employee is dead, include the worker’s or employee’s dependents as herein defined or the worker’s or employee’s legal representatives; and where the worker or employee is a minor or incompetent, it shall include the minor’s or incompetent’s guardian, next friend, or trustee.

Notwithstanding any law prohibiting the employment of minors, all minor employees shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter and chapters 86 and 87 regardless of the age of such minor employee.

c. The following persons shall not be deemed “workers” or “employees”:

(1) A person whose employment is purely casual and not for the purpose of the employer’s trade or business except as otherwise provided in section 85.1.

(2) An independent contractor.

(3) An owner-operator who, as an individual or partner, or shareholder of a corporate owner-operator, owns a vehicle licensed and registered as a truck, road tractor, or truck tractor by a governmental agency, is an independent contractor while performing services in the operation of the owner-operator’s vehicle if all of the following conditions are substantially present:

(a) The owner-operator is responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle.

(b) The owner-operator bears the principal burden of the vehicle’s operating costs, including fuel, repairs, supplies, collision insurance, and personal expenses for the operator while on the road.

(c) The owner-operator is responsible for supplying the necessary personnel to operate the vehicle, and the personnel are considered the owner-operator’s employees.

(d) The owner-operator’s compensation is based on factors related to the work performed, including a percentage of any schedule of rates or lawfully published tariff, and not on the basis of the hours or time expended.

(e) The owner-operator determines the details and means of performing the services, in conformance with regulatory requirements, operating procedures of the carrier, and specifications of the shipper.

(f) The owner-operator enters into a contract which specifies the relationship to be that of an independent contractor and not that of an employee.

(4) Directors of a corporation who are not at the same time employees of the corporation; or directors, trustees, officers, or other managing officials of a nonprofit corporation or association who are not at the same time full-time employees of the nonprofit corporation or association.

(5) Proprietors, limited liability company members, limited liability partners, and partners who have not elected to be covered by the workers’ compensation law of this state pursuant to section 85.1A.

[S13, §2477-m16; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1421; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.61; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §18, 19, ch 1221, §2]

83 Acts, ch 36, §3, 7, 8; 85 Acts, ch 46, §1; 85 Acts, ch 195, §9; 86 Acts, ch 1074, §3, 4; 86 Acts, ch 1104, §2, 3; 87 Acts, ch 91, §2 – 5; 89 Acts, ch 89, §1 – 3; 89 Acts, ch 218, §1; 91 Acts, ch 209, §1; 93 Acts, ch 88, §1; 95 Acts, ch 41, §3 – 5; 96 Acts, ch 1059, §4, 5; 96 Acts, ch 1079, §4 – 6; 97 Acts, ch 37, §3, 4; 98 Acts, ch 1060, §1, 2; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §9; 2001 Acts, ch 87, §5, 6; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §21; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §91; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §9, 10; 2008 Acts, ch 1181, §43; 2010 Acts, ch 1149, §2 – 4; 2013 Acts, ch 48, §4

Referred to in §85.20, 85.60, 87.1, 87.23, 100B.14, 100B.31, 422.12, 622.71A
Subsection 8 amended

85.62 Inmates of county jail.

The county board of supervisors of any county may elect to include as an employee for purposes of this chapter any person confined as an inmate in a county jail or confined in any other facility in lieu of confinement in a county jail. If such election is made, the provisions of section 85.1, subsection 6, shall apply to such county. If an inmate in the performance of the inmate’s work in connection with the maintenance of a county jail or other local facility, or in connection with any industry maintained therein, or with any highway or public works activity outside a county jail or other local facility sustains an injury arising out of and in the course thereof, the inmate shall be awarded and paid compensation at the minimum rate as provided in this chapter. If death results from such injury, death benefits shall be awarded and paid to the dependents of the inmate. If any such person is awarded weekly compensation

under the provisions of this section and is still committed to the county jail or other facility, the inmate's compensation benefits under section 85.33 or section 85.34, subsection 1, shall be paid to the county for so long as the inmate shall remain so committed. Weekly compensation benefits awarded pursuant to section 85.34, subsection 2, shall be held in trust and paid to such person as provided in this chapter upon final discharge or parole, whichever occurs first. In the event such person is recommitted to the county jail or other facility prior to receiving in full, the inmate's weekly benefits pursuant to section 85.33 or section 85.34, subsection 1, such benefits shall again be paid to the county for so long as the inmate shall remain so recommitted. Also, weekly benefits under section 85.34, subsection 2, shall be suspended and again held in trust until such person is again released by final discharge or parole, whichever first occurs. However, the workers' compensation commissioner may, if the commissioner finds that dependents of the person awarded weekly compensation pursuant to section 85.33 or section 85.34, subsections 1 and 2, would require welfare aid as a result of terminating the compensation, order such weekly compensation to be paid to a responsible person for the use of the inmate's dependents.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.62]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

SECOND INJURY COMPENSATION ACT

85.63 Title of Act.

This division shall be known and referred to as the "*Second Injury Compensation Act*".

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.63]

Referred to in §86.12

85.64 Limitation of benefits.

If an employee who has previously lost, or lost the use of, one hand, one arm, one foot, one leg, or one eye, becomes permanently disabled by a compensable injury which has resulted in the loss of or loss of use of another such member or organ, the employer shall be liable only for the degree of disability which would have resulted from the latter injury if there had been no preexisting disability. In addition to such compensation, and after the expiration of the full period provided by law for the payments thereof by the employer, the employee shall be paid out of the "Second Injury Fund" created by this division the remainder of such compensation as would be payable for the degree of permanent disability involved after first deducting from such remainder the compensable value of the previously lost member or organ.

Any benefits received by any such employee, or to which the employee may be entitled, by reason of such increased disability from any state or federal fund or agency, to which said employee has not directly contributed, shall be regarded as a credit to any award made against said second injury fund as aforesaid.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.64]

Referred to in §86.12

85.65 Payments to second injury fund.

The employer, or, if insured, the insurance carrier in each case of compensable injury causing death, shall pay to the treasurer of state for the second injury fund the sum of twelve thousand dollars in a case where there are dependents and forty-five thousand dollars in a case where there are no dependents. The payment shall be made at the time compensation payments are begun, or at the time the burial expenses are paid in a case where there are no dependents. However, the payments shall be required only in cases of injury resulting in death coming within the purview of this chapter and occurring after July 1, 1978. These payments shall be in addition to any payments of compensation to injured employees or their dependents, or of burial expenses as provided in this chapter.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.65; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §20]

89 Acts, ch 33, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1113, §1, 7

Referred to in §85.68, 86.12

85.65A Payments to second injury fund — surcharge on employers.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Insured employers*” means employers who are commercially insured for purposes of workers’ compensation coverage or who have been self-insured for less than twenty-four months as of the first day of the fiscal year in which a surcharge is imposed pursuant to this section.

b. “*Self-insured employers*” means employers who have been self-insured for purposes of workers’ compensation coverage for at least twenty-four months as of the first day of the fiscal year in which a surcharge is imposed pursuant to this section.

2. Prior to each fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1999, the commissioner of insurance shall conduct an examination of the outstanding liabilities of the second injury fund and shall make a determination as to whether sufficient funds will be available in the second injury fund to pay the liabilities of the fund for each of the next two fiscal years. If the commissioner of insurance determines sufficient funds will be available, the commissioner shall not impose a surcharge on employers during the next succeeding fiscal year. If the commissioner determines sufficient funds will not be available, the commissioner shall impose by rule, pursuant to chapter 17A, a surcharge on employers during the next succeeding fiscal year for payment to the treasurer of state for the second injury fund pursuant to the requirements of this section.

3. If the commissioner of insurance determines that a surcharge on employers shall be imposed during any applicable fiscal year, the surcharge imposed shall comply with and be subject to all of the following requirements:

a. The surcharge shall apply to all workers’ compensation insurance policies and self-insurance coverages of employers approved for self-insurance by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to section 87.4 or 87.11, and to the state of Iowa, its departments, divisions, agencies, commissions, and boards, or any political subdivision coverages whether insured or self-insured. The surcharge shall not apply to any reinsurance or retrocessional transaction under section 520.4 or 520.9.

b. In determining the surcharge for any applicable fiscal year, the commissioner of insurance shall provide that all insured and self-insured employers be assessed, in total, an amount the commissioner determines is sufficient, together with the moneys in the second injury fund, to meet the outstanding liabilities of the second injury fund.

c. The total assessment amount used in calculating the surcharge shall be allocated between self-insured employers and insured employers based on paid losses for the preceding calendar year. The portion of the total aggregate assessment that shall be collected from self-insured employers shall be equal to that proportion of total paid losses during the preceding calendar year, which the total compensation payments of all self-insured employers bore to the total compensation payments made by all self-insured employers and insurers on behalf of all insured employers during the preceding calendar year. The portion of the total aggregate assessment that is not to be collected from self-insured employers shall be collected from insured employers.

d. The method of assessing self-insured employers a surcharge shall be based on paid losses. The method of assessing insured employers a surcharge shall be by insurers collecting assessments from insured employers through a surcharge based on premium.

e. Assessments collected through imposition of a surcharge pursuant to this section shall not constitute an element of loss for the purpose of establishing rates for workers’ compensation insurance but shall for the purpose of collection be treated as separate costs by insurers. The surcharge is collectible by an insurer and nonpayment of the surcharge shall be treated as nonpayment of premium and the insurer shall retain all cancellation rights inuring to it for nonpayment of premium. An insurance carrier, its agent, or a third-party administrator shall not be entitled to any portion of the surcharge as a fee or commission for its collection. The surcharge is not subject to any taxes, licenses, or fees. The surcharge is not deemed to be an assessment or tax, but shall be deemed an additional benefit paid for injuries compensable under this division.

4. The commissioner of insurance shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, concerning the requirements of this section.

98 Acts, ch 1113, §2, 7; 2003 Acts, ch 140, §3, 6; 2008 Acts, ch 1137, §2, 3
 Referred to in §85.67, 86.12

85.66 Second injury fund — creation — custodian.

1. The second injury fund is hereby established under the custody of the treasurer of state and shall consist of payments to the fund as provided by this division and any accumulated interest and earnings on moneys in the second injury fund.

2. The treasurer of state is charged with the conservation of the assets of the second injury fund. Moneys collected in the second injury fund shall be disbursed only for the purposes stated in this division, and shall not at any time be appropriated or diverted to any other use or purpose. Except for reimbursements to the attorney general provided for in section 85.67, disbursements from the fund shall be paid by the treasurer of state only upon the written order of the workers' compensation commissioner. The treasurer of state shall invest any surplus moneys of the fund in securities which constitute legal investments for state funds under the laws of this state, and may sell any of the securities in which the fund is invested, if necessary, for the proper administration or in the best interests of the fund.

3. The treasurer of state shall quarterly prepare a statement of the fund, setting forth the balance of moneys in the fund, the income of the fund, specifying the source of all income, the payments out of the fund, specifying the various items of payments, and setting forth the balance of the fund remaining to its credit. The statement shall be open to public inspection in the office of the treasurer of state.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.66; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §21]

83 Acts, ch 105, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1071, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1113, §3, 7; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §196, 202; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §84; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §22

Referred to in §86.12, 86.13A

85.67 Administration of fund — special counsel — payment of award.

The attorney general shall appoint a staff member to represent the treasurer of state and the fund in all proceedings and matters arising under this division. The attorney general shall be reimbursed up to two hundred fifteen thousand dollars annually from the fund for services provided related to the fund. The commissioner of insurance shall consider the reimbursement to the attorney general as an outstanding liability when making a determination of funding availability under section 85.65A, subsection 2. In making an award under this division, the workers' compensation commissioner shall specifically find the amount the injured employee shall be paid weekly, the number of weeks of compensation which shall be paid by the employer, the date upon which payments out of the fund shall begin, and, if possible, the length of time the payments shall continue.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.67]

83 Acts, ch 105, §6; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1113, §4, 7; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §197, 209; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §85; 2013 Acts, ch 139, §53

Referred to in §85.66, 86.12

Section amended

85.68 Actions — collection of payments — subrogation.

The labor commissioner shall be charged with the collection of contributions and payments to the second injury fund required to be made pursuant to section 85.65. In addition, the labor commissioner, on behalf of the second injury fund created under this division, shall have a cause of action under section 85.22 to the same extent as an employer against any person not in the same employment by reason of whose negligence or wrong the subsequent injury of the person with the previous disability was caused. The action shall be brought by the labor commissioner on behalf of the fund, and any recovery, less the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the labor commissioner, shall be paid to the treasurer of state and credited to the second injury fund.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.68]

83 Acts, ch 105, §7; 96 Acts, ch 1129, §21; 98 Acts, ch 1113, §5, 7

Referred to in §84A.5, 86.12, 91.4

85.69 Federal contributions.

The treasurer of state is hereby authorized to receive and credit to the second injury fund any sum or sums that may at any time be contributed to the state by the United States or any agency thereof, under any Act of Congress or otherwise, to which the state may be or become entitled by reason of any payments made to any person with a previous disability out of the fund.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.69]

96 Acts, ch 1129, §22

Referred to in §86.12

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM**85.70 Additional payment for attendance.**

An employee who has sustained an injury resulting in permanent partial or permanent total disability, for which compensation is payable under this chapter, and who cannot return to gainful employment because of such disability, shall upon application to and approval by the workers' compensation commissioner be entitled to a one hundred dollar weekly payment from the employer in addition to any other benefit payments, during each full week in which the employee is actively participating in a vocational rehabilitation program recognized by the vocational rehabilitation services division of the department of education. The workers' compensation commissioner's approval of such application for payment may be given only after a careful evaluation of available facts, and after consultation with the employer or the employer's representative. Judicial review of the decision of the workers' compensation commissioner may be obtained in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, and in section 86.26. Such additional benefit payment shall be paid for a period not to exceed thirteen consecutive weeks except that the workers' compensation commissioner may extend the period of payment not to exceed an additional thirteen weeks if the circumstances indicate that a continuation of training will in fact accomplish rehabilitation.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85.70]

96 Acts, ch 1127, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §13, 18

**EXTRATERRITORIAL INJURIES AND
BENEFIT CLAIMS****85.71 Injury outside of state.**

1. If an employee, while working outside the territorial limits of this state, suffers an injury on account of which the employee, or in the event of death, the employee's dependents, would have been entitled to the benefits provided by this chapter had such injury occurred within this state, such employee, or in the event of death resulting from such injury, the employee's dependents, shall be entitled to the benefits provided by this chapter, if at the time of such injury any of the following is applicable:

a. The employer has a place of business in this state and the employee regularly works at or from that place of business, or the employer has a place of business in this state and the employee is domiciled in this state.

b. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state and the employee regularly works in this state.

c. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state and sustains an injury for which no remedy is available under the workers' compensation laws of another state.

d. The employee is working under a contract of hire made in this state for employment outside the United States.

e. The employer has a place of business in Iowa, and the employee is working under a contract of hire which provides that the employee's workers' compensation claims be governed by Iowa law.

2. This section shall be construed to confer personal jurisdiction over an employee or employer to whom this section is applicable.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §85.71]

97 Acts, ch 106, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §12, 23; 2008 Acts, ch 1091, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §109

85.72 Claims for benefits made outside of state — restrictions — credit.

1. An employee, or an employee's dependents, shall not be entitled to benefits under this chapter if the employee or the employee's dependents have initiated a judicial proceeding or a contested case or other similar proceeding for the same injury, disability, or death pursuant to the laws of another state or country concerning workers' compensation, and the employee or the employee's dependents receive benefits following final resolution of the proceeding pursuant to a settlement, judgment, or award.

2. If an employee, or an employee's dependents, initiate a judicial proceeding or a contested case or other similar proceeding for benefits pursuant to the laws of another state or country concerning workers' compensation, any proceeding initiated by an employee, or an employee's dependents, for workers' compensation benefits under this chapter for the same injury, disability, or death shall be stayed, without prejudice, pending resolution of the out-of-state claim for benefits.

3. If benefits are paid under this chapter and were payable, at any time, for the same injury, disability, or death pursuant to the laws of another state or country concerning workers' compensation, the employer shall have a credit toward the benefits payable under this chapter for any benefits paid in another state or country. Benefits paid in another state or country constitute weekly compensation benefits for the purposes of sections 85.26 and 86.13.

97 Acts, ch 106, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1091, §2

CHAPTER 85A

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE COMPENSATION

Referred to in §8A.457, 8A.512, 84A.5, 85.3, 85.20, 85.21, 85.22, 85.26, 85.27, 85.34, 85.35, 85.38, 85.49, 85.60, 85.61, 86.8, 86.9, 86.13, 86.17, 86.18, 86.19, 86.24, 86.29, 86.39, 86.44, 87.1, 87.2, 87.11, 87.13, 87.14A, 87.21, 87.22, 331.324, 515B.5, 582.1A, 622.10, 627.13, 669.14, 729.6

85A.1	Short title.	85A.15	Employers limit of liability.
85A.2	Employers included.	85A.16	Reference to compensation law.
85A.3	Employees covered.	85A.17	Disability.
85A.4	Disablement defined.	85A.18	Notice of disability or death — filing of claims.
85A.5	Compensation payable.	85A.19	Autopsy.
85A.6	Dependents — defined.	85A.20	Investigation.
85A.7	Limitations and exceptions.	85A.21	Controversial medical questions.
85A.8	Occupational disease defined.	85A.22	Examination of employee by physicians.
85A.9	Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 144, §30.	85A.23	Report — date of disablement.
85A.10	Last exposure — employer liable.	85A.24	Findings and report.
85A.11	Diagnosis for brucellosis.	85A.25	Existing diseases barred.
85A.12	Disablement or death following exposure — limitations.	85A.26	Insurance contracts.
85A.13	Provisions relating to pneumoconiosis.	85A.27	Administration.
85A.14	Restriction on liability.		

85A.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and referred to as the "Iowa Occupational Disease Law".

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.1]

85A.2 Employers included.

All employers as defined by the workers' compensation law of Iowa and who are engaged in any business or industrial process hereinafter designated and described are employers within the provisions of this chapter and shall be subject thereto.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.2]

85A.3 Employees covered.

All employees as defined by the workers' compensation law of Iowa employed in any business or industrial process hereinafter designated and described and who in the course of their employment are exposed to an occupational disease as herein defined are subject to the provisions of this chapter.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.3]

85A.4 Disablement defined.

Disablement as that term is used in this chapter is the event or condition where an employee becomes actually incapacitated from performing the employee's work or from earning equal wages in other suitable employment because of an occupational disease as defined in this chapter in the last occupation in which such employee is injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.4]

85A.5 Compensation payable.

All employees subject to the provisions of this chapter who shall become disabled from injurious exposure to an occupational disease herein designated and defined within the conditions, limitations and requirements provided herein, shall receive compensation, reasonable surgical, medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, physical rehabilitation, nursing and hospital services and supplies therefor, and burial expenses as provided in the workers' compensation law of Iowa except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

If, however, an employee incurs an occupational disease for which the employee would be entitled to receive compensation if the employee were disabled as provided herein, but is able to continue in employment and requires medical treatment for said disease, then the employee shall receive reasonable medical services therefor.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.5]

85A.6 Dependents — defined.

Dependents of a deceased employee whose death has been caused by an occupational disease as herein defined and under the provisions, conditions and limitations of this chapter shall be those persons defined as dependents under the workers' compensation law of Iowa and such dependents shall receive compensation benefits as provided by said law.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.6]

85A.7 Limitations and exceptions.

The provisions of this chapter providing payment of workers' compensation on account of occupational disease as defined and set out in this chapter, shall be subject to the following limitations and exceptions:

1. No compensation shall be payable if the employee, at the time of entering the employment of the employer in writing falsely represented to said employer that the employee had not been previously disabled, laid off or compensated, or lost time by reason of an occupational disease.

2. No compensation for death because of an occupational disease shall be payable to any person whose relationship to the deceased employee arose subsequent to the beginning of the first compensable disability, except only after-born children of a marriage existing at the beginning of such disability.

3. When such occupational disease causes the death of an employee and there are no dependents entitled to compensation, then the employer shall pay the medical, hospital and burial expenses as is provided by the workers' compensation law, and shall also pay to the

treasurer of the state for the use and benefit of the second injury compensation fund such amount as is required by the second injury compensation law.

4. Where such occupational disease is aggravated by any other disease or infirmity not of itself compensable, or where disability or death results from any other cause not of itself compensable but is aggravated, prolonged or accelerated by such an occupational disease, and disability results such as to be compensable under the provisions of this chapter, the compensation payable shall be reduced and limited to such proportion only of the compensation that would be payable if the occupational disease was the sole cause of the disability or death, as such occupational disease bears to all the causes of such disability or death. Such reduction or limitation in compensation shall be effected by reducing either the number of weekly payments or the amount of such payments as the workers' compensation commissioner may determine is for the best interests of the claimant or claimants.

5. No compensation shall be allowed or payable for any disease or death intentionally self-inflicted by the employee or due to the employee's intoxication, or due to the employee being a narcotic drug addict, or the employee's commission of a misdemeanor or felony, refusal to use a safety appliance or health protective, refusal to obey a reasonable written or printed rule of the employer which has been posted in a conspicuous position in the place of work, or failure or refusal to perform or obey any statutory duty. The burden of establishing any such ground shall rest upon the employer.

6. No compensation shall be payable or allowed in any case where the last injurious exposure to the hazards of such occupational disease occurred prior to the effective date of this chapter.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.7]
98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.8 Occupational disease defined.

Occupational diseases shall be only those diseases which arise out of and in the course of the employee's employment. Such diseases shall have a direct causal connection with the employment and must have followed as a natural incident thereto from injurious exposure occasioned by the nature of the employment. Such disease must be incidental to the character of the business, occupation or process in which the employee was employed and not independent of the employment. Such disease need not have been foreseen or expected but after its contraction it must appear to have had its origin in a risk connected with the employment and to have resulted from that source as an incident and rational consequence. A disease which follows from a hazard to which an employee has or would have been equally exposed outside of said occupation is not compensable as an occupational disease.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.8]
Referred to in §85.61

85A.9 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 144, § 30.

85A.10 Last exposure — employer liable.

If compensation is payable for an occupational disease, the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of the disease, is liable for the compensation. The notice of injury and claim for compensation shall be given and made to the employer as required under this chapter.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.10]
86 Acts, ch 1101, §1

85A.11 Diagnosis for brucellosis.

1. When any employee is clinically diagnosed as having brucellosis (undulant fever), it shall not be considered that the employee has the disease unless the clinical diagnosis is confirmed by:

- a. A positive blood culture for brucella organisms, or
- b. A positive agglutination test which must be verified by not less than two successive positive agglutination tests, each of which tests shall be positive in a titer of one to one

hundred sixty or higher. Said subsequent agglutination tests must be made of specimens taken not less than seven nor more than ten days after each preceding test.

2. The specimens for the tests required herein must be taken by a licensed practicing physician or osteopathic physician, and immediately delivered to the state hygienic laboratory of the Iowa department of public health at Iowa City, and each such specimen shall be in a container upon which is plainly printed the name and address of the subject, the date when the specimen was taken, the name and address of the subject's employer and a certificate by the physician or osteopathic physician that the physician took the specimen from the named subject on the date stated over the physician's signature and address.

3. The state hygienic laboratory shall immediately make the test and upon completion thereof it shall send a report of the result of such test to the physician or osteopathic physician from whom the specimen was received and also to the employer.

4. In the event of a dispute as to whether the employee has brucellosis, the matter shall be determined as any other disputed case.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.11]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §9

85A.12 Disablement or death following exposure — limitations.

An employer shall not be liable for any compensation for an occupational disease unless such disease shall be due to the nature of an employment in which the hazards of such disease actually exist, and which hazards are characteristic thereof and peculiar to the trade, occupation, process, or employment, and such disease actually arises out of the employment, and unless disablement or death results within three years in case of pneumoconiosis, or within one year in case of any other occupational disease, after the last injurious exposure to such disease in such employment, or in case of death, unless death follows continuous disability from such disease commencing within the period above limited for which compensation has been paid or awarded or timely claim made as provided by this chapter and results within seven years after such exposure.

In any case where disablement or death was caused by latent or delayed pathological conditions, blood, or other tissue changes or malignancies due to occupational exposure to X rays, radium, radioactive substances or machines, or ionizing radiation, the employer shall not be liable for any compensation unless claim is filed within ninety days after disablement or death or after the employee had knowledge or in the exercise of reasonable diligence should have known the disablement was caused by overexposure to ionizing radiation or radioactive substances, and its relation to employment.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.12]

85A.13 Provisions relating to pneumoconiosis.

1. *Pneumoconiosis defined.* Whenever used in this chapter, "*pneumoconiosis*" shall mean the characteristic fibrotic condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of dust particles.

2. *Presumptions.* In the absence of conclusive evidence in favor of the claim, disability or death from pneumoconiosis shall be presumed not to be due to the nature of any occupation within the provisions of this chapter unless during the ten years immediately preceding the disablement of the employee who has been exposed to the inhalation of dust particles over a period of not less than five years, two years of which shall have been in employment in this state.

3. *Pneumoconiosis complicated with other diseases.* In case of disability or death from pneumoconiosis complicated with tuberculosis of the lungs, compensation shall be payable as for uncomplicated pneumoconiosis, provided, however, that the pneumoconiosis was an essential factor in causing such disability or death. In case of disability or death from pneumoconiosis complicated with any other disease, or from any other disease complicated with pneumoconiosis, the compensation shall be reduced as herein provided.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.13]

84 Acts, ch 1053, §1

85A.14 Restriction on liability.

No compensation shall be payable under this chapter for any condition of physical or mental ill-being, disability, disablement, or death for which compensation is recoverable on account of injury under the workers' compensation law.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.14]

85A.15 Employers limit of liability.

Payments of compensation and compliance with other provisions herein by the employer or the employer's insurance carrier in accordance with the findings and orders of the workers' compensation commissioner or the court in judicial review proceedings, shall discharge such employer from any and all further obligation.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.15]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.16 Reference to compensation law.

The provisions of the workers' compensation law, so far as applicable, and not inconsistent herewith, shall apply in cases of compensable occupational diseases as specified and defined herein.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.16]

85A.17 Disability.

Compensation payable under this chapter for temporary disability, permanent total disability or permanent partial disability, shall be such amounts as are provided under the workers' compensation law.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.17]

Referred to in §96.7(2a), 96.23

85A.18 Notice of disability or death — filing of claims.

Except as herein otherwise provided, procedure with respect to notice of disability or death, as to the filing of claims and determination of claims shall be the same as in cases of injury or death arising out of and in the course of employment under the workers' compensation law. Written notice shall be given to the employer of an occupational disease by the employee within ninety days after the first distinct manifestation thereof, and in the case of death from such an occupational disease, written notice of such claim shall also be given to the employer within ninety days thereafter.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.18]

85A.19 Autopsy.

Upon the filing of a claim for compensation for death from an occupational disease where an autopsy is necessary in order to accurately and scientifically ascertain and determine the cause of death, such autopsy shall be ordered by the workers' compensation commissioner and shall be made under the supervision of the medical examiner of the county in which death occurs or in any county where the body of such employee may be taken.

The workers' compensation commissioner may designate a duly licensed physician to perform or attend such autopsy and to certify the findings thereon. Such findings shall be filed in the office of the workers' compensation commissioner. The workers' compensation commissioner may also exercise such authority on the commissioner's own motion or on application made to the commissioner at any time, upon the presentation of facts showing that a controversy may exist in regard to the cause of death or the existence of any occupational disease. All proceedings for compensation shall be suspended upon refusal of a claimant or claimants to permit such autopsy when so ordered and no compensation shall be payable.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.19]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.20 Investigation.

The workers' compensation commissioner may designate the industrial hygiene physician of the Iowa department of public health and two physicians selected by the dean of the university of Iowa college of medicine, from the staff of the college, who shall be qualified to diagnose and report on occupational diseases. For the purpose of investigating occupational diseases, the physicians shall have the use, without charge, of all necessary laboratory and other facilities of the university of Iowa college of medicine and of the university hospital at the state university of Iowa, and of the Iowa department of public health in performing the physicians' duties.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.20]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §905; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2001 Acts, ch 74, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §9
Referred to in §85A.21, §85A.22, §85A.23, §85A.24, §85A.25

85A.21 Controversial medical questions.

Controversial medical questions may be referred by the workers' compensation commissioner to the physicians designated in section 85A.20 for investigation and report to the workers' compensation commissioner when agreed to by the parties or on the commissioner's own motion. No award shall be made in any case where controversial medical questions have been referred to the physicians until the physicians have duly investigated the case and made a report with respect to all such medical questions. The date of disablement, if in dispute, shall be deemed a medical question.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.21]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §906; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.22 Examination of employee by physicians.

The physicians designated in section 85A.20, upon reference to them by the workers' compensation commissioner of a claim for occupational disease, shall notify the claimant or claimants and the employer or the employer's insurance carrier to appear before the physicians at a time and place stated in the notice. If the employee is alive, the employee shall appear before the physicians at the time and place specified to submit to such clinical and x-ray examinations as the physicians may require. The claimant and the employer shall each be entitled, at the claimant's or employer's own expense, to have present at all examinations conducted by the physicians, a physician admitted to practice in the state, who shall be given every reasonable opportunity for participating in all examinations. If a physician admitted to practice in the state certifies that the employee is physically unable to appear at the time and place specified, the physicians shall, on notice to the parties, change the time and place of examination to another time and place as may reasonably facilitate the examination of the employee. Proceedings shall be suspended and no compensation shall be payable for any period during which the employee refuses to submit to such examination.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.22]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §907; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.23 Report — date of disablement.

The physicians designated in section 85A.20 shall, as soon as practicable after the physicians have completed consideration of the case, report in writing the findings and conclusions on every medical question in controversy. If the date of disablement is controverted and cannot be fixed exactly, the physicians shall fix the most probable date in light of all the circumstances of the case. The physicians shall also include in the report the name and address of the physician or physicians, if any, who appeared before the physicians and the medical reports and X rays, if any, which were considered by the physicians.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.23]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §908

85A.24 Findings and report.

The physicians designated in section 85A.20 shall file the report in triplicate with the workers' compensation commissioner who shall mail or deliver a certified copy of the report

to the claimant and to the employer. The report shall become a part of the record of the case. The workers' compensation commissioner shall make the decision or award in the case based upon the entire record. The report of the physicians in any case may be returned by the commissioner to the physicians for reconsideration and further report. The physicians shall not be prohibited from testifying before the workers' compensation commissioner, board of arbitration, or any other person, commission, or court as to the results of the examination or the condition of any employee examined.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.24]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §909; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.25 Existing diseases barred.

There shall be no liability for the payment of compensation under the provisions of this chapter to any person who on October 1, 1947, is suffering with an occupational disease. An employer may at the employer's own expense require the employer's employees to submit to a physical examination prior to October 1, 1947, and in the case of new employees employed after July 4, 1947, within ninety days of the commencement of the employment of such new employees, for the purpose of determining whether any such person is affected with or has an occupational disease. In the event it is determined by such examination that any employee is suffering from or is affected with an occupational disease, the employer may require the employee to waive in writing any claim for compensation under the provisions of this chapter on account thereof as a condition to continuing in the employment of the employer.

In cases of dispute as to the existence of the disease the controversy may be referred to the workers' compensation commissioner who shall decide the matter and who may, upon the commissioner's own motion or by agreement of the parties, submit the controverted question to the physicians designated in section 85A.20 for investigation and report, and the physicians shall immediately proceed with the investigation and with the examination of the employee and forthwith make the report to the workers' compensation commissioner. The examination shall be made and the investigation conducted in the same manner as is provided in this chapter as to other controverted medical questions. The workers' compensation commissioner shall then make the decision on the matter, and the decision shall have the same force and effect and be subject to all the other provisions of law applicable the same as any other decision of the workers' compensation commissioner.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.25]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §910; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85A.26 Insurance contracts.

No policy of insurance in effect at the time of the enactment of this chapter covering the liability of an employer under the workers' compensation law, shall be construed to cover the liability of such employer under this chapter for any occupational disease unless such liability is expressly accepted by the insurance carrier issuing such policy and is endorsed thereon. The insurance or security in force to cover compensation liability under this chapter shall be separate and distinct from the insurance or security under the workers' compensation law and any insurance contract covering liability under either this chapter or the workers' compensation law need not cover any liability under the other.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.26]

85A.27 Administration.

The workers' compensation commissioner shall have jurisdiction over the operation and administration of the compensation provisions of this chapter and said commissioner shall perform all of the duties imposed upon the commissioner by this chapter and such further duties as may hereafter be imposed by law.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §85A.27]
98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

CHAPTER 85B

OCCUPATIONAL HEARING LOSS

Referred to in §8A.457, 8A.512, 84A.5, 85.3, 85.20, 85.21, 85.22, 85.26, 85.27, 85.34, 85.35, 85.38, 85.49, 85.60, 85.61, 86.8, 86.9, 86.13, 86.17, 86.29, 86.39, 86.44, 87.1, 87.2, 87.11, 87.13, 87.14A, 87.21, 87.22, 515B.5, 582.1A, 622.10, 627.13, 729.6

85B.1	Citation.	85B.9A	Apportionment of occupational hearing loss.
85B.2	Workers' compensation — employers subject.	85B.10	Employer's notice of results of test.
85B.3	Loss in course of employment.	85B.11	Previous hearing loss excluded.
85B.4	Definitions.	85B.12	Hearing aid provided.
85B.5	Excessive noise exposure.	85B.13	Payment of compensation discharges employer.
85B.6	Maximum compensation.	85B.14	Applicable chapters.
85B.7	Periodic examination.	85B.15	Workers' compensation commissioner to enforce.
85B.8	Date of occurrence.		
85B.9	Measuring hearing loss.		

85B.1 Citation.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Iowa Occupational Hearing Loss Act*”.

[C81, §85B.1]

85B.2 Workers' compensation — employers subject.

All employers as defined in chapter 85 are subject to this chapter.

[C81, §85B.2]

85B.3 Loss in course of employment.

All employees as defined in chapter 85 who incur an occupational hearing loss arising out of and in the course of employment, are subject to this chapter.

[C81, §85B.3]

85B.4 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise provides:

1. “*Excessive noise exposure*” means exposure to sound capable of producing occupational hearing loss.

2. “*Hearing level*” means the measured threshold of hearing sensitivity using audiometric instruments properly calibrated to the American national standards institute audiometric zero reference level.

3. “*Occupational hearing loss*” means that portion of a permanent sensorineural loss of hearing in one or both ears that exceeds an average hearing level of twenty-five decibels for the frequencies five hundred, one thousand, two thousand, and three thousand Hertz, arising out of and in the course of employment caused by excessive noise exposure. “*Occupational hearing loss*” does not include loss of hearing attributable to age or any other condition or exposure not arising out of and in the course of employment.

[C81, §85B.4]

98 Acts, ch 1160, §2

Referred to in §85.34

85B.5 Excessive noise exposure.

1. An excessive noise exposure is sound which exceeds the times and intensities listed in the following table:

Duration per day hours	Sound level, dBA slow response	Duration per day minutes	Sound level, dBA slow response
8	90	52	106
7	91	45	107
6	92	37	108
5	93	33	109
4 1/2	94	30	110
4	95	26	111
3 1/2	96	22	112
3	97	18	113
2 1/2	98	16	114
2 1/4	99	15	115
2	100	No exposure greater than 115 permitted	
1 3/4	101		
1 1/2	102		
1 1/4	103		
1 1/8	104		
1	105		

2. The workers' compensation commissioner may promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 17A to amend this table based upon changes recommended in nationally recognized consensus standards.

3. An employer shall immediately inform an employee if the employer learns that the employee is being subjected to sound levels and duration in excess of those indicated in the above table. In instances of occupational hearing loss alleged to have occurred, either in whole or in part prior to January 1, 1981, an employer shall provide upon request by an affected employee whatever evidence is available to the employer of the date, duration, and intensities of noise to which the employee was subjected in employment.

[C81, §85B.5]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1160, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

85B.6 Maximum compensation.

Compensation is payable for a maximum of one hundred seventy-five weeks for total occupational hearing loss. For partial occupational hearing loss compensation is payable for a period proportionate to the relation which the calculated binaural, both ears, hearing loss bears to one hundred percent, or total loss of hearing.

[C81, §85B.6]

85B.7 Periodic examination.

Compensation is not payable to an employee who willfully fails to submit for reasonable periodic physical and audiometric examinations. Reasonable written notice of the dates and times of examinations required by the employer shall be given the employee. Examinations shall be scheduled during times the employee, examining personnel, and examination facilities are reasonably available. Physical and audiometric examinations shall be at the expense of the employer. The employee shall be compensated for any time lost from work occasioned by employer examinations. Compensation is not payable to an employee if the employee fails or refuses to use employer-provided hearing protective devices required by the employer and communicated in writing to the employee at the time the employee is employed or at the time the protective devices are provided by the employer.

[C81, §85B.7]

85B.8 Date of occurrence.

1. A claim for occupational hearing loss due to excessive noise exposure may be filed beginning one month after separation from the employment in which the employee was

subjected to excessive noise exposure. The date of the injury shall be the date of occurrence of any one of the following events:

- a. Transfer from excessive noise exposure employment by an employer.
- b. Retirement.
- c. Termination of the employer-employee relationship.

2. The date of injury for a layoff which continues for a period longer than one year shall be six months after the date of the layoff. However, the date of the injury for any loss of hearing incurred prior to January 1, 1981, shall not be earlier than the occurrence of any one of the above events.

[C81, §85B.8]

98 Acts, ch 1160, §4, 5; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

85B.9 Measuring hearing loss.

1. Audiometric instruments, properly calibrated to the American national standards institute specifications, shall be used for measuring hearing levels and in such tests necessary to establish total hearing loss, if any. The hearing tests and examinations shall be conducted in environments which comply with accepted national standards.

2. Audiometric examinations shall be administered by persons who are certified by the council for accreditation in occupational hearing conservation or by persons licensed as audiologists under chapter 154F, or as physicians or osteopathic physicians and surgeons under chapter 148, provided the licensed persons are trained in audiometry.

3. In calculating the total amount of hearing loss, the hearing levels at each of the four frequencies, five hundred, one thousand, two thousand, and three thousand Hertz, shall be added together and divided by four to determine the average decibel hearing level for each ear. If the resulting average decibel hearing level in either ear is twenty-five decibels or less, the percentage hearing loss for that ear shall be zero. For each resulting average decibel hearing level exceeding twenty-five decibels, an allowance of one and one-half percent shall be made up to the maximum of one hundred percent which is reached at an average decibel hearing level of ninety-two decibels. In determining the total binaural percentage hearing loss, the percentage hearing loss for the ear with better hearing shall be multiplied by five and added to the percentage hearing loss for the ear with worse hearing and the sum of the two divided by six.

4. a. The assessment of the proportion of the total binaural percentage hearing loss that is due to occupational noise exposure shall be made by the employer's regular or consulting physician or licensed audiologist who is trained and has had experience with such assessment. If several audiometric examinations are available for assessment, the physician or audiologist shall determine which examinations shall be used in the final assessment of occupational hearing loss.

b. If the employee disputes the assessment, the employee may select a physician or licensed audiologist similarly trained and experienced to give an assessment of the audiometric examinations.

5. This section is applicable in the event of partial permanent or total permanent occupational hearing loss in one or both ears.

[C81, §85B.9; 81 Acts, ch 42, §1]

98 Acts, ch 1160, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1088, §81

Referred to in §85B.9A

85B.9A Apportionment of occupational hearing loss.

Apportionment of the total hearing loss between occupational and nonoccupational loss, for purposes of determining occupational hearing loss, may be made by an audiologist or physician with qualifications set forth in section 85B.9. In determining occupational hearing loss, consideration shall be given to all probable employment and nonemployment sources of loss. The apportionment of age-related loss shall be made by reducing the total binaural percentage hearing loss as calculated pursuant to section 85B.9, subsection 3, by the same percentage as the decibels of age-related loss occurring during the period of employment bears to the total decibel hearing level in each ear. The decibels of age-related loss shall

be calculated according to tables adopted by the workers' compensation commissioner consistent with tables of the national institute for occupational safety and health existing on July 1, 1998, and consistent with section 85B.9, subsection 3.

98 Acts, ch 1160, §7

85B.10 Employer's notice of results of test.

The employer shall communicate to the employee, in writing, the results of an audiometric examination or physical examination of an employee which reflects an average hearing level in one or both ears in excess of twenty-five decibels for the test frequencies of five hundred, one thousand, two thousand, and three thousand Hertz, as soon as practicable after the examination. The communication shall include the name and qualifications of the person conducting the audiometric examination or physical examination, the site of the examination, the kind or type of test or examinations given, the results of each and the average decibel hearing level, for the four frequencies, in each ear, and, if known to the employer, whether the hearing loss is sensorineural and, if the hearing loss resulted from another cause, the cause.

[C81, §85B.10]

98 Acts, ch 1160, §8

85B.11 Previous hearing loss excluded.

An employer is liable, as provided in this chapter and subject to the provisions of chapter 85, for an occupational hearing loss to which the employment has contributed, but if previous hearing loss, whether occupational or not, is established by an audiometric examination or other competent evidence, whether or not the employee was subjected to excessive noise exposure within six months preceding the test, the employer is not liable for the previous loss, nor is the employer liable for a loss for which compensation has previously been paid or awarded. The employer is liable only for the difference between the percent of occupational hearing loss determined as of the date of the audiometric examination used to determine occupational hearing loss and the percentage of loss established by the preemployment audiometric examination. An amount paid to an employee for occupational hearing loss by any other employer shall be credited against compensation payable by an employer for the hearing loss. An employee shall not receive in the aggregate greater compensation from all employers for occupational hearing loss than that provided in this section for total occupational hearing loss. A payment shall not be made to an employee unless the employee has worked in excessive noise exposure employment for a total period of at least ninety days for the employer from whom compensation is claimed.

[C81, §85B.11]

98 Acts, ch 1160, §9; 99 Acts, ch 96, §7

85B.12 Hearing aid provided.

A reduction of the compensation payable to an employee for occupational hearing loss shall not be made because the employee's ability to communicate may be improved by the use of a hearing aid. An employer who is liable for occupational hearing loss of an employee is required to provide the employee with a hearing aid for each affected ear unless it will not materially improve the employee's ability to communicate.

[C81, §85B.12]

98 Acts, ch 1160, §10

85B.13 Payment of compensation discharges employer.

Payments of compensation and compliance with other provisions of this chapter by the employer or the employer's insurance carrier in accordance with the findings and orders of the workers' compensation commissioner or a court making a final adjudication in appealed cases, discharges the employer from further obligation.

[C81, §85B.13]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

85B.14 Applicable chapters.

Chapters 17A, 85, and 86, so far as applicable, and not inconsistent with this chapter, apply in cases of compensable occupational hearing loss.

[C81, §85B.14]

85B.15 Workers' compensation commissioner to enforce.

The workers' compensation commissioner has jurisdiction over the operation and administration of the compensation provisions of this chapter.

[C81, §85B.15]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

CHAPTER 86

DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Referred to in §8A.457, 8A.512, 22.7, 84A.5, 85.3, 85.26, 85.31, 85.34, 85.35, 85.59, 85.60, 85.61, 85B.14, 87.1, 87.2, 87.11, 87.13, 87.14A, 87.21, 331.324, 515B.5, 729.6

86.1	Workers' compensation commissioner — term.	86.21	through 86.23 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, §21.
86.2	Appointment of deputies.	86.24	Appeals within the agency.
86.3	Duties of deputies.	86.25	Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, §21.
86.4	Political activity and contributions.	86.26	Judicial review.
86.5	Political promises.	86.27	Settlement of controversy.
86.6	Recommendations of commissioner.	86.28	Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, §21.
86.7	Interest in affected business.	86.29	The judicial review petition.
86.8	Duties.	86.30	and 86.31 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, §211.
86.9	Reports.	86.32	Costs of judicial review.
86.10	Records of employer — right to inspect.	86.33	Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, §211.
86.11	Reports of injuries.	86.34	and 86.35 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, §21.
86.12	Failure to report.	86.36	Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1007, §6.
86.13	Compensation payments.	86.37	Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, §21.
86.13A	Compliance monitoring and enforcement.	86.38	Examination by physician — fee.
86.14	Contested cases.	86.39	Fees — approval.
86.15	and 86.16 Repealed by 76 Acts, ch 1084, §26.	86.40	Costs.
86.17	Hearings — presiding officer — venue.	86.41	Witness fees.
86.18	Hearings — evidence.	86.42	Judgment by district court on award.
86.19	Reporting of proceedings.	86.43	Judgment — modification.
86.20	Repealed by 82 Acts, ch 1161, §28.	86.44	Confidentiality.
		86.45	Confidential information.

86.1 Workers' compensation commissioner — term.

The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a workers' compensation commissioner whose term of office shall be six years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. The workers' compensation commissioner shall maintain an office at the seat of government. The workers' compensation commissioner must be a lawyer admitted to practice in this state.

[S13, §2477-m22; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1423; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.1]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Referred to in §84A.5
Confirmation, see §2.32

86.2 Appointment of deputies.

1. The commissioner may appoint:

a. Chief deputy workers' compensation commissioners for whose acts the commissioner is responsible, who are exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and who shall serve at the pleasure of the commissioner.

b. Deputy workers' compensation commissioners for whose acts the commissioner is responsible and who shall serve at the pleasure of the commissioner.

2. All chief deputies and deputies must be lawyers admitted to practice in this state.

3. The commissioner may appoint one or more chief deputy workers' compensation commissioners and one or more deputy workers' compensation commissioners. A chief deputy workers' compensation commissioner or a deputy workers' compensation commissioner shall perform such additional administrative responsibilities as are deemed reasonably necessary and assigned by the commissioner.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1424; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.2]

89 Acts, ch 60, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §26; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §158; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §26

86.3 Duties of deputies.

Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 17A, in the absence or disability of the workers' compensation commissioner, or when written delegation of authority to perform specified functions is made by the commissioner, the deputies shall have any necessary specified powers to perform any necessary or specified duties of the workers' compensation commissioner pertaining to the commissioner's office. Notwithstanding the definitions and terms of chapter 17A, pertaining to the issuance of final decisions, when the above circumstances exist a deputy commissioner shall have the power to issue a final decision as if issued by the agency.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1425; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.3]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

86.4 Political activity and contributions.

It shall be unlawful for the commissioner, or a chief deputy workers' compensation commissioner while in office, to espouse the election or appointment of any candidate to any political office, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2477-m23, -m37; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1427; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.4]

90 Acts, ch 1261, §27; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

86.5 Political promises.

Any person who is a candidate for appointment as commissioner who makes any promise to another, express or implied, in consideration of any assistance or influence given or recommendation made that the candidate will, if appointed as a commissioner, appoint such person or one whom the person may recommend to any office within the power of the commissioner to appoint, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2477-m38; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1428; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.5]

86.6 Recommendations of commissioner.

All recommendations to the governor of any person asking the appointment of another as commissioner shall be reduced to writing, signed by the person presenting the same, which shall be filed by the governor in the governor's office and open at all reasonable times for public inspection, and all recommendations made by any person to the commissioner for the appointment of another within the power of the commissioner to appoint, shall be reduced to writing, signed by the person presenting the same, and filed by the commissioner and open for public inspection at all reasonable times. If any person recommending the appointment of another within the contemplation of this section refuses to reduce the same to writing, it shall

be the duty of the person to whom the recommendation is made, to make a memorandum thereof, stating the name of the person recommended and the name of the person who made the same, which shall be filed in the office of the governor or the commissioner as the case may be.

[S13, §2477-m39; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1429; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.6]

86.7 Interest in affected business.

It shall be unlawful for the commissioner to be financially interested in any business enterprise coming under or affected by this chapter during the commissioner's term of office, and if the commissioner violates this statute, it shall be sufficient grounds for removal from office, and in such case the governor shall at once declare the office vacant and appoint another to fill the vacancy.

[S13, §2477-m39; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1430; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.7]

86.8 Duties.

1. The commissioner shall:

a. Adopt and enforce rules necessary to implement this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 87.

b. Prepare and distribute the necessary blanks relating to computation, adjustment, and settlement of compensation.

c. Prepare and publish statistical reports and analyses regarding the cost, occurrence, and sources of employment injuries.

d. Administer oaths and examine books and records of parties subject to the workers' compensation laws.

e. Provide a seal for the authentication of orders and records and for other purposes as required.

2. Subject to the approval of the director of the department of workforce development, the commissioner may enter into contracts with any state agency, with or without reimbursement, for the purpose of obtaining the services, facilities, and personnel of the agency and with the consent of any state agency or political subdivision of the state, accept and use the services, facilities, and personnel of the agency or political subdivision, and employ experts and consultants or organizations in order to expeditiously, efficiently, and economically effectuate the purposes of this chapter. The agreements under this subsection are subject to approval by the executive council if approval is required by law.

[S13, §2477-m24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1431; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.8]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §911; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §172

86.9 Reports.

The director of the department of workforce development, in consultation with the commissioner, shall, at the time provided by law, make an annual report to the governor setting forth in appropriate form the business and expense of the division of workers' compensation for the preceding year, the number of claims processed by the division and the disposition of the claims, and other matters pertaining to the division which are of public interest, together with recommendations for change or amendment of the laws in this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 87, and the recommendations, if any, shall be transmitted by the governor to the first general assembly in session after the report is filed.

The commissioner, after consultation with the director of the department of workforce development, may compile an annual report setting forth the final decisions, rulings, and orders of the division for the preceding year and setting forth other matters or information which the commissioner considers desirable for publication. These annual reports may be

distributed by the state on request to public officials as set forth in chapter 7A. Members of the public may obtain the annual report upon payment of its cost as set by the commissioner.

[S13, §2477-m24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1432; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.9; 81 Acts, ch 6, §13]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §16; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §912; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §5

86.10 Records of employer — right to inspect.

All books, records, and payrolls of the employers, showing or reflecting in any way upon the amount of wage expenditure of such employers, shall always be open for inspection by the workers' compensation commissioner or any of the commissioner's representatives presenting a certificate of authority from said commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the wage expenditure, the number of persons employed, and such other information as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of the commissioner in the administration of the law.

Information so obtained shall be used for no other purpose than to advise the commissioner or insurance association with reference to such matters.

Upon a refusal on the part of the employer to submit the employer's books, records, or payrolls for the inspection of the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representatives presenting written authority from the commissioner, the commissioner may enter an order requiring the employer to do so.

[S13, §2477-m36; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1433; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.10]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Referred to in §86.12

86.11 Reports of injuries.

Every employer shall hereafter keep a record of all injuries, fatal or otherwise, alleged by an employee to have been sustained in the course of the employee's employment and resulting in incapacity for a longer period than one day. If the injury results only in temporary disability, causing incapacity for a longer period than three days, then within four days thereafter, not counting Sundays and legal holidays, the employer or insurance carrier having had notice or knowledge of the occurrence of such injury and resulting disability shall file a report with the workers' compensation commissioner in the form and manner required by the commissioner. If such injury to the employee results in permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, or death, then the employer or insurance carrier, upon notice or knowledge of the occurrence of the employment injury, shall file a report with the workers' compensation commissioner within four days after having notice or knowledge of the permanent injury to the employee or the employee's death. The report to the workers' compensation commissioner of injury shall be without prejudice to the employer or insurance carrier and shall not be admitted in evidence or used in any trial or hearing before any court, the workers' compensation commissioner, or a deputy workers' compensation commissioner except as to the notice under section 85.23.

[S13, §2477-m36; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1434; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.11]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §6, 11; 2000 Acts, ch 1007, §4

Referred to in §86.12

86.12 Failure to report.

The workers' compensation commissioner may require any employer to supply the information required by section 86.10 or to file a report required by section 86.11 or 86.13 or by agency rule, by written demand sent to the employer's last known address. Upon failure to supply such information or file such report within thirty days, the employer may be ordered to appear and show cause why the employer should not be subject to assessment of one thousand dollars for each occurrence. Upon such hearing, the workers' compensation commissioner shall enter a finding of fact and may enter an order requiring such assessment to be paid into the second injury fund created by sections 85.63 to 85.69. In the event the assessment is not voluntarily paid within thirty days, the workers' compensation

commissioner may file a certified copy of such finding and order with the clerk of the court for the district in which the employer maintains a place of business. If the employer maintains no place of business in this state, service shall be made as provided in chapter 85 for nonresident employers. In such case the finding and order may be filed in any court of competent jurisdiction within this state.

The workers' compensation commissioner may thereafter petition the court for entry of judgment upon such order, serving notice of such petition on the employer and any other person in default. If the court finds the order valid, the court shall enter judgment against the person or persons in default for the amount due under the order. No fees shall be required for the filing of the order or for the petition for judgment, or for the entry of judgment or for any enforcement procedure thereupon. No supersedeas shall be granted by any court to a judgment entered under this section.

When a report is required under section 86.11 or 86.13 or by agency rule, and the employer's insurance carrier possesses the information necessary to file the report, the insurance carrier shall be responsible for filing the report in the same manner and to the same extent as an employer under this section.

[S13, §2477-m36; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1435; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.12]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §122, 124, 133

[2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §122, 124, 133, amendments to this section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §14, 19

86.13 Compensation payments.

1. If an employer or insurance carrier pays weekly compensation benefits to an employee, the employer or insurance carrier shall file with the workers' compensation commissioner in the form and manner required by the workers' compensation commissioner a notice of the commencement of the payments. The payments establish conclusively that the employer and insurance carrier have notice of the injury for which benefits are claimed but the payments do not constitute an admission of liability under this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, or 85B.

2. If an employer or insurance carrier fails to file the notice required by this section, the failure stops the running of the time periods in section 85.26 as of the date of the first payment. If commenced, the payments shall be terminated only when the employee has returned to work, or upon thirty days' notice stating the reason for the termination and advising the employee of the right to file a claim with the workers' compensation commissioner.

3. This section does not prevent the parties from reaching an agreement for settlement regarding compensation. However, the agreement is valid only if signed by all parties and approved by the workers' compensation commissioner.

4. a. If a denial, a delay in payment, or a termination of benefits occurs without reasonable or probable cause or excuse known to the employer or insurance carrier at the time of the denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits, the workers' compensation commissioner shall award benefits in addition to those benefits payable under this chapter, or chapter 85, 85A, or 85B, up to fifty percent of the amount of benefits that were denied, delayed, or terminated without reasonable or probable cause or excuse.

b. The workers' compensation commissioner shall award benefits under this subsection if the commissioner finds both of the following facts:

(1) The employee has demonstrated a denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits.

(2) The employer has failed to prove a reasonable or probable cause or excuse for the denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits.

c. In order to be considered a reasonable or probable cause or excuse under paragraph "b", an excuse shall satisfy all of the following criteria:

(1) The excuse was preceded by a reasonable investigation and evaluation by the employer or insurance carrier into whether benefits were owed to the employee.

(2) The results of the reasonable investigation and evaluation were the actual basis upon which the employer or insurance carrier contemporaneously relied to deny, delay payment of, or terminate benefits.

(3) The employer or insurance carrier contemporaneously conveyed the basis for the denial, delay in payment, or termination of benefits to the employee at the time of the denial, delay, or termination of benefits.

[S13, §2477-m25; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1436; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.13; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §23]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §7, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §110

Referred to in §85.26, 85.34, 85.72, 86.12, 86.14

86.13A Compliance monitoring and enforcement.

The workers' compensation commissioner shall monitor the rate of compliance of each employer and each insurer with the requirement to commence benefit payments within the time specified in section 85.30. The commissioner shall determine the percentage of reported injuries where the statutory standard was met and the average number of days that commencement of voluntary benefits was delayed for each employer and each insurer individually, and for all employers and all insurers as separate groups.

If during any fiscal year commencing after June 30, 2006, the general business practices of an employer or insurer result in the delay of the commencement of voluntary weekly compensation payments after the date specified in section 85.30 more frequently and for a longer number of days than the average number of days for the entire group of employers or insurers, the commissioner may impose an assessment on the employer or insurer payable to the second injury fund created in section 85.66. The amount of the assessment shall be ten dollars, multiplied by the average number of days that weekly compensation payments were delayed after the date specified in section 85.30, and multiplied by the number of injuries the employer or insurer reported during the fiscal year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an assessment shall not be imposed if the employer or insurer commenced voluntary weekly compensation benefits within the time specified in section 85.30 for more than seventy-five percent of the injuries reported by the employer or insurer.

The commissioner may waive or reduce an assessment under this section if an employer or insurer demonstrates to the commissioner that atypical events during the fiscal year, including but not limited to a small number of cases, made the statistical data for that employer or insurer unrepresentative of the actual payout practices of the employer or insurer for that year.

2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §123, 124, 133

[2003 enactment of section rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §15, 16, 19

86.14 Contested cases.

1. In an original proceeding, all matters relevant to a dispute are subject to inquiry.
2. In a proceeding to reopen an award for payments or agreement for settlement as provided by section 86.13, inquiry shall be into whether or not the condition of the employee warrants an end to, diminishment of, or increase of compensation so awarded or agreed upon.

[S13, §2477-m26, -m28; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1437, 1438; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.14]

86.15 and 86.16 Repealed by 76 Acts, ch 1084, § 26.

86.17 Hearings — presiding officer — venue.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 17A.11, the workers' compensation commissioner or a deputy workers' compensation commissioner shall preside over any contested case proceeding brought under this chapter, chapter 85, 85A, or 85B in the manner provided by chapter 17A. The deputy commissioner or the commissioner may make such inquiries in contested case proceedings as shall be deemed necessary, so long as such inquiries do not violate any of the provisions of section 17A.17.

2. Hearings in contested case proceedings under chapters 85, 85A and this chapter shall be held in the judicial district where the injury occurred. By written stipulation of the parties or

by the order of a deputy workers' compensation commissioner or the commissioner, a hearing may be held elsewhere. If the injury occurred outside this state, or if the proceeding is not one for benefits resulting from an injury, hearings shall be held in Polk county or as otherwise stipulated by the parties or by order of a deputy workers' compensation commissioner or the workers' compensation commissioner.

[S13, §2477-m29; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1437, 1440, 1460; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §86.15, 86.17; C77, §86.17, 86.37; C79, 81, §86.17]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1202, §29, 46; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §12

Referred to in §86.26

86.18 Hearings — evidence.

1. Evidence, process and procedure in contested case proceedings or appeal proceedings within the agency under this chapter, chapters 85 and 85A shall be as summary as practicable consistent with the requirements of chapter 17A.

2. The deposition of any witness may be taken and used as evidence in any pending proceeding or appeal within the agency.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1441, 1444; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §86.18, 86.21; C79, 81, §86.18]

86.19 Reporting of proceedings.

1. The workers' compensation commissioner, or a deputy commissioner, may appoint or may direct a party to furnish at the party's initial expense a certified shorthand reporter to be present and report, or to furnish mechanical means to record, and if necessary, transcribe proceedings of any contested case under this chapter, chapters 85 and 85A and fix the reasonable amount of compensation for such service. The charges shall be taxed as costs and the party initially paying the expense of the presence or transcription shall be reimbursed. The reporter shall faithfully and accurately report the proceedings.

2. Notwithstanding the requirements of section 17A.12, subsection 7, a certified shorthand reporter, appointed by the presiding officer in a contested case proceeding or by the workers' compensation commissioner in an appeal proceeding, may maintain and thus have the responsibility for the recording or stenographic notes for the period required by section 17A.12, subsection 7.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1442; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §86.19; C75, 77, §86.19, 86.28; C79, 81, §86.19]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Taxation of costs, §86.40

86.20 Repealed by 82 Acts, ch 1161, § 28.

86.21 through 86.23 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, § 21.

86.24 Appeals within the agency.

1. Any party aggrieved by a decision, order, ruling, finding or other act of a deputy commissioner in a contested case proceeding arising under this chapter or chapter 85 or 85A may appeal to the workers' compensation commissioner in the time and manner provided by rule. The hearing on an appeal shall be in Polk county unless the workers' compensation commissioner shall direct the hearing be held elsewhere.

2. In addition to the provisions of section 17A.15, the workers' compensation commissioner may affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of a deputy commissioner or the commissioner may remand the decision to the deputy commissioner for further proceedings.

3. In addition to the provisions of section 17A.15, the workers' compensation commissioner, on appeal, may limit the presentation of evidence as provided by rule.

4. A transcript of a contested case proceeding shall be provided to the workers' compensation commissioner by an appealing party at the party's cost.

5. The decision of the workers' compensation commissioner is final agency action.

[S13, §2477-m29, -m32; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1447; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.24; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §24]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §46; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §913; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §10; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §13, 23

86.25 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, § 21.

86.26 Judicial review.

Judicial review of decisions or orders of the workers' compensation commissioner may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the hearing under section 86.17 was held, the workers' compensation commissioner shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the contested case which is the subject of the petition within thirty days after receiving written notice from the party filing the petition that a petition for judicial review has been filed, and an application for stay of agency action during the pendency of judicial review shall not be filed in the division of workers' compensation of the department of workforce development but shall be filed with the district court. Such a review proceeding shall be accorded priority over other matters pending before the district court.

[S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1449, 1451; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §86.26, 86.28; C75, 77, 79, 81, §86.26]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §47; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §11; 95 Acts, ch 140, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2001 Acts, ch 87, §7

Referred to in §85.70

86.27 Settlement of controversy.

Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, no party to a contested case under any provision of the "Workers' Compensation Act" may settle a controversy without the approval of the workers' compensation commissioner.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §86.27]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

86.28 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, § 21.

86.29 The judicial review petition.

Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act, in a petition for judicial review of a decision of the workers' compensation commissioner in a contested case under this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, 85B, or 87, the opposing party shall be named the respondent, and the agency shall not be named as a respondent.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §86.29]

83 Acts, ch 105, §8; 86 Acts, ch 1238, §48; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

86.30 and 86.31 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, § 211.

86.32 Costs of judicial review.

In proceedings for judicial review of compensation cases the clerk shall charge no fee for any service rendered except the filing fee and transcript fees when the transcript of a judgment is required. The taxation of costs on judicial review shall be in the discretion of the court.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1455; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.32]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §49; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §13

86.33 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, § 211.

86.34 and 86.35 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, § 21.

86.36 Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1007, § 6. See § 85.3.

86.37 Repealed by 77 Acts, ch 51, § 21.

86.38 Examination by physician — fee.

The workers' compensation commissioner may appoint a duly qualified, impartial physician to examine the injured employee and make report. The fee for this service shall be five dollars, to be paid by the workers' compensation commissioner, together with traveling expenses, but the commissioner may allow additional reasonable amounts in extraordinary cases. Any physician so examining any injured employee shall not be prohibited from testifying before the workers' compensation commissioner, or any other person, commission, or court, as to the results of the examination or the condition of the injured employee.

[S13, §2477-m30; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1461; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.38]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Referred to in §85.27

86.39 Fees — approval.

All fees or claims for legal, medical, hospital, and burial services rendered under this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 87 are subject to the approval of the workers' compensation commissioner. For services rendered in the district court and appellate courts, the attorney fee is subject to the approval of a judge of the district court.

[S13, §2477-m20, -m35; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1462; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.39]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §50; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §14; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2000 Acts, ch 1007, §5

Referred to in §85.27

86.40 Costs.

All costs incurred in the hearing before the commissioner shall be taxed in the discretion of the commissioner.

[S13, §2477-m31; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1463; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.40]

86.41 Witness fees.

Witness fees and mileage on hearings before the workers' compensation commissioner shall be the same as in the district court.

[S13, §2477-m24; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1464; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.41]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

Witness fees and mileage, §622.69 – 622.75

86.42 Judgment by district court on award.

Any party in interest may present a file-stamped copy of an order or decision of the commissioner, from which a timely petition for judicial review has not been filed or if judicial review has been filed, which has not had execution or enforcement stayed as provided in section 17A.19, subsection 5, or an order or decision of a deputy commissioner from which a timely appeal has not been taken within the agency and which has become final by the passage of time as provided by rule and section 17A.15, or an agreement for settlement approved by the commissioner, and all papers in connection therewith, to the district court where judicial review of the agency action may be commenced. The court shall render a decree or judgment and cause the clerk to notify the parties. The decree or judgment, in the absence of a petition for judicial review or if judicial review has been commenced, in the absence of a stay of execution or enforcement of the decision or order of the workers' compensation commissioner, or in the absence of an act of any party which prevents a decision of a deputy workers' compensation commissioner from becoming final, has the

same effect and in all proceedings in relation thereto is the same as though rendered in a suit duly heard and determined by the court.

[S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1465; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.42; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §25]

86 Acts, ch 1238, §51; 88 Acts, ch 1158, §15; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 140, §4

86.43 Judgment — modification.

Upon the presentation to the court of a file-stamped copy of a decision of the workers' compensation commissioner, ending, diminishing, or increasing the compensation under the provisions of this chapter, the court shall revoke or modify the decree or judgment to conform to such decision.

[S13, §2477-m33; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1466; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §86.43]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 140, §5

86.44 Confidentiality.

All verbal or written information relating to the subject matter of an agreement and transmitted between any party to a dispute and a mediator to resolve a dispute pursuant to this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, or 85B, during any stage of a mediation or a dispute resolution process conducted by a mediator as provided in this section, whether reflected in notes, memoranda, or other work products in the case files, is a confidential communication except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter. Mediators involved in a mediation or a dispute resolution process shall not be examined in any judicial or administrative proceeding regarding confidential communications and are not subject to judicial or administrative process requiring the disclosure of confidential communications.

For purposes of this section, "mediator" means a chief deputy workers' compensation commissioner or deputy workers' compensation commissioner acting in the capacity to resolve a dispute pursuant to this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, or 85B, or an employee of the division of workers' compensation involved during any stage of a process to resolve a dispute.

94 Acts, ch 1064, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §8, 11

Referred to in §22.7

86.45 Confidential information.

1. "Confidential information", for the purposes of this section, means all information that is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner as a result of an employee's injury or death that would allow the identification of the employee or the employee's dependents. Confidential information includes first reports of injury and subsequent reports of claim activity. Confidential information does not include pleadings, motions, decisions, opinions, or applications for settlement that are filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

2. The workers' compensation commissioner shall not disclose confidential information except as follows:

a. Pursuant to the terms of a written waiver of confidentiality executed by the employee or the dependents of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

b. To another governmental agency, or to an advisory, rating, or research organization, for the purpose of compiling statistical data, evaluating the state's workers' compensation system, or conducting scientific, medical, or public policy research, where such disclosure will not allow the identification of the employee or the employee's dependents.

c. To the employee or to the agent or attorney of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

d. To the person or to the agent of the person who submitted the information to the workers' compensation commissioner.

e. To an agent, representative, attorney, investigator, consultant, or adjuster of an employer, or insurance carrier or third-party administrator of workers' compensation benefits, who is involved in administering a claim for such benefits related to the injury

or death of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

f. To all parties to a contested case proceeding before the workers' compensation commissioner in which the employee or a dependent of the employee, whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner, is a party.

g. In compliance with a subpoena.

h. To an agent, representative, attorney, investigator, consultant, or adjuster of the employee, employer, or insurance carrier or third-party administrator of insurance benefits, who is involved in administering a claim for insurance benefits related to the injury or death of the employee whose information is filed with the workers' compensation commissioner.

i. To another governmental agency that is charged with the duty of enforcing liens or rights of subrogation or indemnity.

3. This section does not create a cause of action for a violation of its provisions against the workers' compensation commissioner or against the state or any governmental subdivision of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 168, §14, 23

Referred to in §22.7

CHAPTER 87

COMPENSATION LIABILITY INSURANCE

Referred to in §84A.5, 85.3, 85.31, 85.35, 85.61, 86.8, 86.9, 86.29, 86.39, 331.324, 515B.5, 669.14

87.1	Insurance of liability required.	87.11E	Penalties for filing false financial statements.
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		87.22	Corporate officer exclusion from workers' compensation or employers' liability coverage.
87.11A	Examination required.		
87.11B	Obligation to assist an examination — oaths.	87.23	Compensation liability insurance not required.
87.11C	Self-insurance examiners.	87.24	Insurance trade practices covered.
87.11D	Payment of examination expenses by the self-insured employer.	87.25	through 87.27 Repealed by 82 Acts, ch 1161, §28.

87.1 Insurance of liability required.

1. Every employer subject to the provisions of this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86, unless relieved as hereinafter provided from the requirements imposed under this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86, shall insure the employer's liability under this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86 in some corporation, association, or organization approved by the commissioner of insurance.

2. A motor carrier who contracts with an owner-operator who is acting as an independent contractor pursuant to section 85.61, subsection 11, paragraph "c", shall not be required to insure the motor carrier's liability for the owner-operator. A motor carrier may procure compensation liability insurance coverage for these owner-operators, and may charge

the owner-operator for the costs of the premiums. A motor carrier shall require the owner-operator to provide and maintain a certificate of workers' compensation insurance covering the owner-operator's employees. An owner-operator shall remain responsible for providing compensation liability insurance for the owner-operator's employees.

3. Every such employer shall exhibit, on demand of the workers' compensation commissioner, evidence of the employer's compliance with this section; and if such employer refuses, or neglects to comply with this section, the employer shall be liable in case of injury to any worker in the employer's employ under the common law as modified by statute.

[S13, §2477-m41; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1467; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.1]

91 Acts, ch 209, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1066, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §22; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §27, 100

Referred to in §87.4

87.2 Notice of failure to insure.

1. An employer who fails to insure the employer's liability as required by this chapter shall keep posted a sign of sufficient size and so placed as to be easily seen by the employer's employees in the immediate vicinity where working, which sign shall read as follows:

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

You are hereby notified that the undersigned employer has failed to insure the employer's liability to pay compensation as required by law, and that because of such failure the employer is liable to the employer's employees in damages for personal injuries sustained by the employer's employees.

(Signed)

2. An employer coming under the provisions of this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86 who fails to comply with this section, or to post and keep the above notice in the manner and form required, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1468; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.2]

94 Acts, ch 1066, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §11

87.3 Maximum commission for renewal.

No insurer of any obligation under this chapter shall either by itself or through another, either directly or indirectly, charge or accept as a commission or compensation for placing or renewing any insurance under this chapter, more than fifteen percent of the premium charged.

[S13, §2477-m46; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1469; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.3]

87.4 Group and self-insured plans — tax exemption — plan approval.

1. For the purpose of complying with this chapter, groups of employers by themselves or in an association with any or all of their workers, may form insurance associations as hereafter provided, subject to such reasonable conditions and restrictions as may be fixed by the insurance commissioner; and membership in such mutual insurance organization as approved, together with evidence of the payment of premiums due, shall be evidence of compliance with this chapter.

2. A self-insurance association formed under this section and an association comprised of cities or counties, or both, or the association of Iowa fairs or a fair as defined in section 174.1, or community colleges as defined in section 260C.2 or school corporations, or both, or other political subdivisions, which have entered into an agreement under chapter 28E for the purpose of establishing a self-insured program for the payment of workers' compensation benefits are exempt from taxation under section 432.1.

3. A plan shall be submitted to the commissioner of insurance for review and approval prior to its implementation. The commissioner shall adopt rules for the review and approval

of a self-insured group plan provided under this section. The rules shall include but are not limited to the following:

a. Procedures for submitting a plan for approval including the establishment of a fee schedule to cover the costs of conducting the review.

b. Establishment of minimum financial standards to ensure the ability of the plan to adequately cover the reasonably anticipated expenses.

4. A self-insured program for the payment of workers' compensation benefits established by an association comprised of cities or counties, or both, or the association of Iowa fairs or a fair as defined in section 174.1, or community colleges, as defined in section 260C.2, or other political subdivisions, which have entered into an agreement under chapter 28E, is not insurance, and is not subject to regulation under chapters 505 through 523C. Membership in such an association together with payment of premiums due relieves the member from obtaining insurance as required in section 87.1. Such an association is not required to submit its plan or program to the commissioner of insurance for review and approval prior to its implementation and is not subject to rules or rates adopted by the commissioner relating to workers' compensation group self-insurance programs. Such a program is deemed to be in compliance with this chapter.

5. The workers' compensation premium written on a municipality which is a member of an insurance pool which provides workers' compensation insurance coverage to a statewide group of municipalities, as defined in section 670.1, shall not be considered in the determination of any assessments levied pursuant to an agreement established under section 515A.15.

[S13, §2477-m42; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1470; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.4]

85 Acts, ch 251, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1112, §201, 202; 89 Acts, ch 83, §19; 90 Acts, ch 1067, §1, 2; 95 Acts, ch 185, §1; 97 Acts, ch 37, §5; 2000 Acts, ch 1023, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1139, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §121, 122

Referred to in §85.65A, 258.10, 515A.15

87.5 Benefit insurance.

Subject to the approval of the workers' compensation commissioner, any employer or group of employers may enter into or continue an agreement with the workers of the employer or group of employers to provide a scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance in lieu of compensation and insurance; but such scheme shall in no instance provide less than the benefits provided and secured, nor vary the period of compensation provided for disability or for death, or the provisions of law with respect to periodic payments, or the percentage that such payments shall bear to weekly wages, except that the sums required may be increased; and the approval of the workers' compensation commissioner shall be granted, if the scheme provides for contribution by workers, only when it confers benefits, in addition to those required by law, commensurate with such contributions.

[S13, §2477-m43; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1471; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.5]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

87.6 Certificate of approval.

When such scheme or plan is approved by the workers' compensation commissioner, the commissioner shall issue a certificate to that effect, whereupon it shall be legal for such employer, or group of employers, to contract with any or all of the workers of the employer or group of employers to substitute such scheme or plan for the provisions relating to compensation and insurance during a period of time fixed by said department.

[S13, §2477-m44; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1472; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.6]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11

87.7 Termination of plan — appeal.

Such scheme or plan may be terminated by the workers' compensation commissioner on reasonable notice to the interested parties if it shall appear that the same is not fairly administered, or if its operation shall disclose latent defects threatening its solvency, or if for any substantial reason it fails to accomplish the purpose of this chapter; but from any such order of said workers' compensation commissioner judicial review may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, upon the giving of proper bond to protect the interests involved.

[S13, §2477-m45; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1473; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.7]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

87.8 Insolvency clause prohibited.

No policy of insurance issued under this chapter shall contain any provision relieving the insurer from payment if the insured becomes insolvent or discharged in bankruptcy during the period that the policy is in operation, or the compensation, or any part of it, is unpaid.

[S13, §2477-m48; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1474; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.8]

87.9 Policy clauses required.

Every policy shall provide that the worker shall have a first lien upon any amount becoming due on account of such policy to the insured from the insurer, and that in case of the legal incapacity, inability, or disability of the insured to receive the amount due and pay it over to the insured worker, or the worker's dependents, said insurer shall pay the same directly to such worker, the worker's agent, or to a trustee for the worker or the worker's dependents, to the extent of any obligation of the insured to said worker or the worker's dependents.

[S13, §2477-m48; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1475; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.9]

87.10 Other policy requirements.

Every policy issued by an insurance corporation, association, or organization to insure the payment of compensation shall contain a clause providing that between any employer and the insurer, notice to and knowledge of the occurrence of injury or death on the part of the insured shall be notice and knowledge on the part of the insurer; and jurisdiction of the insured shall be jurisdiction of the insurer, and the insurer shall be bound by every agreement, adjudication, award or judgment rendered against the insured.

[S13, §2477-m47; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1476; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.10]

87.11 Relief from insurance — procedures upon employer's insolvency.

1. a. When an employer coming under this chapter furnishes satisfactory proofs to the insurance commissioner of such employer's solvency and financial ability to pay the compensation and benefits as by law provided and to make such payments to the parties when entitled thereto, or when such employer deposits with the insurance commissioner security satisfactory to the insurance commissioner as guaranty for the payment of such compensation, such employer shall be relieved of the provisions of this chapter requiring insurance; but such employer shall, from time to time, furnish such additional proof of solvency and financial ability to pay as may be required by such insurance commissioner. Such security shall be held in trust for the sole purpose of paying compensation and benefits and is not subject to attachment, levy, execution, garnishment, liens, or any other form of encumbrance. However, the insurance commissioner shall be reimbursed from the security for all costs and fees incurred by the insurance commissioner in resolving disputes involving the security. A political subdivision, including a city, county, community college, or school corporation, that is self-insured for workers' compensation is not required to submit a plan or program to the insurance commissioner for review and approval.

b. If an approved self-insured employer discontinues its self-insured status or enters

bankruptcy proceedings, the self-insured employer or its successor in interest may petition the commissioner of insurance for release of its security. The commissioner shall release the security upon a finding of both of the following:

- (1) The employer has not been self-insured pursuant to this chapter for at least four years.
 - (2) Ten years have elapsed from the date of the last open claim, claim activity, or claim payment involving the self-insured employer or its successor in interest, whichever is later.
 - c. The commissioner shall release the security upon a finding that a self-insured employer presents acceptable replacement security.
2. An employer seeking relief from the insurance requirements of this chapter shall pay to the insurance division of the department of commerce the following fees:
 - a. A fee of one hundred dollars, to be submitted annually along with an application for relief.
 - b. A fee of one hundred dollars for issuance of the certificate relieving the employer from the insurance requirements of this chapter.
 - c. A fee of fifty dollars, to be submitted with each filing required by the commissioner of insurance, including but not limited to the annual and quarterly financial statements, and material change statements.
 3.
 - a. If an employer becomes insolvent and a debtor under 11 U.S.C., on or after January 1, 1990, the commissioner of insurance may request of the workers' compensation commissioner that all future payments of workers' compensation weekly benefits, medical expenses, or other payments pursuant to this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, 85B, or 86, be commuted to a present lump sum. The workers' compensation commissioner shall fix the lump sum of probable future medical expenses and weekly compensation benefits, or other benefits payable pursuant to this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, 85B, or 86, capitalized at their present value upon the basis of interest at the rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees. The commissioner of insurance shall be discharged from all further liability for the commuted workers' compensation claim upon payment of the present lump sum to either the claimant, or a licensed insurer for purchase of an annuity or other periodic payment plan for the benefit of the claimant.
 - b. The commissioner of insurance shall not be required to pay more for all claims of an insolvent self-insured employer than is available for payment of such claims from the security given under this section.
 4. Notwithstanding contrary provisions of section 85.45, any future payment of medical expenses, weekly compensation benefits, or other payments by the commissioner of insurance from the security given under this section, pursuant to this chapter or chapter 85, 85A, 85B, or 86, shall be deemed an undue expense, hardship, or inconvenience upon the employer for purposes of a full commutation pursuant to section 85.45, subsection 1, paragraph "b".
 5. Financial statements provided to the commissioner of insurance pursuant to this section may be held as confidential, proprietary trade secrets pursuant to section 22.7, subsection 3, upon the request of the employer, subject to rules adopted by the commissioner of insurance, and are not subject to disclosure or examination under chapter 22.

[S13, §2477-m49; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1477; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.11; 82 Acts, ch 1003, §1]

91 Acts, ch 160, §3, 4; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 99 Acts, ch 114, §4; 2001 Acts, ch 69, §1; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §15, 23; 2007 Acts, ch 137, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §196

Referred to in §85.65A, 87.11D, 87.11E, 87.21, 91C.2, 507.14

87.11A Examination required.

The commissioner of insurance may at any time examine or inquire into the affairs of any self-insured employer. A domestic self-insured employer, or a self-insured employer not subject to periodic examination in its state of origin, shall be examined at least once during each three-year period.

91 Acts, ch 160, §5; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §18

Referred to in §87.11E

87.11B Obligation to assist an examination — oaths.

If a self-insured employer is being examined, the officers, employees, or agents of the employer shall produce for inspection all books, documents, papers, and other information concerning the affairs of the employer and shall otherwise assist in the examination to the extent possible. The commissioner of insurance, or the commissioner's legally authorized representative in charge of the examination, may administer oaths and take testimony bearing upon the affairs of an employer under examination.

91 Acts, ch 160, §6; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §19

Referred to in §87.11E

87.11C Self-insurance examiners.

The commissioner of insurance shall appoint one or more self-insurance examiners. An examiner while conducting an examination, possesses all the powers conferred upon the commissioner for such purposes. A self-insurance examiner is subject to the same powers and conditions as imposed under sections 507.4 through 507.7.

91 Acts, ch 160, §7

87.11D Payment of examination expenses by the self-insured employer.

The commissioner of insurance, upon the completion of an examination, or at such regular intervals prior to completion as the commissioner determines, shall prepare an account of the costs incurred in performing and preparing the report of such examinations which shall be charged to and paid by the self-insured employer examined, and upon failure or refusal of any self-insured employer to pay such a charge, the amount of the charge may be recovered in an action brought in the name of the state, and the commissioner may also revoke the employer's exemption under section 87.11. All fees collected in connection with an examination shall be paid into the general fund.

91 Acts, ch 160, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §5

87.11E Penalties for filing false financial statements.

1. It is unlawful for any person to make or cause to be made, in any document filed with the commissioner of insurance under this chapter, any statement of material fact which is, at the time and in the light of circumstances under which it is made, false or misleading, or, in connection with such statement, to omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

2. The following persons shall not commit any of the acts or omissions prohibited by subsection 3:

a. An employer.

b. A person administering a self-insurance program, in whole or in part, on behalf of an employer.

c. A partner of the employer or administrator.

d. An officer of the employer or administrator.

e. A director of the employer or administrator.

f. A person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions as persons described in paragraphs "a" through "e".

g. A person directly or indirectly controlling the employer or administrator.

3. A person listed under subsection 2 shall not do any of the following:

a. File an application for relief under section 87.11 which as of its effective date, or as of any date after filing in the case of an order denying relief, was incomplete in any material respect or contained any statement which was, in light of the circumstances under which it was made, false or misleading with respect to any material fact.

b. Willfully violate or willfully fail to comply with any provision of sections 87.11, 87.11A, and 87.11B, or any rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to such sections.

4. The commissioner of insurance may deny, suspend, or revoke a certificate of relief issued pursuant to section 87.11, or may impose a civil penalty for a violation of this section.

5. A civil penalty levied under subsection 4 shall not exceed one thousand dollars per

violation per person, and shall not exceed ten thousand dollars in a single proceeding against any one person. All civil penalties shall be deposited pursuant to section 505.7.

6. A person who willfully and knowingly violates this section, or a rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to this section, is guilty of a class “D” felony. The commissioner of insurance may refer such evidence as is available concerning violations of this section to the attorney general or the proper county attorney who may, with or without such reference, institute appropriate criminal proceedings under this section. This section does not limit the power of the state to punish a person for conduct which constitutes a crime under any other statute.

91 Acts, ch 160, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §43

87.12 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1066, § 8.

87.13 Interpretative clause.

All provisions in chapters 85, 85A, 85B, 86, and this chapter relating to compensation for injuries sustained arising out of and in the course of employment in the operation of coal mines or production of coal under any system of removing coal for sale are exclusive, compulsory and obligatory upon the employer and employee in such employment.

[C35, §1477-g2; C39, §1477.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.13]
83 Acts, ch 101, §5

87.14 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1066, § 8.

87.14A Insurance required.

An employer subject to this chapter and chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86 shall not engage in business without first obtaining insurance covering compensation benefits or obtaining relief from insurance as provided in this chapter. A person who willfully and knowingly violates this section is guilty of a class “D” felony.

94 Acts, ch 1066, §3; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §16, 23
Referred to in §87.15, 87.19

87.15 Injunctions.

If a violation of section 87.14A has been committed or there is reason to believe a violation of section 87.14A is about to be committed, the attorney general or the county attorney from the county in which a violation has occurred or is about to occur shall, or any person may, bring an action to enjoin such person from committing the violation and the court or judge before whom the action is brought shall, if the facts warrant, issue a temporary or permanent writ of injunction without bond.

[C35, §1477-g4; C39, §1477.4; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.15]
94 Acts, ch 1066, §4

87.16 and 87.17 Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 168, § 22, 23.

87.18 Repealed by 73 Acts, ch 139, § 31.

87.19 Failure to comply — proceedings.

Upon the receipt of information by the workers’ compensation commissioner of any employer failing to comply with section 87.14A, the commissioner shall at once notify such employer by certified mail that unless such employer comply with the requirements of law, legal proceedings will be instituted to enforce such compliance.

Unless such employer comply with the provisions of the law within fifteen days after the giving of such notice, the workers’ compensation commissioner shall report such failure to the attorney general, whose duty it shall be to bring an action in a court of equity to enjoin the further violation. Upon decree being entered for a temporary or permanent injunction,

a violation shall be a contempt of court and punished as provided for contempt of court in other cases.

[C31, 35, §1477-c4; C39, §1477.8; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.19] 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §17, 23
Contempts, generally, chapter 665

87.20 Revocation of release from insurance.

The insurance commissioner may, at any time, upon reasonable notice to such employer and upon hearing, revoke for cause any order theretofore made relieving any employer from carrying insurance as provided by this chapter.

[S13, §2477-m49; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1478; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.20]

98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §18, 23

87.21 Employer failing to insure.

Any employer, except an employer with respect to an exempt employee under section 85.1, who has failed to insure the employer's liability in one of the ways provided in this chapter, unless relieved from carrying such insurance as provided in section 87.11, is liable to an employee for a personal injury in the course of and arising out of the employment, and the employee may enforce the liability by an action at law for damages, or may collect compensation as provided in chapters 85, 85A, 85B, and 86. In actions by the employee for damages under this section, the following rules apply:

1. It shall be presumed:

a. That the injury to the employee was the direct result and growing out of the negligence of the employer.

b. That such negligence was the proximate cause of the injury.

2. The burden of proof shall rest upon the employer to rebut the presumption of negligence, and the employer shall not be permitted to plead or rely upon any defense of the common law, including the defenses of contributory negligence, assumption of risk and the fellow servant rule.

3. In an action at law for damages the parties have a right to trial by jury.

[C24, 27, 31, §1479; C35, §1479, 1481-e1; C39, §1479, 1481.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §87.21, 87.24; 82 Acts, ch 1161, §26, ch 1221, §3]

83 Acts, ch 36, §4, 8

87.22 Corporate officer exclusion from workers' compensation or employers' liability coverage.

1. The president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of a corporation other than a family farm corporation, but not to exceed four officers per corporation, may exclude themselves from workers' compensation coverage under chapters 85, 85A, and 85B by knowingly and voluntarily rejecting workers' compensation coverage by signing, and attaching to the workers' compensation or employers' liability policy a written rejection, or if such a policy is not issued, by signing a written rejection which is witnessed by two disinterested individuals who are not, formally or informally, affiliated with the corporation and which is filed by the corporation with the workers' compensation commissioner.

2. The written rejection shall be in substantially the following form:

REJECTION OF WORKERS'
COMPENSATION OR EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY COVERAGE

I understand that by signing this statement I reject the coverage of chapters 85, 85A, and 85B of the Code of Iowa relating to workers' compensation.

I understand that my rejection of the coverage of chapters 85, 85A, and 85B is not a waiver of any rights or remedies available to me or to others on my behalf in a civil action related to personal injuries

sustained by me arising out of and in the course of my employment with the corporation.

I also understand that by signing this statement and checking alternative (1) below I reject employers' liability coverage for bodily injuries or death sustained by me arising out of and in the course of my employment with the corporation. [Check either alternative (1) or (2):]

- (1) I reject the employers' liability coverage.
- (2) I decline to reject the employers' liability coverage.

Signed

Corporate Office

Date

City, County, State of Residence

Witness

Witness

I also understand that the signing of this statement and checking of alternative (1) below by an authorized agent of the corporation rejects for the corporation employers' liability coverage for bodily injuries or death sustained by me arising out of and in the course of my employment with the corporation. [Check either alternative (1) or (2):]

- (1) The corporation rejects the employers' liability coverage.
- (2) The corporation declines to reject the employers' liability coverage.

Signed

Relationship to Corporation

Date

City, County, State of Residence

Witness

Witness

3. The rejection of workers' compensation coverage is not enforceable if it is required as a condition of employment.

4. A corporate officer who signs a written rejection filed with the workers' compensation commissioner may terminate the rejection by signing a written notice of termination which is witnessed by two disinterested individuals, who are not, formally or informally, affiliated with the corporation and which is filed by the corporation with the workers' compensation commissioner.

83 Acts, ch 36, §5, 7, 8; 97 Acts, ch 186, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §28
Referred to in §85.1, 517.6

87.23 Compensation liability insurance not required.

A corporation, association, or organization approved by the commissioner of insurance to provide compensation liability insurance shall not require a motor carrier that contracts with an owner-operator who is acting as an independent contractor pursuant to section 85.61, subsection 11, paragraph "c", to purchase compensation liability insurance for the employer's liability for the owner-operator or its employees.

91 Acts, ch 209, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §101

87.24 Insurance trade practices covered.

A workers' compensation coverage plan regulated under this chapter shall be considered a person for purposes of chapter 507B.

93 Acts, ch 88, §2

87.25 through 87.27 Repealed by 82 Acts, ch 1161, § 28.

CHAPTER 88

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Referred to in §10A.601, 84A.5, 89A.2, 89B.8, 91.4, 154F.2, 331.324, 455B.135, 455B.390, 730.5

88.1	Public policy.	88.11	Procedures to counteract imminent dangers.
88.2	Administration — personnel — contracts — grants.	88.12	Confidentiality of trade secrets.
88.3	Definitions.	88.13	Variations, tolerances, and exemptions.
88.4	Duties.	88.14	Penalties.
88.5	Occupational safety and health standards.	88.15	Appeal procedures for employees.
88.6	Inspections, investigations, and recordkeeping.	88.16	Training and employee and employer education.
88.7	Citations.	88.17	Representation in civil litigation.
88.8	Procedure for enforcement.	88.18	Statistics.
88.9	Judicial review.	88.19	Annual report.
88.10	Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1245, §550.	88.20	Effect of chapter.
		88.21	Conflicts resolved.

88.1 Public policy.

It is the policy of this state to assure so far as possible every working person in the state safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve human resources by:

1. Encouraging employers and employees in their efforts to reduce the number of occupational safety and health hazards at their places of employment, and to stimulate employers and employees to institute new and perfect existing programs for providing safe and healthful working conditions.
2. Providing that employers and employees have separate but dependent responsibilities and rights with respect to achieving safe and healthful working conditions.
3. Authorizing the labor commissioner to set mandatory occupational safety and health standards applicable to businesses, and by creating an employment appeal board within the department of inspections and appeals for carrying out adjudicatory functions under the chapter.
4. Building upon advances already made through employer and employee initiative for providing safe and healthful working conditions.
5. Providing for research in the field of occupational safety and health, including the psychological factors involved, and by developing innovative methods, techniques, and approaches for dealing with occupational safety and health problems.
6. Exploring ways to discover latent diseases, establishing causal connections between diseases and work in environmental conditions, and conducting other research relating to health problems, in recognition of the fact that occupational health standards present problems often different from those involved in occupational safety.
7. Providing medical criteria which will assure insofar as practicable that no employee will suffer diminished health, functional capacity or life expectancy as a result of the employee's work experience.
8. Providing for training programs to increase the number and competence of personnel engaged in the field of occupational safety and health.
9. Providing for the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health standards.
10. Providing an effective enforcement program which shall include a prohibition against giving advance notice of any inspection and sanctions for an individual violating this prohibition.
11. Providing for appropriate reporting procedures with respect to occupational safety and health which procedures will help achieve the objectives of this chapter and accurately describe the nature of the occupational safety and health problem.
12. Encouraging joint labor-management efforts to reduce injuries and disease arising out of employment.

13. Devoting adequate funds to the administration and enforcement of occupational safety and health standards and rules promulgated by the labor commissioner.

[C66, 71, §88A.1; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §519

88.2 Administration — personnel — contracts — grants.

1. The labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2, and the division of labor services of the department of workforce development created in section 84A.1 shall administer this chapter.

2. The necessary legal authority and qualified personnel shall be provided for the administration and enforcement of this chapter and such standards adopted pursuant to this chapter.

3. Personnel administering the chapter shall be employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. Subject to the approval of the director of the department of workforce development, the labor commissioner may enter into contracts with any state agency, with or without reimbursement, for the purpose of obtaining the services, facilities, and personnel of the agency, and with the consent of any state agency or any political subdivision of the state, accept and use the services, facilities, and personnel of the agency or political subdivision, and employ experts and consultants or organizations, in order to expeditiously, efficiently, and economically effectuate the purposes of this chapter. The agreements under this subsection are subject to approval of the executive council if approval is required by law.

5. The commissioner, the governor, and the director of management may obtain and accept federal grants to the state to be used in connection with the funds appropriated for the administration of this chapter and federal funds available to the division.

[SS15, §4999-a5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1482; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, §88.1; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.2]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §14; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §914; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §159

88.3 Definitions.

Wherever used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

1. “*Appeal board*” means the employment appeal board created under section 10A.601.

2. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner appointed pursuant to section 91.2, or the commissioner’s designee.

3. “*Emergency temporary standards*” means any occupational safety and health standard or modification thereof which has been adopted and promulgated by a nationally recognized standards-producing organization under procedures whereby it can be determined by the commissioner that persons interested and affected by the scope or provisions of the standard have reached substantial agreement on its adoption, and was formulated in a manner which afforded an opportunity for diverse views to be considered or is an emergency temporary standard provided by the secretary pursuant to and in conformance with the provisions of the federal law.

4. “*Employee*” means an employee of an employer who is employed in a business of the employer. “*Employee*” also means an inmate as defined in section 85.59, when the inmate works in connection with the maintenance of the institution, in an industry maintained in the institution, or while otherwise on detail to perform services for pay. “*Employee*” also means a volunteer involved in responses to hazardous waste incidences. The employer of a volunteer is that entity which provides or which is required to provide workers’ compensation coverage for the volunteer.

5. “*Employer*” means a person engaged in a business who has one or more employees and also includes the state of Iowa, its various departments and agencies, and any political subdivision of the state.

6. “*Federal law*” means the Act of Congress approved December 29, 1970, 84 Stat. 1590, officially cited as the “Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. § 651 – 678)”.

7. “*Imminent danger*” means a condition or practice in any place of employment which is such that a danger exists which will reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical

harm immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures of this chapter, exclusive of the procedures set forth in section 88.11.

8. “*Occupational safety and health standard*” means a standard which requires conditions or the adoption or use of one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes, reasonably necessary or appropriate to provide safe or healthful employment and places of employment.

9. “*Person*” means one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, business trusts, legal representatives, or any organized group of persons.

10. “*Secretary*” means the secretary of labor of the United States.

[C66, 71, §88A.2; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.3]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §520; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §1; 99 Acts, ch 68, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §24

88.4 Duties.

Each employer shall furnish to each of the employer’s employees employment and a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to the employer’s employees and comply with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under this chapter.

Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules and orders issued pursuant to this chapter which are applicable to the employee’s own actions and conduct.

[C66, 71, §88A.1; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.4]

Referred to in §88.7, 88.14

88.5 Occupational safety and health standards.

1. *Promulgation of rules.* The commissioner shall, by rule, promulgate standards as needed to conform state occupational safety and health standards to federal occupational safety and health standards. The commissioner shall follow the rulemaking procedures of chapter 17A, and shall file a notice of intended action within ninety days of federal publication of a new, amended, or revoked federal standard.

2. *Toxic materials and other harmful physical agents.* The commissioner, in promulgating standards dealing with toxic materials or harmful physical agents under this subsection, shall set the standard which most adequately assures, to the extent feasible, on the basis of the best available evidence, that no employee will suffer material impairment of health or functional capacity even if such employee has regular exposure to the hazard dealt with by such standard for the period of the employee’s working life. Development of standards under this subsection shall be based upon research, demonstrations, experiments, and such other information as may be appropriate, but in any event shall conform with the provisions of subsection 1 of this section. In addition to the attainment of the highest degree of health and safety protection for the employee, other considerations shall be the latest available scientific data in the field, the feasibility of the standards, and experience gained under this and other health and safety laws. Whenever practicable, a standard promulgated shall be expressed in terms of objective criteria and of the performance desired.

3. *Temporary variances.*

a. Any employer may apply to the commissioner for a temporary order granting a variance from a standard or any provision thereof promulgated under this section. Such temporary order shall be granted only if the employer files an application which meets the requirements of paragraph “b” of this subsection and establishes that the employer is unable to comply with the standard by its effective date because of unavailability of professional or technical personnel or of materials and equipment needed to come into compliance with the standards or because necessary construction or operation of the facilities cannot be completed by the effective date, that the employer is taking all available steps to safeguard the employer’s employees against the hazards that are covered by the standard, and that the employer has an effective program for coming into compliance with this standard as quickly as practicable. Any temporary order issued under this paragraph shall prescribe the practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which the employer must adopt and use while the order is in effect and state in detail the employer’s program for coming into

compliance with the standard. Such a temporary order may be granted only after notice to employees and an opportunity for a hearing, provided that the commissioner may issue one interim order to be effective until a decision is made on the basis of the hearing. No temporary order may be in effect longer than the period needed by the employer to achieve compliance with the standard, or one year, whichever is shorter except that such an order may be renewed not more than twice so long as the requirements of this paragraph are met and an application for renewal is filed at least ninety days prior to the expiration date of the order. No interim renewal of an order may remain in effect for longer than one hundred and eighty days.

b. An application for a temporary order under this subsection shall contain:

(1) A specification of the standard or portion thereof from which the employer seeks a variance.

(2) A representation by the employer, supported by representations from qualified persons having firsthand knowledge of the fact represented, that the employer is unable to comply with the standard or portion thereof and a detailed statement of those reasons therefor.

(3) A statement of the steps the employer has taken and will take (with specific dates) to protect employees against the hazard covered by the standard.

(4) A statement of when the employer expects to be able to comply with the standard and what steps the employer has taken and what steps the employer will take (with dates specified) to come into compliance with the standard.

(5) A certification that the employer has informed the employer's employees of any application by giving a copy thereof to their authorized employee representative, posting a statement giving a summary of the application and specifying where a copy may be examined at the place or places where notices to employees are normally posted, and by other reasonably appropriate means as may be directed by the commissioner.

(6) A description of how employees have been informed shall be contained in the certification. The information to employees shall also inform them of their right to petition the commissioner for a hearing.

4. *Labels, warnings, protective equipment.* Any standard promulgated under this section shall prescribe the use of labels or other appropriate forms of warning as are necessary to insure that employees are apprised of all hazards to which they are exposed, relevant symptoms and appropriate emergency treatment, and proper conditions and precautions of safe use or exposure. Where appropriate, such standard shall also prescribe suitable protective equipment and control or technological procedures to be used in connection with such hazards and shall provide for monitoring or measuring employee exposure at such locations and intervals, and in such manner as may be necessary for the protection of employees. In addition, where appropriate, any such standard shall prescribe the type and frequency of medical examinations or other tests which shall be made available, by the employer or at the employer's cost, to employees exposed to such hazard in order to most effectively determine whether the health of such employee is adversely affected by such exposure. The results of such examinations or tests shall be furnished to the commissioner, and if released by the employee, shall be furnished to the employee's physician and the employer's physician.

5. *Emergency temporary standards.* The commissioner shall provide for an emergency temporary standard to take immediate effect if the commissioner determines that employees are exposed to grave danger from exposure from substances or agents determined to be toxic or physically harmful or from new hazards and if such emergency temporary standard is necessary to protect the employees from such danger. Such emergency standard shall cease to be effective and shall no longer be applicable after the lapse of six months following the effective date thereof unless the commissioner has initiated the procedures provided for under this chapter, for the purpose of promulgating a permanent standard as provided in subsection 1 of this section in which case the emergency temporary standard will remain in effect until the permanent standard is adopted and becomes effective. Abandonment of the procedure for such promulgation by the commissioner shall terminate the effectiveness and applicability of the emergency temporary standard.

6. *Permanent variance.* Any affected employer may apply to the commissioner for a rule or order for a permanent variance from a standard promulgated under this section. Affected employees shall be given notice of each such application and an opportunity to participate in a hearing. The commissioner shall issue such rule or order if the commissioner determines on the record, after opportunity for an inspection where appropriate and a hearing, that the proponent of the variance has demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the conditions, practices, means, methods, operations, or processes used or proposed to be used by an employer will provide employment and places of employment to the employer's employees which are as safe and healthful as those which would prevail if the employer complied with the standard. The rule or order so issued shall prescribe the conditions the employer must maintain, and the practices, means, methods, operations, and processes which the employer must adopt and utilize to the extent that they differ from the standard in question. Such a rule or order may be modified or revoked upon application by an employer, employees, or by the commissioner on the commissioner's own motion, in the manner prescribed for its issuance under this subsection at any time after six months from its issuance.

7. *Special variance.* Where there are conflicts with standards, rules, or regulations promulgated by any federal agency other than the United States department of labor, special variances from standards, rules, or regulations promulgated under this chapter may be granted to avoid such regulatory conflicts. Such variances shall take into consideration the safety of the employees involved. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and with respect to this subsection, any employer seeking relief under this provision must file an application with the commissioner and the commissioner shall forthwith hold a hearing at which employees or other interested persons, including representatives of the federal regulatory agencies involved, may appear and, upon the showing that such a conflict indeed exists, the commissioner may issue a special variance until the conflict is resolved.

8. *Priority for setting standards.* In determining the priorities for establishing standards under this section, the commissioner shall give due regard to the urgency of the need for mandatory safety and health standards for particular industries, trades, crafts, occupations, businesses, workplaces or work environments.

9. *Product safety.* Standards promulgated under this chapter shall not be different from federal standards applying to products distributed or used in interstate commerce unless such standards are required by compelling local conditions and do not unduly burden interstate commerce. This provision does not apply to customized products or parts not normally available on the open market, or to optional parts or additions to products which are ordinarily available with such optional parts or additions.

10. *Judicial review before enforcement.* The provisions of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, shall apply to judicial review of standards issued under this section. Notwithstanding any provision of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, to the contrary, a person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by a standard issued under this section must seek judicial review of such standard prior to the sixtieth day after such standard becomes effective. All determinations of the commissioner shall be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.

11. *Railway sanitation and shelter.* A railway corporation within the state shall provide adequate sanitation and shelter for all railway employees. The commissioner shall adopt rules requiring railway corporations within the state to provide a safe and healthy workplace. The commissioner shall enforce the requirements of this subsection upon the receipt of a written complaint.

[C66, 71, §88A.11 – 88A.13; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §521; 88 Acts, ch 1042, §1; 93 Acts, ch 180, §54; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §84; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §25; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §10; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2007 Acts, ch 36, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §18

Referred to in §88.6, 88.7, 88.14

88.6 Inspections, investigations, and recordkeeping.

1. *Entrance and inspections.* In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter,

the commissioner or the commissioner's representative, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, is authorized:

a. To enter without delay and at reasonable times any factory, plant, establishment, construction site, or other area, workplace or environment where work is performed by an employee of an employer.

b. To inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and within a reasonable manner, any such place of employment and all pertinent conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, and materials therein, and to question privately any such employer, owner, operator, agent or employee.

2. *Subpoena of witness and evidence.* In making inspections and investigations under this chapter, the commissioner may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence under oath. Witnesses shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the district courts of this state. In case of contumacy, failure, or refusal of any person to obey such an order, any appropriate district court within the jurisdiction of which such person is found, or resides, or transacts business, upon the application by the commissioner, shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear, to produce evidence, if, as, and when so ordered and to give testimony relating to the matter under investigation or in question, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

3. *Accident and illness records.*

a. Each employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the commissioner such records regarding the employer's activities relating to this chapter as the commissioner may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this chapter or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses. In order to carry out the provisions of this paragraph such regulations may include provisions requiring employers to conduct periodic inspections. The commissioner shall also issue regulations requiring that employers, through posting of notices or other appropriate means, keep their employees informed of their protection and obligations under this chapter, including the provisions of applicable standards.

b. The commissioner shall prescribe regulations requiring an employer to maintain accurate records of, and to make periodic reports on, work related deaths, injuries, and illnesses other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

c. The commissioner shall issue regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records of employee exposures to potentially toxic materials or harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored or measured under section 88.5, subsection 2. Such regulations shall provide employees or their authorized employee representative with an opportunity to observe such monitoring or measuring, and to have access to the records thereof. Such regulations shall also make appropriate provisions for each employee or former employee to have access to such records that will indicate the employee's own exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents. Each employer shall promptly notify any employee who has been or is being exposed to toxic materials or harmful physical agents in concentrations or at levels which exceed those prescribed by an applicable occupational safety and health standard promulgated under section 88.5, subsection 2, and shall inform any employee who is being thus exposed of the corrective action being taken.

d. All employers in the state of Iowa are required to make all reports to the secretary required by federal law as if this chapter were not in effect.

e. The commissioner will make such reports to the secretary in such form and containing such information, as the secretary shall from time to time require pursuant to federal law.

f. The regulations referred to in this subsection shall not prescribe requirements different from those provided by the federal law and regulations.

4. *Representatives of employers and employees.* Subject to regulations issued by the commissioner, a representative of the employer and an authorized employee representative shall be given an opportunity to accompany the commissioner or the commissioner's

authorized representative during the physical inspection of any workplace under subsection 1 of this section, for the purpose of aiding such inspection. Where there is no authorized employee representative, the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative shall consult with a reasonable number of employees concerning matters of health and safety in the workplace.

5. *Special inspections.* Any employees or authorized employee representative who believes that a violation of a safety or health standard exists that threatens physical harm, or that an imminent danger exists, may request an inspection by giving notice to the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative of such violation or danger. Any such notice shall be reduced to writing, shall set forth with reasonable particularity the grounds for the notice, and shall be signed by the employees or authorized employee representative, and a copy shall be provided the employer or the employer's agent no later than at the time of inspection, except that upon the request of the person giving such notice the person's identifying information and the identifying information of individual employees referred to in the notice shall not appear in such copy or on any record published, released, or made available. If, upon receipt of such notification, the commissioner determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such violation or danger exists, the commissioner shall make a special inspection in accordance with the provisions of this section as soon as practicable, to determine if such violation or danger exists. If the commissioner determines that there are no reasonable grounds to believe that a violation or danger exists, the commissioner shall notify the employees or authorized employee representative in writing of such determination. For purposes of this subsection, "identifying information" means specific personal information including, but not limited to, the person's name, home address, telephone number, social security number, and handwriting and language idiosyncrasies. In circumstances when the release of any fact may be used to identify the person, that fact shall not be released.

6. *Notice of violations.* During any inspection of a workplace, any employee or representative of employees employed in such workplace may notify the commissioner or any representative of the commissioner responsible for conducting the inspection, in writing, of any violation of this chapter which they have reason to believe exists in such workplace. The commissioner shall, by regulation, establish procedures for an informal review of any refusal by a representative of the commissioner to issue a citation with respect to any such alleged violation and shall furnish the employees or authorized employee representative requesting such review a written statement of the reason for the commissioner's final disposition of the case.

7. *General.* Any information obtained by the commissioner under this chapter shall be obtained with a minimum burden upon employers. Except for the purpose of administration of this chapter, no information received by the commissioner or the commissioner's representative from an employer, in compliance with and pursuant to this chapter, shall be admissible in any action brought by or for the benefit of any person. Unnecessary duplication of efforts in obtaining information shall be reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

8. *Confidentiality.* Notwithstanding chapter 22, records prepared or obtained by the commissioner relating to an enforcement action conducted pursuant to this chapter shall be kept confidential until the enforcement action is complete.

a. For purposes of this subsection, an enforcement action is complete when any of the following occurs:

- (1) An inspection file is closed without the issuance of a citation.
- (2) A citation or noncompliance notice resulting from an inspection becomes a final order of the employment appeal board and all applicable courts pursuant to sections 88.8 and 88.9, and abatement is verified.
- (3) A determination and any subsequent action is final in an occupational safety and health discrimination case.

b. A citation or noncompliance notice shall remain a confidential record until received by the appropriate employer.

c. This subsection shall not affect the discovery rights of any party to a contested case.

9. *Reports — fire fighters.* Reports of inspections and investigations involving the

occupational safety and health for fire fighters shall be presented to the state fire service and emergency response council.

[C66, 71, §88.11, 88.12, 88A.10, 88A.14; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.6]

98 Acts, ch 1105, §1, 2; 2000 Acts, ch 1117, §6; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §47; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §173

88.7 Citations.

1. Issuance by commissioner.

a. If, upon inspection or investigation, the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative believes that an employer has violated the requirements of section 88.4, of any standard, rule or rules promulgated pursuant to section 88.5, or of any regulations prescribed pursuant to this chapter, the commissioner shall with reasonable promptness issue a citation to the employer. Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provision of the chapter, standard, rules or order alleged to have been violated. In addition, the citation shall fix a reasonable time for the abatement of the violation. The commissioner shall prescribe procedures for the issuance of a notice in lieu of a citation with respect to de minimis violations which have no direct or immediate relationship to safety and health.

b. If, upon inspection or investigation, the commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative believes that an employee, under the employee's own volition, has violated the requirements of section 88.4 of any standard, rule or rules promulgated pursuant to section 88.5, or of any regulations prescribed pursuant to this chapter, the commissioner shall with reasonable promptness issue a citation to the employee. Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provision of the chapter, standard, rules, regulations or order alleged to have been violated. The commissioner shall prescribe procedures for the issuance of a notice in lieu of a citation with respect to de minimis violations which have no direct or immediate relationship to safety and health.

2. *Posting of citation.* Each citation issued under this section, or a copy or copies thereof, shall be prominently posted, as prescribed in regulations issued by the commissioner, at or near each place a violation referred to in the citation occurred.

3. *Statute of limitations.* No citation may be issued under this section after the expiration of six months following the occurrence of any violation.

[C66, 71, §88A.15; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.7]

Referred to in §88.8, 88.14, 88.15

88.8 Procedure for enforcement.

1. *Postinspection penalty notice.* If, after an inspection or an investigation, the commissioner issues a citation under section 88.7, the commissioner shall, within a reasonable time after the termination of the inspection or investigation, notify the employer by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail of the penalty, if any, proposed to be assessed under section 88.14 and that the employer has fifteen working days within which to notify the commissioner that the employer wishes to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalties. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of the notice issued by the commissioner, the employer fails to notify the commissioner that the employer intends to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty, and no notice is filed by any employees or authorized employee representative under subsection 3 of this section within the time specified, the citation and the assessment, as proposed, shall be deemed a final order of the appeal board and not subject to review by any court or agency.

2. *Noncompliance notice.* If the commissioner has reason to believe that an employer has failed to correct the violation for which a citation has been issued within the period permitted for its correction, which period shall not begin to run until the entry of a final order by the appeal board in the case of any review proceedings under this section initiated by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties, the commissioner shall notify the employer by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail of the failure and of the penalty proposed to be assessed under section 88.14 by

reason of the failure, and that the employer has fifteen working days within which to notify the commissioner that the employer wishes to contest the commissioner's notification or the proposed assessment of penalty. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of notification issued by the commissioner, the employer fails to notify the commissioner that the employer intends to contest the notification or proposed assessment of penalty, the notification and assessment, as proposed, shall be deemed the final order of the appeal board and not subject to review by any court or agency.

3. *Contested notice.*

a. If an employer notifies the commissioner that the employer intends to contest a citation issued under section 88.7, or notification issued under subsection 1 or 2 of this section or if, within fifteen working days of the issuance of a citation under section 88.7, any employee or authorized employee representative files a notice with the commissioner alleging that the period of time fixed in the citation for the abatement of the violation is unreasonable, the commissioner shall immediately advise the appeal board of such notification, and the appeal board shall afford an opportunity for a hearing.

b. At the hearing, the appeal board shall act as an adjudicatory body. The appeal board shall thereafter issue an order, based on findings of fact, affirming, modifying, or vacating the commissioner's citation or proposed penalty or directing other appropriate relief, and such order shall become final thirty days after its issuance.

c. Upon a showing by an employer of a good faith effort to comply with the abatement requirements of a citation, and that abatement has not been completed because of factors beyond the employer's reasonable control, the commissioner, after an opportunity for a hearing shall issue an order affirming or modifying the abatement requirements in such citation.

d. The rules of procedure prescribed by the appeal board shall provide affected employees or representatives of affected employees an opportunity to participate as parties to hearings under this subsection, and shall conform to rules of procedure adopted under the federal law by federal authorities insofar as the federal rules of procedure do not conflict with state law.

4. *Withdrawal of citation or settlement.* The commissioner has unreviewable discretion to withdraw a citation charging an employer with violating this chapter. If the parties enter into a settlement agreement prior to a hearing, the employment appeal board shall enter an order affirming the agreement.

[C66, 71, §88A.15, 88A.16; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.8]

88 Acts, ch 1025, §2; 89 Acts, ch 321, §25; 93 Acts, ch 180, §55; 99 Acts, ch 68, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §92; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §18

Referred to in §88.6, 88.9, 88.14
Subsection 2 amended

88.9 Judicial review.

1. *Aggrieved persons.*

a. Judicial review of any order of the appeal board issued under section 88.8, subsection 3, may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred or where the employer has its principal office and may be filed within sixty days following the issuance of such order. The appeal board's copy of the testimony shall be available to all parties for examination at all reasonable times, without cost, and for the purpose of judicial review of the appeal board's orders.

b. The commissioner may obtain judicial review or enforcement of any final order or decision of the appeal board by filing a petition in the district court of the county in which the alleged violation occurred or in which the employer has its principal office. The judicial review provisions of chapter 17A shall govern such proceedings to the extent applicable.

c. Notwithstanding section 10A.601, subsection 7, and chapter 17A, the commissioner has the exclusive right to represent the appeal board in any judicial review of an appeal board decision under this chapter in which the commissioner does not appeal the appeal board decision, except as provided by section 88.17.

2. *Uncontested appeal board orders.* If no petition for judicial review is filed within sixty days after service of the appeal board's order, the appeal board's findings of fact and order shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the commissioner after the expiration of such sixty-day period. In any such case, as well as in the case of a noncontested citation or notification by the commissioner which has become a final order of the appeal board under section 88.8, subsection 1 or 2, the clerk of the district court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall forthwith enter a decree enforcing the order and shall transmit a copy of such decree to the appeal board and the employer named in the petition. In any contempt proceeding brought to enforce a decree of a district court entered pursuant to this subsection or subsection 1, the district court may assess the penalties provided in section 88.14 in addition to invoking any other available remedies.

3. *Discrimination and discharge.*

a. (1) A person shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate against an employee because the employee has filed a complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted a proceeding under or related to this chapter or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or because of the exercise by the employee on behalf of the employee or others of a right afforded by this chapter.

(2) A person shall not discharge or in any manner discriminate against an employee because the employee, who with no reasonable alternative, refuses in good faith to expose the employee's self to a dangerous condition of a nature that a reasonable person, under the circumstances then confronting the employee, would conclude that there is a real danger of death or serious injury; provided the employee, where possible, has first sought through resort to regular statutory enforcement channels, unless there has been insufficient time due to the urgency of the situation, or the employee has sought and been unable to obtain from the person, a correction of the dangerous condition.

b. (1) An employee who believes that the employee has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by a person in violation of this subsection may, within thirty days after the violation occurs, file a complaint with the commissioner alleging discrimination.

(2) Upon receipt of the complaint, the commissioner shall conduct an investigation as the commissioner deems appropriate. If, upon investigation, the commissioner determines that the provisions of this subsection have been violated, the commissioner shall bring an action in the appropriate district court against the person. In any such action, the district court has jurisdiction to restrain violations of this subsection and order all appropriate relief including rehiring or reinstatement of the employee to the employee's former position with back pay.

(3) Within ninety days of the receipt of a complaint filed under this subsection, the commissioner shall notify the complainant of the commissioner's determination under this subsection.

[C66, 71, §88A.16; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.9]

88 Acts, ch 1107, §1; 93 Acts, ch 180, §56, 57; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §174

Referred to in §88.6, 602.8102(23)

88.10 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1245, § 550.

88.11 Procedures to counteract imminent dangers.

1. *Imminent danger orders.* The district court of the county in which the imminent danger is alleged to exist shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of the commissioner, to restrain any conditions or practices in any place of employment which are such that a danger exists which will reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately or before the imminence of such danger can be eliminated through the enforcement procedures otherwise provided by this chapter. In the event the appropriate trial judge is not available, any judge of the judicial district in which such county is located shall have authority to issue orders under this section. Any order issued under this section may require such steps to be taken as may be necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such imminent danger and prohibit the employment or presence of any individual in locations or under conditions where such imminent danger exists, except individuals whose

presence is necessary to avoid, correct or remove such imminent danger or to maintain the capacity of a continuous process operation to resume normal operations without a complete cessation of operations, or where a cessation of operations is necessary, to permit such to be accomplished in a safe and orderly manner.

2. *Imminent danger proceedings.* Upon the filing of any such petition the said district court shall have jurisdiction to grant such injunctive relief or temporary restraining order pending the outcome of an enforcement proceeding pursuant to this chapter. The proceedings shall be as provided by the Iowa rules of civil procedure. No temporary restraining order issued without notice shall be effective for a period longer than five days.

3. *Notification.* Whenever and as soon as an inspector concludes that the conditions or practices described in subsection 1 of this section exist in any place of employment, the inspector shall inform the affected employees and employers of the danger and that the inspector is recommending to the commissioner that relief be sought. The commissioner shall adopt rules prescribing the procedures in enforcing imminent danger orders which procedures shall reasonably conform to those promulgated under the federal law insofar as the same do not conflict with state law.

4. *Employee's rights.* If the commissioner arbitrarily or capriciously fails to seek relief under this section, any employee who may be injured by reason of such failure, or the authorized employee representative, may bring an action against the said commissioner in the district court of the county in which the imminent danger is alleged to exist or in which the employer's principal office is located, for a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioner to seek such an order and for such further relief as may be appropriate.

[C66, 71, §88A.17; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.11]

Referred to in §88.3

88.12 Confidentiality of trade secrets.

Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter, all information reported to or otherwise obtained by the commissioner or the commissioner's representative in connection with any inspection or proceeding under this chapter which contains or might reveal a trade secret shall be considered confidential, except that such information may be disclosed to other officers or employees concerned with carrying out this chapter or when relevant to any proceeding under this chapter. In any such proceeding the commissioner, the appeal board, or the court shall issue such orders as may be appropriate to protect the confidentiality of trade secrets.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.12]

Referred to in §88.14

88.13 Variations, tolerances, and exemptions.

When the secretary grants variations, tolerances, and exemptions to avoid serious impairment of the national defense as provided under authority of section 16 of the federal law, the commissioner shall grant the same variations, tolerances, and exemptions in the Iowa law, rules and standards to be effective immediately.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.13]

88.14 Penalties.

1. *Willful violations.* Any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the requirements of section 88.4, any standard, rule, or order adopted or issued pursuant to section 88.5, or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than seventy thousand dollars for each violation, but not less than five thousand dollars for each willful violation.

2. *Serious violations.* Any employer who has received a citation for a serious violation of the requirements of section 88.4, of any standard, rule, or order adopted or issued pursuant to section 88.5, or of any regulations prescribed pursuant to this chapter, shall be assessed a civil penalty of up to seven thousand dollars for each such violation.

3. *Nonserious violations.* Any employer who has received a citation for a violation of the requirements of section 88.4, of any standard, rule, or order adopted or issued pursuant to section 88.5, or of rules prescribed pursuant to this chapter and the violation is specifically

determined not to be of a serious nature, may be assessed a civil penalty of up to seven thousand dollars for each violation.

4. *Failure to correct.* Any employer who fails to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued under section 88.7, subsection 1, within the period permitted for its correction, may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than seven thousand dollars for each day during which the failure or violation continues. The period for correction shall not begin until the date of the final order of the appeal board of any review proceeding under section 88.8 initiated by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties.

5. *Willful violations causing death.* Any employer who willfully violates any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to section 88.5, or of any regulations prescribed pursuant to this chapter, and that violation caused death to any employee, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a serious misdemeanor; except that if the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, the person shall be guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

6. *Advance notice of inspections.* Any person who gives advance notice of any inspection to be conducted under this chapter, without authority from the commissioner or the commissioner's designees, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

7. *Filing false documents.* Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

8. *Disclosure of confidential information.* Whoever violates the provisions of section 88.12 shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor; and shall be removed from office or employment.

9. *Violation of posting requirements.* Any employer who violates any of the posting, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements under this chapter, shall be assessed a civil penalty of up to seven thousand dollars for each violation.

10. *Assessment of penalties.* The appeal board shall have the authority to assess all civil penalties provided in this section, giving due consideration to the appropriateness of the penalty with respect to the size of the business of the employer being charged, the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations.

11. *Definition of serious violation.* For purposes of this section, a serious violation shall be deemed to exist in a place of employment if there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition which exists, or from one or more practices, means, methods, operations, or processes which have been adopted or are in use, in such place of employment unless the employer did not, and could not with the exercise of reasonable diligence, know of the presence of the violation.

12. *Collection of penalties.* Civil penalties owed under this chapter shall be paid to the commissioner for deposit with the treasurer of state and shall accrue to the state and may be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state brought in the district court of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred or where the employer has its principal office.

[C73, §4064; C97, §4999, 5025, 5026; S13, §2477-1a, 4999-a1, -a2; SS15, §4999-a5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1494; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, §88.13; C66, 71, §88.13, 88A.15, 88A.17; C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.14]

91 Acts, ch 136, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1098, §1

Referred to in §88.8, 88.9

88.15 Appeal procedures for employees.

In the event an employee is issued a citation as provided in section 88.7, the procedures for appeal as provided for employers in this chapter shall apply.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.15]

88.16 Training and employee and employer education.

1. The commissioner shall conduct directly or by contract, educational programs to provide an adequate supply of qualified personnel to administer this chapter and informational programs on the importance of and proper use of adequate safety and health equipment.

2. The commissioner is authorized to conduct directly or by grants or contracts, short term training of personnel engaged in work related to the commissioner's responsibilities under this chapter.

3. The commissioner shall provide for the establishment and supervision of programs for the education and training of employers and employees in the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions in employments covered by this chapter, and consult with and advise employers, employees, and organizations representing employers and employees, as to effective means of preventing occupational injuries and illnesses.

4. Notwithstanding chapter 22, consultation records prepared or obtained by the commissioner pursuant to this section and which relate to specific employers or specific workplaces shall be kept confidential. For purposes of this subsection, "consultation record" means a record created when an employer requests and receives from the labor commissioner direct assistance in the recognition and correction of workplace hazards.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.16]

98 Acts, ch 1105, §3

88.17 Representation in civil litigation.

The attorney general of the state shall upon request by the commissioner represent the commissioner in any civil litigation brought under this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.17]

Referred to in §88.9

88.18 Statistics.

In order to further the purposes of this chapter, the commissioner shall develop and maintain an effective program of collection, compilation, and analysis of occupational safety and health statistics. Such program may cover all employments whether or not subject to any other provisions of this chapter. The commissioner shall compile accurate statistics on work injuries and illnesses which shall include all disabling, serious, or significant injuries and illnesses, whether or not involving loss of time from work, other than minor injuries requiring only first aid treatment and which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.18]

88.19 Annual report.

Within one hundred twenty days following the convening of each session of each general assembly, the commissioner shall prepare and submit to the governor for transmittal to the general assembly a report upon the subject matter of this chapter, the progress toward achievement of the purpose of this chapter, the needs and requirements in the field of occupational safety and health, and any other relevant information. The reports may include information regarding the following:

1. Occupational safety and health standards, and criteria for such standards, developed during the preceding year.

2. Evaluation of standards and criteria previously developed under this chapter, defining areas of emphasis for new criteria and standards.

3. Evaluation of the degree of observance of applicable occupational safety and health standards, and a summary of inspection and enforcement activity undertaken.

4. Analysis and evaluation of research activities for which results have been obtained under governmental and nongovernmental sponsorship.

5. An analysis of major occupational diseases.

6. Evaluation of available control and measurement technology for hazards for which standards or criteria have been developed during the preceding year.

7. A description of cooperative efforts undertaken between government agencies and other interested parties in the implementation of this chapter during the preceding year.

8. A progress report on the development of an adequate supply of trained personnel in

the field of occupational safety and health, including estimates of future needs and the efforts being made by government and others to meet those needs.

9. A listing of all toxic substances in industrial usage for which labeling requirements, criteria, or standards have not yet been established.

10. Such recommendations for additional legislation as are deemed necessary to protect the safety and health of the worker and improve the administration of this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.19]

2007 Acts, ch 16, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §10; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §19
Section amended

88.20 Effect of chapter.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to supersede or in any manner affect any workers' compensation law or to enlarge or diminish or affect in any other manner the common law or statutory rights, duties, or liabilities of employers and employees under any law with respect to injuries, diseases, or death of employees arising out of, or in the course of, employment.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.20]

88.21 Conflicts resolved.

The provisions of this chapter will prevail wherever the same conflicts with any other chapter of the Code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88.21]

CHAPTER 88A

SAFETY INSPECTION OF AMUSEMENT RIDES

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

88A.1	Definitions.	88A.10	Penalties.
88A.2	Permit required.	88A.11	Exemptions.
88A.3	Rules.	88A.12	Local regulation.
88A.4	Permit and inspection fees.	88A.13	Waiver of inspection.
88A.5	Fees to general fund.	88A.14	Injunction.
88A.6	Personnel.	88A.15	Rider safety.
88A.7	Cessation order.	88A.16	Notice to riders.
88A.8	Judicial review.	88A.17	Construction.
88A.9	Insurance.		

88A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "*Amusement device*" means any equipment or piece of equipment, appliance or combination thereof designed or intended to entertain or amuse a person.

2. "*Amusement ride*" means any mechanized device or combination of devices which carries passengers along, around, or over a fixed or restricted course for the purpose of giving its passengers amusement, pleasure, thrills, or excitement. "*Amusement ride*" does not include a device or structure that is devoted principally to exhibitions related to agriculture, the arts, education, industry, religion, or science.

3. "*Carnival*" means an enterprise offering amusement or entertainment to the public in, upon, or by means of amusement devices or rides or concession booths.

4. "*Commissioner*" means the labor commissioner or the labor commissioner's designee.

5. "*Concession booth*" means a structure, or enclosure, used at more than one fair or carnival, or at one fair or carnival for more than seven consecutive days, from which amusements are offered to the public.

6. "*Division*" means the division of labor services of the department of workforce development created under section 84A.1.

7. “Fair” means an enterprise principally devoted to the exhibition of products of agriculture or industry in connection with the operation of amusement rides or devices or concession booths.

8. “Operator” means a person, or the agent of a person, who owns or controls or has the duty to control the operation of an amusement device or ride, a concession booth, or related electrical equipment at a carnival or fair. “Operator” includes an agency of the state or any of its political subdivisions.

9. “Parent or guardian” means a parent, custodian, or guardian or person responsible for the control, safety, training, or education of a rider who is a minor or person with a disability.

10. “Related electrical equipment” means any electrical apparatus or wiring used at a carnival or fair.

11. “Rider” means a person waiting in the immediate vicinity of an amusement ride to get on the amusement ride, getting on an amusement ride, using an amusement ride, getting off an amusement ride, or leaving an amusement ride and still in the immediate vicinity of the amusement ride. “Rider” does not include an employee, agent, or servant of the amusement ride owner while engaged in the duties of their employment.

12. “Sign” means any symbol or language reasonably calculated to communicate information to a rider or the rider’s parent or guardian, including placards, prerecorded messages, live public address, stickers, pictures, pictograms, video, verbal information, and visual signals.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §915; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1135, §1, 2, 7; 99 Acts, ch 96, §8

88A.2 Permit required.

No amusement device or ride, concession booth, or any related electrical equipment shall be operated at a carnival or fair in this state without a permit having been issued by the commissioner to an operator of such equipment. On or before the first of May of each year, any person required to obtain a permit by this chapter shall apply to the division for a permit on a form furnished by the commissioner which form shall contain such information as the commissioner may require. The commissioner may waive the requirement that an application for a permit must be filed on or before the first of May of each year if the applicant gives satisfactory proof to the commissioner that the applicant could not reasonably comply with the date requirement and if the applicant immediately applies for a permit after the need for a permit is first determined. For the purpose of determining if an amusement ride, amusement device, concession booth, or any related electrical equipment is in safe operating condition and will provide protection to the public using such ride, device, booth, or related electrical equipment, each amusement ride, amusement device, concession booth, or related electrical equipment shall be inspected by the commissioner before it is initially placed in operation in this state, and shall thereafter be inspected at least once each year.

If, after inspection, an amusement device or ride, concession booth, or related electrical equipment is found to comply with the rules adopted under this chapter, the commissioner shall, upon payment of the permit fee and the inspection fee, permit the operation of the amusement device or ride or concession booth or to use any related electrical equipment.

If, after inspection, additions or alterations are contemplated which change a structure, mechanism, classification or capacity, the operator shall notify the commissioner of the operator’s intentions in writing and provide any plans or diagrams requested by the commissioner.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.2]

88A.3 Rules.

1. The commissioner shall adopt rules for the safe installation, repair, maintenance, use, operation, and inspection of amusement devices, amusement rides, concession booths, and related electrical equipment at carnivals and fairs to the extent necessary for the protection of the public. The rules shall be based on generally accepted engineering standards and shall be concerned with, but not necessarily limited to, engineering force stresses, safety devices, and

preventive maintenance. If standards are available in suitable form, the standards may be incorporated by reference. The rules shall provide for the reporting of accidents and injuries incurred from the operation of amusement devices or rides, concession booths, or related electrical equipment.

2. The commissioner may modify or repeal any rule adopted under the provisions of this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.3]

88 Acts, ch 1042, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1056, §1

88A.4 Permit and inspection fees.

Annual inspection fees under this chapter shall be as follows:

1. Permit fees.

a. One through ten rides, or devices or concessions, thirty dollars.

b. Eleven or more rides, or devices or concessions, forty dollars.

2. Mechanical and electrical inspection fees for amusement rides and devices.

a. For rides which are designed for seventy-five pounds or less per passenger unit, seventy-five dollars for each inspection.

b. For rides which are designed for seventy-five pounds or more and for which the manufacturer's recommended assembly time is less than forty work hours, one hundred ten dollars for each inspection.

c. For rides for which the manufacturer's recommended assembly time is forty work hours or more, two hundred fifty dollars for each inspection.

3. Electrical inspection of concession booths, and amusement devices fees, forty dollars each.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.4]

92 Acts, ch 1098, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1056, §2, 3

88A.5 Fees to general fund.

All fees collected by the division under the provisions of this chapter shall be transmitted to the treasurer of state and credited by the treasurer to the general fund of the state.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.5]

88A.6 Personnel.

The commissioner may employ inspectors and any other personnel deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, subject to the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.6]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §160

88A.7 Cessation order.

The commissioner may order, in writing, a temporary cessation of operation of any amusement device or ride, concession booth, or related electrical equipment if it has been determined after inspection to be hazardous or unsafe. Operation of the amusement device or ride, concession booth or related electrical equipment shall not resume until the unsafe or hazardous condition is corrected to the satisfaction of the commissioner.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.7]

88A.8 Judicial review.

Judicial review of action of the commissioner may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.8]

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

88A.9 Insurance.

No person shall be issued a permit under this chapter unless the person first obtains an insurance policy in an amount of not less than one million dollars for bodily injury, death, or property damage in any one occurrence.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.9]

2009 Acts, ch 85, §1

88A.10 Penalties.

1. Any person who operates an amusement device or ride, concession booth or related electrical equipment at a carnival or fair without having obtained a permit from the commissioner or who violates any order or rule issued by the commissioner under this chapter is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2. A person who interferes with, impedes, or obstructs in any manner the commissioner in the performance of the commissioner's duties under this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. A person who bribes or attempts to bribe the commissioner is subject to section 722.1.

3. A person who fails to obey a safety related requirement listed on a sign displayed at an amusement ride pursuant to section 88A.16, subsection 2, is subject to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.10]

87 Acts, ch 111, §7; 98 Acts, ch 1135, §3, 7

88A.11 Exemptions.

The following amusement devices or rides or concession booths are exempt from the provisions of this chapter:

1. Nonmechanized playground equipment including, but not limited to, swings, seesaws, stationary spring-mounted animal features, rider-propelled merry-go-rounds, climbers, slides, trampolines, swinging gates and physical fitness devices except where an admission fee is charged for usage or an admission fee is charged to areas where such equipment is located.

2. A concession booth, amusement device or ride which is owned and operated by a nonprofit religious, educational or charitable institution or association if such booth, device or ride is located within a building subject to inspection by the state fire marshal or by any political subdivisions of the state under its building, fire, electrical, and related public safety ordinances.

3. The commissioner may exempt amusement devices from the provisions of this chapter that have self-contained wiring installed by the manufacturer, that are operated manually by the use of hands or feet, that operate on less than one hundred twenty volts of electrical power, and that are fixtures or appliances within or part of a structure subject to the building code of this state or any political subdivision of this state.

4. The commissioner may exempt playground equipment owned, maintained, and operated by any political subdivision of this state.

5. Vessels inspected by officers appointed by the director of the department of natural resources under chapter 462A.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.11; 82 Acts, ch 1028, §1]

97 Acts, ch 40, §2

88A.12 Local regulation.

Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent any political subdivision of this state from licensing or regulating any amusement ride or device, concession booth, electrical equipment, carnival, or circus as otherwise provided by law.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.12]

88A.13 Waiver of inspection.

The commissioner may waive the requirement that an amusement device or ride or any part thereof be inspected before being operated in this state if an operator gives satisfactory

proof to the commissioner that the amusement device or ride or any part thereof has passed an inspection conducted by a public or private agency whose inspection standards and requirements are at least equal to those requirements and standards established by the commissioner under the provisions of this chapter. The annual permit and inspection fees shall be paid before the commissioner may waive this requirement.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §88A.13]

88A.14 Injunction.

In addition to any and all other remedies, if an owner, operator, or person in charge of any amusement device or ride, concession booth, or related electrical equipment covered by this chapter, continues to operate any amusement device or ride, concession booth, or related electrical equipment covered by this chapter, after receiving a notice of defect as provided by this chapter, without first correcting the defects or making replacements, the commissioner may petition the district court in equity, in an action brought in the name of the state, for a writ of injunction to restrain the use of the alleged defective amusement device or ride, concession booth, or related electrical equipment.

88 Acts, ch 1042, §3

88A.15 Rider safety.

1. A rider or the rider's parent or guardian shall report in writing to the operator or the operator's designee, on forms provided by the operator or the operator's designee, any injury sustained on an amusement ride before leaving the operator's premises. The report shall include all of the following information:

- a. The name, address, and phone number of the injured person.
- b. A brief description of the incident, the injury claimed, and the location, date, and time of the injury.
- c. The cause of the injury, if known.
- d. The name, address, and phone number of any witness to the incident.

2. If the rider or the rider's parent or guardian is unable to file a report because of the severity of the rider's injuries, the rider or the rider's parent or guardian shall file the report as soon as reasonably possible. The failure of a rider or the rider's parent or guardian to report an injury under this section does not affect the rider's right to commence a civil action related to the incident.

3. A rider shall, at a minimum, do all of the following:

a. Obey the reasonable safety rules posted in accordance with this chapter and oral instructions for an amusement ride issued by the operator or the operator's employee or agent, unless the safety rules or oral instructions are contrary to the safety rules of this chapter.

b. Refrain from acting in any manner that may cause or contribute to injuring the rider or others, including all of the following:

- (1) Exceeding the limits of the rider's ability.
- (2) Interfering with safety devices that are provided.
- (3) Failing to engage safety devices that are provided.
- (4) Disconnecting or disabling a safety device except at the express instruction of the operator.
- (5) Altering or enhancing the intended speed, course, or direction of an amusement ride.
- (6) Using the controls of an amusement ride designed solely to be operated by the operator.

(7) Extending arms and legs beyond the carrier or seating area except at the express direction of the operator.

(8) Throwing, dropping, or expelling an object from or toward an amusement ride except as permitted by the operator.

(9) Getting on or off an amusement ride except at the designated time and area, if any, at the direction of the operator or in an emergency.

(10) Not reasonably controlling the speed or direction of the rider's person or an amusement ride that requires the rider to control or direct the rider's person or a device.

4. A rider shall not get on or attempt to get on an amusement ride unless the rider or the rider's parent or guardian reasonably determines that, at a minimum, the rider meets all of the following criteria:

a. Has sufficient knowledge to use, get on, and get off the amusement ride safely without instruction or has requested and received sufficient information to get on, use, and get off the amusement ride safely prior to getting on the amusement ride.

b. Has located, read, and understood any signs in the vicinity of the amusement ride and meets any posted height, medical, or other requirements.

c. Knows the range and limits of the rider's ability and knows the requirements of the amusement ride will not exceed those limits.

d. Is not under the influence of alcohol or any drug that affects the rider's ability to safely use the amusement ride or obey the posted rules or oral instructions.

e. Is authorized by the operator or the operator's employee, agent, or servant to get on the amusement ride.

98 Acts, ch 1135, §4, 7

Referred to in §88A.16, 88A.17

88A.16 Notice to riders.

1. An operator shall display signs indicating the applicable rider safety responsibilities provided in section 88A.15 and the location of stations to report injuries. The signs must be located in all of the following locations:

a. Each station for reporting an injury.

b. Each first aid station.

c. Any of the following locations:

(1) At least two other locations on the premises, including any premises entrance or exit most commonly used by riders, if there are no more than four entrances or exits for riders.

(2) At least four other locations on the premises, including the four premises entrances and exits most commonly used by riders, if there are more than four entrances and exits for riders.

(3) Every amusement ride.

2. An operator shall post a sign at each amusement ride. Any sign required by this subsection must be prominently displayed at a conspicuous location, clearly visible to the public, and bold and legible in design. The sign must include all of the following that apply:

a. Operational instructions.

b. Safety guidelines for riders.

c. Restrictions on the use of the amusement ride.

d. Behavior or activities that are prohibited.

e. A legend providing that, "State law requires riders to obey all warnings and directions for this amusement ride and behave in a manner that will not cause or contribute to the injury of themselves or others. Riders must report injuries prior to leaving the premises. Failure to comply is punishable by fine."

98 Acts, ch 1135, §5, 7

Referred to in §88A.10, 88A.17

88A.17 Construction.

Sections 88A.15 and 88A.16 shall not be construed to preclude a criminal prosecution or civil action available under any other provision of law.

98 Acts, ch 1135, §6, 7

CHAPTER 88B

ASBESTOS REMOVAL AND ENCAPSULATION

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

88B.1	Definitions.	88B.6	Licensing of asbestos workers.
88B.2	Jurisdiction of other agencies.	88B.7	Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1074, §8.
88B.3	Administration — rules — fees — inspections.	88B.8	Denials, suspensions, and revocations.
88B.3A	Permit required — application, qualifications, and exceptions.	88B.9	and 88B.10 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1074, §8.
88B.4	Permit — term, renewal, and records required.	88B.11	Bids for governmental projects.
88B.5	Waivers and alternative procedures.	88B.12	Penalties.
		88B.13	Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1074, §8.

88B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Asbestos project*” means an activity involving the removal or encapsulation of asbestos and affecting a building or structure. “*Asbestos project*” includes the preparation of the project site and all activities through the transportation of the asbestos-containing materials off the premises. “*Asbestos project*” includes the removal or encapsulation of building materials containing asbestos from the site of a building or structure renovation, demolition, or collapse.

2. “*Business entity*” means a partnership, firm, association, corporation, sole proprietorship, or other business concern.

3. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner or the commissioner’s designee.

4. “*Division*” means the division of labor services of the department of workforce development created under section 84A.1.

5. “*License*” means an authorization issued by the division permitting an individual person, including a supervisor or contractor, to work on an asbestos project, to inspect buildings for asbestos-containing building materials, to develop management plans, and to act as an asbestos project designer.

6. “*Permit*” means an authorization issued by the division permitting a business entity to remove or encapsulate asbestos.

7. “*Public or commercial building*” means a building that is not a residential apartment building of fewer than ten units or a school building.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §916; 89 Acts, ch 38, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 125, §1

88B.2 Jurisdiction of other agencies.

This chapter shall not be construed to prevent the department of natural resources from implementing and enforcing the federal national emission standard for asbestos under 40 C.F.R. pt. 61, subpt. M, and other relevant provisions of environmental law.

2007 Acts, ch 125, §3

88B.3 Administration — rules — fees — inspections.

1. The commissioner shall administer this chapter.

2. The commissioner shall adopt, in accordance with chapter 17A, rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

3. The commissioner shall prescribe fees for the issuance and renewal of licenses and permits. The fees shall be based on the costs of licensing, permitting, and administering this chapter, including time spent by personnel of the division in performing duties and any travel expenses incurred. All fees provided for in this chapter shall be collected by the commissioner and remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state.

4. At least once a year, during an actual asbestos project, the division shall conduct an on-site inspection of each permittee's procedures for removing and encapsulating asbestos.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §3; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §917; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §20; 94 Acts, ch 1057, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §3

88B.3A Permit required — application, qualifications, and exceptions.

1. To qualify for a permit, a business entity shall submit an application to the division in the form required by the division and pay the prescribed fee.

2. A business entity engaging in the removal or encapsulation of asbestos shall hold a permit for that purpose unless the business entity is removing or encapsulating asbestos at its own facilities.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §2

C85, §88B.2

89 Acts, ch 38, §2; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §2, 9

C97, §88B.3A

Referred to in §88B.6

88B.4 Permit — term, renewal, and records required.

1. A permit expires on the first anniversary of its effective date, unless it is renewed for a one-year term as provided in this section.

2. At least one month before the permit expires, the division shall send to the permittee, at the last known address of the permittee, a renewal notice that states all of the following:

a. The date on which the current permit expires.

b. The date by which the renewal application must be received by the division for the renewal to be issued and mailed before the permit expires.

c. The amount of the renewal fee.

3. Before the permit expires, the permittee may renew it for an additional one-year term, if the business entity meets the following conditions:

a. Is otherwise entitled to a permit.

b. Submits a renewal application to the division in the form required by the division.

c. Pays the renewal fee prescribed by the division.

4. The permittee shall keep a record of each asbestos project it performs and shall make the record available to the division at any reasonable time. Records shall contain information and be kept for a time prescribed in rules adopted by the division.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §4; 89 Acts, ch 38, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §4; 96 Acts, ch 1219, §19

88B.5 Waivers and alternative procedures.

1. In an emergency that results from a sudden, unexpected event that is not a planned renovation or demolition, the commissioner may waive the requirement for a permit.

2. If the business entity is not primarily engaged in the removal or encapsulation of asbestos, the commissioner may waive the requirement for a permit if worker protection requirements are met.

3. The division shall not approve any waivers on work conducted at a school, public, or commercial building unless the request is accompanied by a recommendation from an asbestos project designer.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §5; 89 Acts, ch 38, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1057, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §5

88B.6 Licensing of asbestos workers.

1. *Application.*

a. To apply for a license, an individual shall submit an application to the division in the form required by the division and shall pay the prescribed fee.

b. The application shall include information prescribed by rules adopted by the commissioner.

c. A license is valid for one year from the completion date of the required training and may be renewed by providing information as required in subsection 2, paragraphs "b" and "c".

2. *Qualifications.*

a. An individual is not eligible to be or do any of the following unless the person obtains a license from the division:

(1) A contractor or supervisor, or to work on an asbestos project.

(2) An inspector for asbestos-containing building material in a school or a public or commercial building.

(3) An asbestos management planner for a school building.

(4) An asbestos project designer for a school or a public or commercial building.

b. To qualify for a license, the applicant must have successfully completed training as established by the United States environmental protection agency, paid a fee, and met other requirements as specified by the division by rule.

c. To qualify for a license as an asbestos abatement worker, supervisor, or contractor, the applicant must have been examined by a physician within the preceding year and declared by the physician to be physically capable of working while wearing a respirator.

3. *Exception.* A license is not required of an employee employed by an employer exempted from the permit requirement of section 88B.3A, subsection 2, if the employee is trained on appropriate removal or encapsulation procedures, safety, and health issues regarding asbestos removal or encapsulation, and federal and state standards applicable to the asbestos project.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §6; 89 Acts, ch 38, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §6; 97 Acts, ch 40, §3

88B.7 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1074, § 8.

88B.8 Denials, suspensions, and revocations.

The division may deny, suspend, or revoke a permit or license, in accordance with chapter 17A, if the permittee or licensee does any of the following:

1. Fraudulently or deceptively obtains or attempts to obtain a permit or license.

2. Fails at any time to meet the qualifications for a permit or license or to comply with a rule adopted by the commissioner under this chapter.

3. Fails to meet any applicable federal or state standard for removal or encapsulation of asbestos.

4. Employs or permits an unlicensed or untrained person to work on an asbestos project.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §8; 89 Acts, ch 38, §7; 96 Acts, ch 1074, §7

88B.9 and 88B.10 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1074, § 8.

88B.11 Bids for governmental projects.

A state agency or political subdivision shall not accept a bid in connection with any asbestos project from a business entity that does not hold a permit from the division at the time the bid is submitted, unless the business entity provides the state agency or political subdivision with written proof that ensures that the business entity has contracted to have the asbestos removal or encapsulation performed by a licensed asbestos contractor.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §11; 94 Acts, ch 1057, §4; 2007 Acts, ch 125, §2

88B.12 Penalties.

1. A person or business entity who willfully violates a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each violation.

2. A person or business entity who previously has been assessed a civil penalty under this section, and who willfully violates a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter:

a. For a first offense, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor and shall be fined not to exceed twenty thousand dollars.

b. For a second or subsequent offense, is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor and shall

be fined not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not to exceed two years, or both.

84 Acts, ch 1062, §12

88B.13 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1074, § 8.

CHAPTER 89

BOILERS AND UNFIRED STEAM PRESSURE VESSELS

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4, 135I.4

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89.1 Authority.

The labor commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and may employ qualified personnel under the provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, to administer the provisions of this chapter.

The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels in this state, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §89.1]
2003 Acts, ch 145, §161

89.2 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “ASME code” means the boiler and pressure vessel code published by the American society of mechanical engineers.

2. “Board” means the boiler and pressure vessel board created in section 89.14.

3. “Boiler” means a vessel in which water or other liquids are heated, steam or other vapors are generated, steam or other vapors are superheated, or any combination thereof, under pressure or vacuum by the direct application of heat.

4. “Commissioner” means the labor commissioner or the labor commissioner’s designee.

5. “Exhibition boiler” means a boiler which is operated in the state for nonprofit purposes including, but not limited to, exhibitions, fairs, parades, farm machinery shows, or any other event of an historical or educational nature. An “exhibition boiler” includes steam locomotives, traction and portable steam engines, and stationary boilers of the firetube, watertube, and returntube class, model or miniature, and may be riveted, riveted and welded, or all welded construction, if used within the state solely for nonprofit purposes.

6. “Object” means a boiler or pressure vessel.

7. “Power boiler” means a boiler in which steam or other vapor is generated at a pressure of more than fifteen pounds per square inch or a water boiler intended for operation at pressures in excess of one hundred sixty pounds per square inch or temperatures in excess of 250 degrees Fahrenheit.

8. a. “Public assembly” means the assembly of people in any of the following:

(1) A building or structure primarily used as a theater, motion picture theater, museum, arena, exhibition hall, school, college, dormitory, bowling alley, physical fitness center, family entertainment center, lodge hall, union hall, pool hall, casino, place of worship, funeral home, institution of health and custodial care, hospital, or child care or adult day services facility.

(2) A building or structure, a portion of which is primarily used for amusement, entertainment, or instruction.

(3) A building or structure owned by or leased to the state or any of its agencies or political subdivisions.

b. However, for purposes of this chapter, “*public assembly*” does not include the assembly of people in buildings or structures containing only eating and drinking establishments or in any building used exclusively by an employer for training or instruction of its own employees.

9. “*Special inspector*” means an inspector who holds a commission from the commissioner and who is not a state employee.

10. “*Steam heating boiler*” means a boiler operating at not more than fifteen pounds per square inch; or a hot water heating boiler operating at not more than one hundred sixty pounds per square inch and not more than 250 degrees Fahrenheit at the boiler outlet.

11. “*Unfired steam pressure vessel*” means a vessel or container used for the containment of steam pressure either internal or external in which the pressure is obtained from an external source.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.12; C79, 81, §89.2]

89 Acts, ch 321, §26; 92 Acts, ch 1098, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1097, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 24, §26; 2001 Acts, ch 64, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §2, 30; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 94, §1

89.3 Inspection made.

1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner, to inspect or cause to be inspected internally and externally, at least once every twelve months, except as otherwise provided in this section, in order to determine whether all such equipment is in a safe and satisfactory condition, and properly constructed and maintained for the purpose for which it is used, all boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels operating in excess of fifteen pounds per square inch, all low pressure heating boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels located in places of public assembly and other appurtenances used in this state for generating or transmitting steam for power, or for using steam under pressure for heating or steaming purposes.

2. The commissioner may enter any building or structure, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting any equipment covered by this chapter or gathering information with reference thereto.

3. The commissioner may inspect boilers and tanks and other equipment stamped with the American society of mechanical engineers code symbol for other than steam pressure, manufactured in Iowa, when requested by the manufacturer.

4. a. An object that meets all of the following criteria shall be inspected at least once every two years internally and externally while not under pressure, and at least once every two years externally while under pressure, unless the commissioner determines that an earlier inspection is warranted.

(1) The object is a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity, or the object is an unfired steam pressure vessel or a regulated appurtenance that is part of the same system as a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity.

(2) The object contains only water subject to internal continuous water treatment under the direct supervision of a graduate engineer or chemist, or one having equivalent experience in the treatment of boiler water.

(3) The water treatment is for the purpose of controlling and limiting serious corrosion and other deteriorating factors.

b. The owner or user of an object meeting the criteria in paragraph “a” shall do the following:

(1) At any time the commissioner, a special inspector, or the supervisor of water treatment deems a hydrostatic test is necessary to determine the safety of an object, conduct the test under the supervision of the commissioner.

(2) Keep available for examination by the commissioner accurate records showing the date and actual time the object is out of service and the reason it is out of service.

(3) Keep available for examination by the commissioner chemical physical laboratory analyses of samples of the object water taken at regular intervals of not more than forty-eight hours of operation as will adequately show the condition of the water and any elements or

characteristics of the water which are capable of producing corrosion or other deterioration of the object or its parts.

5. a. An object that meets all of the following criteria shall be inspected at least once each year externally while under pressure and at least once every four years internally while not under pressure, unless the commissioner determines an earlier inspection is warranted:

(1) The object is a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity, or the object is an unfired steam pressure vessel or a regulated appurtenance that is part of the same system as a boiler with one hundred thousand pounds per hour or more capacity.

(2) The object contains only water subject to internal continuous water treatment under the direct supervision of a graduate engineer or chemist, or one having equivalent experience in the treatment of boiler water.

(3) The water treatment is for the purpose of controlling and limiting serious corrosion and other deteriorating factors.

(4) Either of the following:

(a) The owner or user is a participant in good standing in the Iowa occupational safety and health voluntary protection program and has achieved star status within the program, which is administered by the division of labor in the department of workforce development.

(b) The object is an unfired steam pressure vessel and is part of or integral to the continuous operation of a process covered by and compliant with the occupational safety and health administration process safety management standard contained in 29 C.F.R. § 1910.119 and the owner demonstrates such compliance to a special inspector or the commissioner. The unfired steam pressure vessel must also be included as process safety management process equipment in the owner of the unfired steam pressure vessel's process safety management program.

b. The owner or user of an object that meets the criteria in paragraph "a" shall do the following:

(1) At any time the commissioner, a special inspector, or the supervisor of the water treatment deems a hydrostatic test necessary to determine the safety of an object, conduct the test under the supervision of the commissioner.

(2) Keep available for examination by the commissioner accurate records showing the date and actual time the object is out of service and the reason it is out of service.

(3) Arrange for an internal inspection of the object during each planned outage by a special inspector or the commissioner.

(4) Keep for examination by the commissioner accurate records showing the chemical physical laboratory analyses of samples of the object's water taken at regular intervals of not more than forty-eight hours of operation adequate to show the condition of the water and any elements or characteristics of the water that are capable of producing corrosion or other deterioration of the object or its parts.

6. Internal inspections of cast aluminum steam, cast aluminum hot water heating, sectional cast iron steam, and cast iron hot water heating boilers shall be conducted only as deemed necessary by the commissioner. External operating inspections shall be conducted annually.

7. Internal inspections of steel hot water boilers shall be conducted once every six years. External operating inspections shall be conducted annually.

8. Inspections of unfired steam pressure vessels operating in excess of fifteen pounds per square inch and low pressure steam boilers shall be conducted at least once each calendar year. The inspections conducted over each two-year period shall include an external inspection conducted while the boiler is operating and an internal inspection, where construction permits. No more than one inspection shall be conducted over a six-month period. An internal inspection of an unfired steam pressure vessel or low pressure steam boiler may be required at any time by the commissioner upon the observation by an inspector of conditions, enumerated by the commissioner through rules, warranting an internal inspection.

9. An internal inspection shall not be required on an unfired steam pressure vessel that was manufactured without an inspection opening.

10. An exhibition boiler does not require an annual inspection certificate but special

inspections may be requested by the owner or an event's management to be performed by the commissioner. Upon the completion of an exhibition boiler inspection a written condition report shall be prepared by the commissioner regarding the condition of the exhibition boiler's boiler or pressure vessel. This report will be issued to the owner and the management of all events at which the exhibition boiler is to be operated. The event's management is responsible for the decision on whether the exhibition boiler should be operated and shall inform the division of labor of the event's management's decision. The event's management is responsible for any injuries which result from the operation of any exhibition boiler approved for use at the event by the event's management. A repair symbol, known as the "R" stamp, is not required for repairs made to exhibition boilers pursuant to the rules regarding inspections and repair of exhibition boilers as adopted by the commissioner, pursuant to chapter 17A.

11. An inspection report created pursuant to this chapter that requires modification, alteration, or change shall be in writing and shall cite the state law or rule or the ASME code section allegedly violated.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.2; C79, 81, §89.3]

85 Acts, ch 105, §1; 89 Acts, ch 321, §27; 97 Acts, ch 27, § 1; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §3, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 135, §1 – 3; 2009 Acts, ch 94, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §34; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §19; 2012 Acts, ch 1043, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 66, §1, 5

Referred to in §89.4, 89.7, 89.7A, 89.14
Subsection 8 amended

89.4 Exemptions.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the following boilers:
 - a. Boilers of railway locomotives subject to federal inspection.
 - b. Boilers operated and regularly inspected by railway companies operating in interstate commerce.
 - c. Boilers under the jurisdiction and subject to inspection by the United States government.
 - d. Steam heating boilers and unfired steam pressure vessels associated therewith and mobile power boilers used exclusively for agricultural purposes.
 - e. Heating boilers in residences.
 - f. Fire engine boilers brought into the state for temporary use in times of emergency.
 - g. Low pressure heating boilers used in buildings other than those for public assembly.
 - h. Hot water heating boilers used for heating pools or spas regulated by the department of public health pursuant to chapter 135I.
 - i. Water heaters used for potable water if the capacity is less than or equal to fifty gallons, the burner input is less than or equal to fifty thousand British thermal units, and the maximum allowable working pressure is less than one hundred sixty pounds per square inch.
 - j. An electric boiler with a water capacity of six gallons or less that is used as an integral part of an espresso coffee machine, cappuccino coffee machine, or cleaning machine.
 - k. Continuous coil-type hot water boilers used only for steam vapor cleaning, to which all of the following apply:
 - (1) The size of the tubing or pipe, with no drums or headers attached, does not exceed three-fourths of one inch in diameter.
 - (2) Nominal water capacity of the boiler does not exceed six gallons.
 - (3) Water temperature in the boiler does not exceed three hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (4) Steam is not generated within the coil.
2. Unfired steam pressure vessels not exceeding the following limitations are not required to be reported to the commissioner and shall be exempt from regular inspection under provisions of this chapter:
 - a. A vessel not greater than five cubic feet in volume and not having a pressure greater than two hundred fifty pounds per square inch.
 - b. A vessel not greater than one and one-half cubic feet in volume with no limit on pressure.

3. Jacketed direct or indirect fired vessels built and installed in accordance with the American society of mechanical engineers code, section VIII, division 1, appendix 19, shall not be considered boilers or power boilers for purposes of this chapter and shall not be required to meet the American society of mechanical engineers standard for controls and safety devices for automatically fired boilers. However, jacketed direct or indirect fired vessels as described in this subsection shall be subject to inspection under section 89.3 as pressure vessels.

4. An object shall not be considered under pressure and shall not be within the scope of this chapter when there is clear evidence that the manufacturer did not intend the object to be operated at more than three pounds per square inch and the object is operating at three pounds per square inch or less.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.3; C79, 81, §89.4]

92 Acts, ch 1098, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1222, §21, 28; 2005 Acts, ch 47, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 135, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §4; 2013 Acts, ch 66, §2, 3, 5

Subsection 1, NEW paragraphs j and k
NEW subsection 4

89.5 Rules — records.

1. The commissioner shall investigate and record the cause of any boiler explosion that may occur in the state, the loss of life, injuries sustained, and estimated loss of property, if any; and such other data as may be of benefit in preventing a recurrence of similar explosions.

2. The commissioner shall keep a complete and accurate record of the name of the owner or user of each steam boiler or other equipment subject to this chapter, giving a full description of the equipment, including the type, dimensions, age, condition, the amount of pressure allowed, and the date when last inspected.

3. A rule adopted pursuant to this chapter which adopts standards by reference to another publication shall be exempt from the requirements of section 17A.6, subsection 2, if the following conditions exist:

a. The cost of the publication is an unreasonable expense when compared to the anticipated usage of the publication.

b. A copy of the publication is available from an entity located within the state capitol complex.

c. The rule identifies the location where the publication is available.

d. The administrative rules coordinator approves the exemption.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.4; C79, 81, §89.5]

96 Acts, ch 1149, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §4, 5, 30; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §54; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §20

See §256.53

89.6 Notice to commissioner.

1. Before any equipment included under the provisions of this chapter is installed by any owner, user, or lessee thereof, a ten days' written notice of intention to install the equipment shall be given to the commissioner. The notice shall designate the proposed place of installation, the type and capacity of the equipment, the use to be made thereof, the name of the company which manufactured the equipment, and whether the equipment is new or used.

2. Before any power boiler is converted to a low pressure boiler, the owner or user shall give to the commissioner ten days' written notice of intent to convert the boiler. The notice shall designate the boiler location, the uses of the building, and other information specified by rule by the board.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.5; C79, 81, §89.6]

2010 Acts, ch 1015, §5; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §11

89.7 Special inspectors.

1. The inspection required by this chapter shall not be made by the commissioner if an owner or user of equipment specified by this chapter obtains an inspection by a representative

of a reputable insurance company and obtains a policy of insurance upon the equipment from that insurance company.

2. The representative conducting the inspection shall be commissioned by the commissioner as a special inspector for the year during which the inspection occurs and shall meet such other requirements as the commissioner may by rule establish. The commission shall be valid for one year and the special inspector shall pay a fee for the issuance of the commission. The commissioner shall establish the amount of the fee by rule. The commissioner shall establish rules for the issuance and revocation of special inspector commissions. The rules are subject to the requirements of chapter 17A.

3. The insurance company shall file a notice of insurance coverage on forms approved by the commissioner stating that the equipment is insured and that inspection shall be made in accordance with section 89.3.

4. The special inspector shall provide the user and the commissioner with an inspection report including the nature and extent of all defects and violations, in a format approved by the labor commissioner.

5. The failure of a special inspector to inform the commissioner of violations shall not subject the commissioner to liability for any damages incurred.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.6; C79, 81, §89.7]

85 Acts, ch 102, §1; 87 Acts, ch 15, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §4, 5; 91 Acts, ch 136, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §6, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 135, §5

89.7A Certificates.

1. The commissioner shall issue a certificate of inspection valid for the period specified in section 89.3 after the payment of a fee, the filing of an inspection report, and the correction or other appropriate resolution of any defects identified in the inspection report. The certificate shall be posted at a place near the location of the equipment.

2. The owner or user of any equipment covered in this chapter, or persons in charge of such equipment, shall not allow or permit a greater pressure in any unit than is stated in the certificate of inspection issued by the commissioner.

3. The commissioner shall indicate to the user whether or not the equipment may be used without making repair or replacement of defective parts, or whether or how the equipment may be used in a limited capacity before repairs or replacements are made, and the commissioner may permit the user a reasonable time to make such repairs or replacements.

2007 Acts, ch 135, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §29

89.8 Boiler and pressure vessel safety fund — fees appropriated.

A boiler and pressure vessel safety revolving fund is created within the state treasury under the control of the commissioner and shall consist of moneys collected by the commissioner as fees. Moneys in the fund are appropriated and shall be used by the commissioner to pay the actual costs and expenses necessary to operate the board and administer the provisions of this chapter. All salaries and expenses properly chargeable to the fund shall be paid from the fund. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.7; C79, 81, §89.8]

85 Acts, ch 102, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §7, 30; 2008 Acts, ch 1023, §1

Referred to in §89.9

89.9 Disposal of fees.

All fees provided for in this chapter shall be collected by the commissioner and remitted to the treasurer of state, to be deposited in the boiler and pressure vessel safety fund pursuant to section 89.8, together with an itemized statement showing the source of collection.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.8; C79, 81, §89.9]

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §8, 30

89.10 Penalty.

Any person or persons, corporations and directors, managers and superintendents, and officers thereof, violating any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.9; C79, 81, §89.10]

89.11 Injunction.

1. In addition to all other remedies, if any owner, user, or person in charge of any equipment covered by this chapter continues to use any equipment covered by this chapter, after receiving an inspection report identifying defects and exhausting appeal rights as provided by this chapter without first correcting the defects or making replacements, the commissioner may apply to the district court by petition in equity, in an action brought in the name of the state, for a writ of injunction to restrain the use of the alleged defective equipment.

2. If the commissioner believes that the continued operation of equipment constitutes an imminent danger that could seriously injure or cause death to any person, in addition to all other remedies, the commissioner may apply to the district court in the county in which the imminently dangerous condition exists for a temporary order to enjoin the owner, user, or person in charge from operating the equipment before the owner's, user's, or person's rights to administrative appeals have been exhausted.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.10; C79, 81, §89.11]

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §9, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 135, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §23

89.12 Hearing — notice — decree.

The commissioner shall notify in writing the owner or user of the equipment of the time and place of hearing of the petition as fixed by the court or judge, and shall serve the notice on the defendant at least five days prior to the hearing in the same manner as original notices are served. The general provisions relating to civil practice and procedure as may be applicable, shall govern the proceedings, except as herein modified. In the event the defendant does not appear or plead to the action, default shall be entered against the defendant. The action shall be tried in equity, and the court or judge shall make such order or decree as the evidence warrants.

[C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §89.11; C79, 81, §89.12]

89.13 Civil penalty allowed.

If upon notice and hearing the commissioner determines that an owner has operated a facility in violation of a safety order, the commissioner may assess a civil penalty against the owner in an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, as determined by the commissioner. An order assessing a civil penalty is subject to appeal to the employment appeal board and to judicial review. The commissioner may commence an action in the district court to enforce payment of a civil penalty. Revenue from the penalty provided in this section shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state.

90 Acts, ch 1136, §6

89.14 Boiler and pressure vessel board — created — duties.

1. A boiler and pressure vessel board is created within the division of labor services of the department of workforce development to formulate definitions and rules requirements for the safe and proper installation, repair, maintenance, alteration, use, and operation of boilers and pressure vessels in this state.

2. The boiler and pressure vessel board is composed of nine members as follows:

a. The commissioner or the commissioner's designee.

b. The following eight members who shall be appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, to four-year staggered terms beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19.

(1) One member shall be a special inspector who is employed by an insurance company

that is licensed and actively writing boiler and machinery insurance in this state and who is commissioned to inspect boiler and pressure vessels in this state.

(2) One member shall be appointed from a certified employee organization and shall represent steamfitters.

(3) One member shall be appointed from a certified employee organization and shall represent boilermakers.

(4) Two members shall be mechanical engineers who regularly practice in the area of boilers and pressure vessels.

(5) One member shall be a boiler and pressure vessel distributor in this state.

(6) One member shall represent boiler and pressure vessel manufacturers.

(7) One member shall be a mechanical contractor engaged in the business of installation, renovation, and repair of boilers and pressure vessels.

3. A vacancy in membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties as a member.

4. The members of the board shall select a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary from their membership. However, neither the commissioner nor the commissioner's designee shall serve as chairperson. The board shall meet at least quarterly but may meet as often as necessary. Meetings shall be set by a majority of the board or upon the call of the chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence, upon the call of the vice chairperson. A majority of the board members shall constitute a quorum.

5. The board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the duties of the board. Rules adopted by the board shall be in accordance with accepted engineering standards and practices. The board shall adopt rules relating to the equipment covered by this chapter that are in accordance with the ASME code, which may include addenda, interpretations, and code cases, as soon as reasonably practical following publication by the American society of mechanical engineers. The board shall adopt rules to require that operation of equipment cease in the event of imminent danger.

6. A notice of defect or inspection report issued by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter may, within thirty days after the making of the order, be appealed to the board. Board action constitutes final agency action for purposes of chapter 17A.

7. Not later than July 1, 2005, and every three years thereafter, the board shall conduct a comprehensive review of existing boiler rules, regulations, and standards, including but not limited to those relating to potable hot water supply boilers and water heaters.

8. The board shall establish fees for examinations, inspections, annual statements, shop inspections, and other services. The fees shall reflect the actual costs and expenses necessary to operate the board and perform the duties of the commissioner.

9. The board may adopt rules governing the conversion of power boilers to low pressure boilers.

10. The board may adopt rules establishing an internal inspection interval of up to four years for objects that are subject to inspection pursuant to section 89.3, subsection 4, and are owned and operated by electric public utilities subject to rate regulation under chapter 476.

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §10, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 135, §8; 2009 Acts, ch 94, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 66, §4, 5

Referred to in §89.2

Confirmation, see §2.32

NEW subsection 10

CHAPTER 89A

ELEVATORS

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

89A.1	Definitions.	89A.11	Nonconforming conveyances.
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		89A.25	Short title.

89A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, except as otherwise expressly provided:

1. “*Alteration*” means any change made to an existing conveyance, other than the repair or replacement of damaged, worn, or broken parts necessary for normal maintenance.
2. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2, or the labor commissioner’s designee.
3. “*Conveyance*” means an elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, moving walk, lift, or inclined or vertical wheelchair lift subject to regulation under this chapter, and includes hoistways, rails, guides, and all other related mechanical and electrical equipment.
4. “*Division*” means the division of labor services of the department of workforce development created under section 84A.1.
5. “*Dormant conveyance*” means a conveyance whose power feed lines have been disconnected from the mainline disconnect switch and is one of the following:
 - a. An electric elevator, material lift, or dumbwaiter whose suspension ropes have been removed, whose car and counterweight rest at the bottom of the hoistway, and whose hoistway doors have been permanently barricaded or sealed in the closed position on the hoistway side.
 - b. A hydraulic elevator, material lift, or dumbwaiter whose car rests at the bottom of the hoistway, whose pressure piping has been disassembled and a section removed from the premises; whose hoistway doors have been permanently barricaded or sealed in the closed position on the hoistway side; and, if provided, whose suspension ropes have been removed and the counterweights landed at the bottom of the hoistway.
 - c. An escalator or moving walk whose entrances have been permanently barricaded.
 - d. A rack and pinion or screw column elevator, whose motor has been removed, platform lowered to the bottom, and entrances barricaded.
6. “*Dumbwaiter*” means a hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car which moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction, when the floor area does not exceed nine square feet, the total compartment height does not exceed four feet, the capacity does not exceed five hundred pounds, and which is used exclusively for carrying materials.
7. “*Elevator*” means a hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car or platform which moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction, and which serves two or more floors of a building or structure. “*Elevator*” does not include a dumbwaiter, endless belt, conveyor, chain or bucket hoist, construction hoist, or other device used for the primary purpose of elevating or lowering building or other materials and not used as a means of conveyance for individuals, and does not include tiering, piling, feeding, or other machines or devices giving service within only one story.
8. “*Escalator*” means a power-driven, inclined, continuous stairway used for raising or lowering passengers.

9. “*Freight elevator*” means an elevator used for carrying freight and on which only the operator and persons necessary for unloading and loading the freight are permitted to ride.

10. “*Inclined or vertical wheelchair lift*” means a lift used to transport a wheelchair as specified in the American society of mechanical engineers safety standard for platform lifts and stairway chairlifts, A18.1.

11. “*Inspector*” means an inspector employed by the division for the purpose of administering this chapter.

12. “*Lift*” means a device consisting of a power-driven endless belt, provided with steps or platforms and handholds attached to it for the transportation of persons from floor to floor.

13. “*Material lift elevator*” means an elevator limited in use to the movement of materials.

14. “*Moving walk*” means a type of passenger-carrying device on which passengers stand or walk, and in which the passenger-carrying surface remains parallel to its direction in motion and is uninterrupted.

15. “*New installation*” means a conveyance the construction or relocation of which is begun, or for which an application for a new installation permit is filed, on or after the effective date of rules relating to those permits adopted by the commissioner under authority of this chapter. All other installations are existing installations.

16. “*Owner*” means the owner of a conveyance, unless the conveyance is a new installation or is undergoing major alterations, in which case the owner shall be considered the person responsible for the installation or alteration of the conveyance until the conveyance has passed final inspection by the division.

17. “*Passenger elevator*” means an elevator that is used to carry persons other than the operator and persons necessary for loading and unloading.

18. “*Safety board*” means the elevator safety board created in section 89A.13.

19. “*Special inspector*” means an inspector commissioned by the labor commissioner, and not employed by the division.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.1]

84 Acts, ch 1094, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1157, §1, 2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §937

C87, §89A.1

88 Acts, ch 1025, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 99 Acts, ch 68, §4; 2000 Acts, ch 1097, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §11, 12, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1029, §1

89A.2 Scope of chapter.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

- a. Any conveyance installed in any single private dwelling residence.
- b. Material hoists subject to regulation under 875 IAC 26.1 and 29 C.F.R. § 1926.552.
- c. Lifts subject to regulation under chapter 88.
- d. Material lift elevators existing in the same location since prior to January 1, 1975.
- e. Conveyances over which an agency of the federal government is asserting similar enforcement jurisdiction.

2. Provisions of this chapter supersede conflicting provisions contained in building codes of this state or any subdivision thereof.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.2]

C87, §89A.2

2007 Acts, ch 16, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1029, §2

State building code, see chapter 103A

89A.3 Rules.

1. The safety board may adopt rules governing maintenance, construction, alteration, and installation of conveyances, and the inspection and testing of new and existing installations as necessary to provide for the public safety, and to protect the public welfare.

2. The safety board shall adopt, amend, or repeal rules pursuant to chapter 17A as it deems necessary for the administration of this chapter, which shall include but not be limited to rules providing for:

- a. Classifications of types of conveyances.
- b. Maintenance, inspection, testing, and operation of the various classes of conveyances.

- c. Construction of new conveyances.
- d. Alteration of existing conveyances.
- e. Minimum safety requirements for all existing conveyances.
- f. Control or prevention of access to conveyances or dormant conveyances.
- g. The reporting of accidents and injuries arising from the use of conveyances.
- h. The adoption of procedures for the issuance of variances.
- i. The amount of fees charged and collected for inspection, permits, and commissions. Fees shall be set at an amount sufficient to cover costs as determined from consideration of the reasonable time required to conduct an inspection, reasonable hourly wages paid to inspectors, and reasonable transportation and similar expenses.
- j. Submission of information such as plans, drawings, and measurements concerning new installations and alterations.

3. The safety board shall adopt rules for conveyances according to the applicable provisions of the American society of mechanical engineers safety codes for elevators and escalators, A17.1 and A17.3, as the safety board deems necessary. In adopting rules the safety board may adopt the American society of mechanical engineers safety codes, or any part of the codes, by reference.

4. The safety board may adopt rules permitting existing passenger and freight elevators to be modified into material lift elevators.

5. A rule adopted pursuant to this section which adopts standards by reference to another publication shall be exempt from the requirements of section 17A.6, subsection 2, if the following conditions exist:

- a. The cost of the publication is an unreasonable expense when compared to the anticipated usage of the publication.
- b. A copy of the publication is available from an entity located within the state capitol complex.
- c. The rule identifies the location where the publication is available.
- d. The administrative rules coordinator approves the exemption.

6. The commissioner shall furnish copies of the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter to any person who requests them, without charge, or upon payment of a charge not to exceed the actual cost of printing of the rules.

7. The safety board may adopt rules permitting inclined or vertical wheelchair lifts in churches and houses of worship to service more than one floor.

8. The commissioner may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the denial, issuance, revocation, and suspension of special inspector commissions.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1678; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, §104.1; C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.3]

84 Acts, ch 1094, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1157, §3

C87, §89A.3

88 Acts, ch 1042, §4; 99 Acts, ch 68, §5, 6; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §13 – 17, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §4; 2009 Acts, ch 85, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §55; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §21

See §256.53

89A.4 Commissioner's duties and personnel.

The commissioner shall enforce the provisions of this chapter. The commissioner shall employ personnel for the administration of this chapter pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.4]

C87, §89A.4

2003 Acts, ch 145, §162

89A.5 Registration of conveyances.

The owner of every existing conveyance, whether or not dormant, shall register the conveyance with the commissioner, giving type, contract load and speed, name of

manufacturer, its location, and the purpose for which it is used, and other information the commissioner may require. Registration shall be made in a format required by the division.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.5]

C87, §89A.5

99 Acts, ch 68, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §5

89A.6 Inspections — reports — nonliability.

All new and existing conveyances, except dormant conveyances, shall be tested and inspected in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Every new or altered conveyance shall be inspected and tested before the operating permit is issued.

2. Every existing conveyance registered with the commissioner shall be inspected within one year after the effective date of the registration, except that the safety board may extend by rule the time specified for making inspections.

3. Every conveyance shall be inspected not less frequently than annually, except that the safety board may adopt rules providing for inspections of conveyances at intervals other than annually.

4. The inspections required by subsections 1 to 3 shall be made only by inspectors or special inspectors. An inspection by a special inspector may be accepted by the commissioner in lieu of a required inspection by an inspector.

5. A report of every inspection shall be filed with the commissioner by the inspector or special inspector, in a format required by the commissioner, after the inspection has been completed and within the time provided by rule, but not to exceed thirty days. The report shall include all information required by the commissioner to determine whether the conveyance is in compliance with applicable rules. For the inspection required by subsection 1, the report shall indicate whether the conveyance has been installed in accordance with the detailed plans and specifications approved by the commissioner, and meets the requirements of the applicable rules. The failure of a special inspector to inform the commissioner of violations shall not subject the commissioner to liability for any damages incurred.

6. In addition to the inspections required by subsections 1 to 3, the safety board may provide by rule for additional inspections as the safety board deems necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.6; 82 Acts, ch 1077, §1]

C87, §89A.6

92 Acts, ch 1098, §5; 99 Acts, ch 68, §8; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §18, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §6

Referred to in §89A.9, 89A.15

89A.7 Alteration permits.

The owner shall submit to the commissioner detailed plans, specifications, and other information the commissioner may require for each conveyance to be altered, together with an application for an alteration permit, in a format required by the commissioner. Repairs or replacements necessary for normal maintenance are not alterations, and may be made on existing installations with parts equivalent in material, strength, and design to those replaced and no plans or specifications or application need be filed for the repairs or replacements. However, this section does not authorize the use of any conveyance contrary to an order issued pursuant to section 89A.10, subsections 2 and 3.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.7]

C87, §89A.7

99 Acts, ch 68, §9; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §7

89A.8 New installation permits.

1. The installation or relocation of a conveyance shall not begin until an installation permit has been issued by the commissioner.

2. An application for an installation permit shall be submitted in a format determined by the commissioner.

3. a. If the application or any accompanying materials indicates a failure to comply with

applicable rules, the commissioner shall give notice of the compliance failures to the person filing the application.

b. If the application indicates compliance with applicable rules or after compliance failures have been remedied, the commissioner shall issue an installation permit for relocation or installation, as applicable.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.8]

C87, §89A.8

99 Acts, ch 68, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 85, §3

89A.9 Operating permits.

1. Operating permits shall be issued by the commissioner to the owner of every conveyance when the inspection report indicates compliance with the applicable provisions of this chapter. However, a permit shall not be issued if the fees required by this chapter have not been paid. Permits shall be issued within thirty days after filing of the inspection report required by section 89A.6, unless the time is extended for cause by the division. A conveyance shall not be operated after the thirty days or after an extension granted by the commissioner has expired, unless an operating permit has been issued.

2. The operating permit shall indicate the type of equipment for which it is issued, and in the case of elevators shall state whether passenger or freight, and also shall state the contract load and speed for each conveyance. The permit shall be posted conspicuously in the car of an elevator, or on or near a dumbwaiter, escalator, moving walk, or inclined or vertical wheelchair lift.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.9]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §20

C87, §89A.9

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §19, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1029, §3

89A.10 Enforcement orders by commissioner — injunction.

1. If an inspection report indicates a failure to comply with applicable rules, or with the detailed plans and specifications approved by the commissioner, the commissioner may, upon giving notice, order the owner thereof to make the changes necessary for compliance.

2. If the owner does not make the changes necessary for compliance as required in subsection 1 within the period specified by the commissioner, the commissioner, upon notice, may suspend or revoke the operating permit, or may refuse to issue the operating permit for the conveyance. The commissioner shall notify the owner of any action to suspend, revoke, or refuse to issue an operating permit and the reason for the action by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail. An owner may appeal the commissioner's initial decision to the safety board. The decision of the safety board shall be considered final agency action pursuant to chapter 17A.

3. If the commissioner has reason to believe that the continued operation of a conveyance constitutes an imminent danger which could reasonably be expected to seriously injure or cause death to any person, in addition to any other remedies, the commissioner may apply to the district court in the county in which such imminently dangerous condition exists for a temporary order for the purpose of enjoining such imminently dangerous conveyance. Upon hearing, if deemed appropriate by the court, a permanent injunction may be issued to insure that such imminently dangerous conveyance be prevented or controlled. Upon the elimination or rectification of such imminently dangerous condition, the temporary or permanent injunction shall be vacated.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.10]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §526

C87, §89A.10

88 Acts, ch 1109, §7, 8; 99 Acts, ch 68, §11; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §20, 21, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §9

Referred to in §89A.7, 89A.11, 89A.18, 602.8102(25)

89A.11 Nonconforming conveyances.

The safety board, pursuant to rule, may grant exceptions and variances from the requirements of rules adopted for any conveyance. Exceptions or variations shall be reasonably related to the age of the conveyance, and may be conditioned upon a repair or modification of the conveyance deemed necessary by the safety board to assure reasonable safety. However, an exception or variance shall not be granted except to prevent undue hardship. Such conveyances shall be subject to orders issued pursuant to section 89A.10.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.11; 81 Acts, ch 50, §1]

C87, §89A.11

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §22, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §10

89A.12 Access to conveyances.

Every owner of a conveyance subject to regulation by this chapter shall grant access to that conveyance to the commissioner and personnel of the division. Inspections shall be permitted at reasonable times, with or without prior notice.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.12]

C87, §89A.12

99 Acts, ch 68, §12; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §11

89A.13 Elevator safety board.

1. An elevator safety board is created within the division of labor services in the department of workforce development to formulate definitions and rules for the safe and proper installation, repair, maintenance, alteration, use, and operation of conveyances in this state.

2. The safety board is composed of nine members, one of whom shall be the commissioner or the commissioner's designee. The governor shall appoint the remaining eight members of the board, subject to senate confirmation, to staggered four-year terms which shall begin and end as provided in section 69.19. The members shall be as follows: two representatives from an elevator manufacturing company or its authorized representative; two representatives from elevator servicing companies; one building owner or manager; one representative employed by a local government in this state who is knowledgeable about building codes in this state; one representative of workers actively involved in the installation, maintenance, and repair of elevators; and one licensed mechanical engineer.

3. A vacancy in membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The members shall serve without salary, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of official duties as a member.

4. The members of the safety board shall select a chairperson, vice chairperson, and a secretary from their membership. However, neither the commissioner nor the commissioner's designee shall serve as chairperson. The safety board shall meet at least quarterly but may meet as often as necessary. Meetings shall be set by a majority of the safety board or upon the call of the chairperson, or in the chairperson's absence, upon the call of the vice chairperson. A majority of the safety board members shall constitute a quorum.

5. The owner or user of equipment regulated under this chapter may appeal a notice of defect or an inspection report to the safety board within thirty days after the issuance of the notice or report. Safety board action constitutes final agency action for purposes of chapter 17A.

6. The safety board shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary to administer the duties of the board.

7. Not later than July 1, 2005, and every three years thereafter, the safety board shall conduct a comprehensive review of existing conveyance rules, regulations, and standards.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.13]

C87, §89A.13

88 Acts, ch 1042, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1107, §23, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §12

Referred to in §89A.1

Confirmation, see §2.32

89A.14 Continuing duty of owner.

Every conveyance shall be maintained by the owner in a safe operating condition and in conformity with the rules adopted by the safety board.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.14]

C87, §89A.14

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §24, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §13

89A.15 Inspections by local authorities.

A city or other governmental subdivision shall not make or maintain any ordinance, bylaw, or resolution providing for the licensing of special inspectors. An ordinance or resolution relating to the inspection, construction, installation, alteration, maintenance, or operation of conveyances within the limits of the city or governmental subdivision which conflicts with this chapter or with rules adopted pursuant to this chapter is void. The commissioner, in the commissioner's discretion, may accept inspections by local authorities in lieu of inspections required by section 89A.6, but only upon a showing by the local authority that applicable laws and rules will be consistently and literally enforced and that inspections will be performed by special inspectors.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.15]

C87, §89A.15

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §25, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §14

Referred to in §331.304

89A.16 Prosecution of offenses.

The division shall cause prosecution for the violation of the provisions of this chapter to be instituted by the attorney general in the county in which the violation occurred.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.16]

C87, §89A.16

89A.17 Penalties.

1. Any owner who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor, unless otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

2. Any person who bribes or attempts to bribe an inspector shall be subject to criminal proceedings under section 722.1.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.17]

C87, §89A.17

89A.18 Civil penalty.

If upon notice and hearing the commissioner determines that an owner has operated a conveyance after an order of the commissioner that suspends, revokes, or refuses to issue an operating permit for the conveyance has become final under section 89A.10, subsection 2, the commissioner may assess a civil penalty against the owner in an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, as determined by the commissioner. An order assessing a civil penalty is subject to appeal under section 89A.10, subsection 2, in the same manner and to the same extent as decisions referred to in that subsection. The commissioner may commence an action in the district court to enforce payment of the civil penalty. A record of assessment against or payment of a civil penalty by any person for a violation of this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any court in any civil action. Revenue from the penalty provided in this section shall be remitted to the treasurer of state for deposit in the state general fund.

[82 Acts, ch 1077, §2]

C87, §89A.18

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §26, 30; 2007 Acts, ch 16, §15

89A.19 Elevator safety fund — fees appropriated.

A revolving elevator safety fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the commissioner and shall consist of moneys collected by the commissioner as fees. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to and shall be used by the commissioner to pay the actual costs and

expenses necessary to operate the safety board and perform the duties of the commissioner as described in this chapter. All fees collected by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter shall be remitted to the treasurer of state to be deposited in the elevator safety fund. All salaries and expenses properly chargeable to the fund shall be paid from the fund. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in the fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2004 Acts, ch 1107, §27, 30; 2008 Acts, ch 1023, §2

89A.20 through 89A.24 Reserved.

89A.25 Short title.

This chapter shall be known as the “*Iowa State Elevator Code*”.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §104.18]

C83, §104.25

C87, §89A.25

CHAPTER 89B

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS RISKS — RIGHT TO KNOW

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4, 669.14

	DIVISION I		DIVISION III
	GENERAL PROVISIONS		COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW
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89B.2	Legislative findings.	89B.13	Accessibility of records.
89B.3	Definitions.		DIVISION IV
89B.4	and 89B.5 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1042, §8.		PUBLIC SAFETY — EMERGENCY RESPONSE RIGHT TO KNOW
89B.6	Liability of state or political subdivision.	89B.14	Signs identifying hazardous chemicals.
89B.7	Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1042, §8.	89B.15	Information for emergency response departments.
	DIVISION II	89B.16	Reserved.
	WORKER RIGHT TO KNOW		DIVISION V
89B.8	Information required.		RECOMMENDATIONS
89B.9	Employee rights.	89B.17	Recommendations.
89B.10	and 89B.11 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1042, §8.		

DIVISION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

89B.1 Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Hazardous Chemicals Risks Right to Know Act*”.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §1

C85, §455D.1

C87, §89B.1

89B.2 Legislative findings.

The general assembly finds as follows:

1. The proliferation of hazardous chemicals in the environment poses a growing threat to the public health, safety, and welfare.

2. The constantly increasing number and variety of hazardous chemicals and the many routes of exposure to them make it difficult and expensive to adequately monitor and detect any adverse health effects attributable to the hazardous chemicals.

3. Individuals are often able to detect and thus minimize effects of exposure to hazardous chemicals if they are aware of the identity of the chemicals and the early symptoms of unsafe exposure.

4. Individuals have an inherent right to know the full range of the risks they face so that they can make reasoned decisions and take informed action concerning their employment and their living conditions.

5. Local fire and other government emergency response departments require detailed information about the identity, characteristics, and quantities of hazardous chemicals used and stored in communities within their jurisdictions, in order to adequately plan for, and respond to, emergencies, and enforce compliance with applicable laws and regulations concerning these chemicals.

6. The extent of the toxic contamination of the air, water, and land has caused a high degree of concern and much of this concern is needlessly aggravated by the unfamiliarity of the chemicals.

7. There is a need to coordinate the existing regulatory and reporting responsibilities on hazardous chemical users and producers and to provide uniform access to information.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §2

C85, §455D.2

C87, §89B.2

89B.3 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Division*” means the division of labor services of the department of workforce development created under section 84A.1.

2. “*Emergency response department*” means any governmental department which might be reasonably expected to be required to respond to an emergency involving a hazardous chemical, including, but not limited to, local fire, police, medical rescue, emergency management, and public health departments.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §3

C85, §455D.3

86 Acts, ch 1245, §939, 1899E

C87, §89B.3

92 Acts, ch 1139, §22; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

89B.4 and 89B.5 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1042, § 8.

89B.6 Liability of state or political subdivision.

The state or any of its political subdivisions is not liable for damages in any claim pursuant to chapter 669 or chapter 670 based upon an act or omission of an employee of the state or political subdivision when the employee exercised due care in the execution of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter. Any duty created in this chapter is a duty to the public generally and not to any person or group of persons.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §6

C85, §455D.6

C87, §89B.6

89B.7 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1042, § 8.

DIVISION II

WORKER RIGHT TO KNOW

Referred to in §89B.12, 89B.15

89B.8 Information required.

1. An employee in this state has the right to be informed about the hazardous chemicals to which the employee may be exposed in the workplace, the potential health hazards of the hazardous chemicals, and the proper handling techniques for the hazardous chemicals. An employer shall provide or make available to an employee information as required by this chapter. Except as explicitly exempted, this chapter applies to all employers in the state.

2. The division of labor services shall administer this division of the chapter. The division may exercise the enforcement powers set out in chapter 88 and the rules adopted pursuant to chapter 88 to enforce this division of the chapter.

3. The commissioner shall adopt rules based upon the occupational safety and health standards which have been adopted as permanent standards by the United States secretary of labor in accordance with federal law. If the hazardous communication regulation, 29 C.F.R. § 1910.1200, is amended or repealed, the commissioner shall review the amendment or repeal and take action with respect to the state standards, including the amendment or repeal of the state standards, which will conform the state standards to the new federal standards.

4. In addition to the chemical information required to be reported under the federal hazard communication standard, 29 C.F.R. § 1910.1200, the labor commissioner may adopt by rule additional hazardous chemical information to be regulated.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §8

C85, §455D.8

86 Acts, ch 1135, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §940, 1899F

C87, §89B.8

88 Acts, ch 1042, §6; 89 Acts, ch 100, §1

89B.9 Employee rights.

An employer shall not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against an employee because the employee has filed a complaint or brought an action under this section or has cooperated in bringing an action against an employer. An employee may file a complaint with the labor commissioner alleging discharge or discrimination within thirty days after an alleged violation occurs. Upon receipt of the complaint, the commissioner shall cause an investigation to be made to the extent the commissioner deems appropriate. If the commissioner determines from the investigation that this section has been violated, the commissioner shall bring an action in the appropriate district court against the person. The district court has jurisdiction, for cause shown, to restrain violations of this section and order appropriate relief including rehiring or reinstatement of the employee to the former position with back pay. This section applies to an employee of a person otherwise exempt from this chapter.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §9

C85, §455D.9

C87, §89B.9

88 Acts, ch 1042, §7

89B.10 and 89B.11 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1042, § 8.

DIVISION III
COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW

89B.12 Community information and complaints on hazardous chemicals.

1. The public has a right to be informed about the presence of hazardous chemicals in the community and the potential health and environmental hazards that the chemicals pose.

2. The division of labor services shall receive and handle requests for information and complaints under this division of this chapter which involve employer information covered under division II of this chapter. The labor commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A regarding requests for information and the investigation and adjudication of complaints.

3. Requests for information under this division of this chapter are confidential.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §12

C85, §455D.12

86 Acts, ch 1245, §941

C87, §89B.12

89B.13 Accessibility of records.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, records that are required to be kept by employers under this chapter shall be accessible to the public. As used in this section “*accessible to the public*” means either of the following:

a. The records are filed with the division.

b. The records are available for inspection at the principal place of employment of the employer during normal working hours.

2. Records do not need to be accessible to the public if any of the following apply:

a. The information is trade secret information under this chapter and any rules regarding the release of the information.

b. Under recommendation pursuant to section 89B.17, the labor commissioner has adopted rules specifying that certain classes or categories of records required to be kept by employers are confidential information.

c. The employer has notified the division in writing that certain information should not be accessible to the public for the reasons that the information is not relevant to public health and safety or that release of the information is proven to cause damage to the employer. After giving the employer notice and an opportunity to be heard, the division may release the information if it determines that the impact on public health and safety outweighs the damage that release of the information would cause the employer. The division may limit its release of information to areas relevant to public health and safety and may restrict the release of information which will cause damage to the employer.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §13

C85, §455D.13

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1899G

C87, §89B.13

DIVISION IV
PUBLIC SAFETY — EMERGENCY RESPONSE
RIGHT TO KNOW

89B.14 Signs identifying hazardous chemicals.

If a building or structure has a floor space of five thousand square feet or less, an employer shall post signs on the outside of the building or structure identifying the type of each hazardous chemical contained in the building or structure. If the building has more than five thousand square feet, the employer shall post a sign at the place within the building where each hazardous chemical is permanently stored to identify the type of hazardous chemical. If the hazardous chemical or a portion of the hazardous chemical is moved within the building,

the employer shall also move the sign or post an additional sign at the location where the hazardous chemical is moved. All letters and figures on signs required by this section shall be at least three inches in height. However, upon the written application of an employer, the division may permit less stringent sign posting requirements. The signs shall comply with the national fire protection association's standard system for the identification of fire hazards of materials, based upon NFPA 704-1980. The division shall adopt rules exempting employers from the requirements of this section when a building or structure or a portion of a building or structure does not contain significant amounts of a hazardous chemical.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §14

C85, §455D.14

C87, §89B.14

89B.15 Information for emergency response departments.

1. At the same time that an employer provides the information to employees required under division II, the employer shall submit to the local fire department a list of hazardous chemicals which are consistently generated by, used by, stored at, or transported from the employer's facility. The information shall be provided in sufficient specificity that the local fire department is informed of the nature of the hazardous chemicals, the hazards presented by the chemicals, and the appropriate response in dealing with an emergency involving the hazardous chemicals. The information shall conform to guidelines adopted by the labor commissioner. The employer shall send the information by certified mail. The labor commissioner shall adopt rules exempting employers from this requirement when buildings or structures do not contain significant amounts of a hazardous chemical.

2. A local fire department receiving information pursuant to subsection 1 shall make the information available only to other emergency response departments.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §15

C85, §455D.15

86 Acts, ch 1245, §942, 1899H

C87, §89B.15

89B.16 Reserved.

DIVISION V

RECOMMENDATIONS

89B.17 Recommendations.

1. The director of public health, the labor commissioner, and the director of the department of natural resources or the director's designee under written signatures of all these parties may recommend any of the following actions:

a. Expansion of the federal occupational safety and health administration's list of hazardous chemicals or reporting required under this chapter. The division shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to expand the list of information required if the division decides to follow the recommendation.

b. Expansion of the list of hazardous wastes reported to the department of natural resources under 42 U.S.C. § 6921 – 6934 as amended to January 1, 1981, or information required concerning the wastes. The department of natural resources shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to expand the list or information if the department decides to follow the recommendation.

2. However, the recommendations shall be made only upon scientific evidence that there may be a significant threat to public health and safety without the action.

84 Acts, ch 1085, §17

C85, §455D.17

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1899I, 1899J

C87, §89B.17

2002 Acts, ch 1162, §31; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §89B.13

CHAPTER 90

RESERVED

CHAPTER 90A

BOXING, MIXED MARTIAL ARTS, AND WRESTLING

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

90A.1	Definitions.	90A.9	Written report filed — tax due — penalty.
90A.2	License.	90A.10	Grants — appropriation.
90A.3	Professional boxer registration.	90A.11	License penalties — cease and desist order.
90A.4	Promoter responsibility.	90A.12	Age requirement for amateur boxing and mixed martial arts contestants.
90A.5	Emergency suspensions.		
90A.6	Suspensions, denials, and revocations.		
90A.7	Rules.		
90A.8	Required conditions for boxing matches.		

90A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Boxer registry*” means an entity certified by the association of boxing commissions for the purpose of maintaining records and identification of boxers.
2. “*Commissioner*” means the state commissioner of athletics, who is also the labor commissioner appointed pursuant to section 91.2, or the labor commissioner’s designee.
3. “*Mixed martial arts match*” means a professional or amateur mixed martial arts match or event that is open to the public and an admission fee is charged, a donation is requested from those in attendance, or merchandise or refreshments are available for purchase.
4. “*Official*” means a person who is employed as a referee, judge, timekeeper, or match physician for a match or event covered by this chapter.
5. “*Participant*” means a person involved in a match or event covered by this chapter, and includes contestants, seconds, managers, and similar event personnel.
6. “*Professional boxing or wrestling match*” means a boxing or wrestling contest or exhibition open to the public in this state for which the contestants are paid or awarded a prize for their participation.
7. “*Promoter*” means a person or business that does at least one of the following:
 - a. Organizes, holds, advertises, or otherwise conducts a professional boxing or wrestling match.
 - b. Charges admission for the viewing of a professional boxing or wrestling match received through a closed-circuit, pay-per-view, or similarly distributed signal.
 - c. Organizes, holds, advertises, or otherwise conducts a mixed martial arts match.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.1; C79, 81, §99C.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.1

91 Acts, ch 137, §1; 97 Acts, ch 29, §1; 99 Acts, ch 68, §13; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §1 – 3

Referred to in §90A.4

90A.2 License.

1. A person shall not act as a promoter of a professional boxing or wrestling match or

a mixed martial arts match without first obtaining a license from the commissioner. This subsection shall not apply to a person distributing a closed-circuit, pay-per-view, or similarly distributed signal to a person acting as a promoter or to a person viewing the signal in a private residence.

2. The license application shall be in the form prescribed by the commissioner and shall contain information that is substantially complete and accurate. Any change in the information provided in the application shall be reported promptly to the commissioner. The application shall be submitted no later than seven days prior to the intended date of the match.

3. Each application for a license shall be accompanied by a surety or cash bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the state of Iowa, which shall be conditioned upon the payment of the tax and any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.2; C79, 81, §99C.2]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §936, 944

C87, §90A.2

97 Acts, ch 29, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §4

Referred to in §90A.6, 90A.9, 90A.11

90A.3 Professional boxer registration.

1. Each professional boxer residing in Iowa shall register with the commissioner. The registration application shall be in the form prescribed by the commissioner and shall be accompanied by the fee established by rule by the commissioner. The information required by the commissioner shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. The boxer's name and address.

b. The boxer's gender.

c. The boxer's date of birth.

d. The boxer's social security number or, if a foreign boxer, any similar citizen identification number or professional boxer number from the country of residence of the boxer.

e. The boxer's personal identification number assigned to the boxer by a professional boxing registry certified by the association of boxing commissions if the boxer is registered with a registry.

f. Two copies of a recent photograph of the boxer.

g. An official government-issued photo identification containing the boxer's photograph and social security number or similar foreign identification number.

2. The commissioner shall issue an identification card to a boxer registered pursuant to this chapter. The identification card shall contain a recent photograph, the boxer's social security number or similar foreign identification number, and a personal identification number assigned to the boxer by a boxing registry.

3. A registration issued pursuant to this section shall be valid for two years from the date of issue.

4. This section does not apply to professional wrestlers or contestants in boxing elimination tournaments.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.3; C79, 81, §99C.3]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.3

97 Acts, ch 29, §3; 97 Acts, ch 40, §5

Referred to in §90A.6, 90A.8

90A.4 Promoter responsibility.

A promoter shall be responsible for the conduct of all officials and participants at a match or event covered by this chapter. The commissioner may reprimand, suspend, deny, or revoke the participation of any promoter, official, or participant for violations of rules adopted by the commissioner. Rulings or decisions of a promoter or an official are not decisions of the commissioner and are not subject to procedures under chapter 17A. The commissioner may

take action based upon the rulings or decisions of a promoter or an official. This section shall not apply to a promoter as defined in section 90A.1, subsection 7, paragraph “b”.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.4; C79, 81, §99C.4]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.4

91 Acts, ch 137, §2; 97 Acts, ch 29, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §5

90A.5 Emergency suspensions.

1. Notwithstanding the procedural requirements of chapter 17A, the commissioner may orally suspend a license, registration, or participation immediately if the commissioner determines that any of the following have occurred:

- a. A license or registration was fraudulently or deceptively obtained.
- b. The holder of a license or registration fails at any time to meet the qualifications for issuance.
- c. A contestant fails to pass a prefight physical examination.
- d. A match promoter permits a nonregistered boxer to participate in a professional boxing match.
- e. A match promoter permits a person whose license, registration, or authority, issued pursuant to this chapter, is under suspension to participate in a boxing event.
- f. A match promoter or professional boxer is under suspension by any other state boxing regulatory organization.
- g. A match promoter or professional boxer is under suspension in any state.
- h. A match promoter, contestant, or participant is in violation of rules adopted pursuant to section 90A.7.
- i. A contestant does not present adequate proof of age pursuant to section 90A.12.

2. A written notice of a suspension issued pursuant to this section shall be given to the person suspended within seven days of the emergency suspension. The provisions of chapter 17A shall apply once the written notice is given.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.5; C79, 81, §99C.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.5

97 Acts, ch 29, §5; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §6, 7

Referred to in §90A.6

90A.6 Suspensions, denials, and revocations.

1. The commissioner may suspend, deny, revoke, annul, or withdraw a license, registration, or authority to participate in a professional boxing or wrestling match or mixed martial arts match if any of the following occur:

- a. Any of the reasons enumerated in section 90A.5.
- b. Failure to pay fees or penalties due pursuant to section 90A.2, 90A.3, or 90A.9.

2. The provisions of chapter 17A shall apply to actions under this section.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.6; C79, 81, §99C.6]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.6

91 Acts, ch 137, §3; 97 Acts, ch 29, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §8

90A.7 Rules.

1. The commissioner shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, that the commissioner determines are reasonably necessary to administer and enforce this chapter.

2. The commissioner shall adopt rules establishing an event fee to cover the costs of the administration of this chapter.

3. The commissioner may adopt the rules of a recognized national or world boxing organization that sanctions a boxing match in this state to regulate the match if the organization's rules provide protection to the boxers participating in the match which is equal to or greater than the protections provided by this chapter or by rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. As used in this paragraph, “*recognized national or world boxing*”

organization” includes, but is not limited to, the international boxing federation, the world boxing association, and the world boxing council.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.7; C79, 81, §99C.7]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.7

90 Acts, ch 1266, §38; 91 Acts, ch 137, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1032, §1; 97 Acts, ch 29, §7; 2013 Acts, ch 137, §33

Referred to in §90A.5

Section amended

90A.8 Required conditions for boxing matches.

A boxing match shall be not more than fifteen rounds in length and the contestants shall wear gloves weighing at least eight ounces during such contests. The commissioner may adopt rules requiring more stringent procedures for specific types of boxing.

A contestant shall not take part in a boxing match unless the contestant has presented a valid registration identification card issued pursuant to section 90A.3 to the commissioner prior to the weigh-in for the boxing match. The contestant shall pass a rigorous physical examination to determine the contestant’s fitness to engage in any such match within twenty-four hours of the start of the match. The examination shall be conducted by a licensed practicing physician designated or authorized by the commissioner.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.8; C79, 81, §99C.8]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.8

91 Acts, ch 137, §5; 97 Acts, ch 29, §8

90A.9 Written report filed — tax due — penalty.

1. The promoter of a professional boxing or wrestling match or event or a mixed martial arts match shall, within twenty days after the match or event, furnish to the commissioner a written report stating the number of tickets sold, the gross amount of admission proceeds of the match or event, and other matters the commissioner may prescribe by rule. The value of complimentary tickets in excess of five percent of the number of tickets sold shall be included in the gross admission receipts. Within twenty days of the match or event, the promoter shall pay to the treasurer of state a tax of five percent of its total gross admission receipts, after deducting state sales tax, from the sale of tickets of admission to the match or event.

2. If the promoter fails to make a timely report within the time prescribed, or if the report is unsatisfactory to the commissioner, the commissioner may examine or cause to be examined the books and records of the promoter, and subpoena and examine under oath witnesses, for the purpose of determining the total amount of the gross admission receipts for any match and the amount of tax due pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The commissioner may, as the result of such examination, fix and determine the tax, and may also assess the promoter the reasonable cost of conducting the examination. If a promoter defaults in the payment of any tax due or the costs incurred in making such examination, the promoter shall forfeit to the state the sum of five thousand dollars, which may be recovered by the attorney general pursuant to the bond required under section 90A.2, subsection 3.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, §727A.9; C79, 81, §99C.9]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.9

97 Acts, ch 29, §9; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §9

Referred to in §90A.6, 90A.10, 90A.11

90A.10 Grants — appropriation.

1. Moneys collected pursuant to section 90A.9 from a professional boxing event are appropriated to the department of workforce development and shall be used by the commissioner to award grants to organizations that promote amateur boxing matches in this state. All other moneys collected by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter are appropriated to the department of workforce development and shall be used by the

commissioner to administer this chapter. Section 8.33 applies only to moneys in excess of the first twenty thousand dollars appropriated each fiscal year.

2. The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to establish application procedures and criteria for the review and approval of grants awarded pursuant to this section.

3. An advisory committee composed of three members of the golden gloves association of America, incorporated — Iowa branch, who shall be appointed by the association, and three members of the United States of America amateur boxing federation — Iowa branch, who shall be appointed by the federation, shall advise the commissioner regarding the awarding of grants pursuant to this section.

84 Acts, ch 1106, §1

C85, §99C.10

86 Acts, ch 1245, §944

C87, §90A.10

87 Acts, ch 26, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1004, §1; 93 Acts, ch 15, §1; 97 Acts, ch 29, §10; 2013 Acts, ch 137, §34

Subsection 1 amended

90A.11 License penalties — cease and desist order.

1. A person who acts as a promoter without first obtaining a license commits a serious misdemeanor and shall be liable to the state for the taxes and penalties pursuant to section 90A.9.

2. *a.* Notwithstanding the procedural requirements of chapter 17A, the commissioner may issue an order to cease and desist a match or event if the criteria of this subsection are met. The county sheriff shall assist with service and enforcement of the commissioner's order to cease and desist if requested by the commissioner. The provisions of chapter 17A shall apply after enforcement of the order to cease and desist.

b. The commissioner may issue an order to cease and desist a match or event if all of the following have occurred:

(1) The commissioner conducted an investigation and determined a promoter is organizing, advertising, holding, or conducting an event or match that is within the scope of section 90A.2.

(2) The promoter has not applied for or has been denied a license.

(3) The deadline to file a timely license application has passed.

3. *a.* A person who acts as a promoter without first obtaining a license is subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation.

b. The commissioner shall notify the unlicensed promoter of a proposed civil penalty by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail. If within fifteen business days from the receipt of the notice, the unlicensed promoter fails to file a notice of contest in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A, the penalty as proposed shall be deemed final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

c. The commissioner shall notify the department of revenue upon final agency action regarding the assessment of a civil penalty against an unlicensed promoter. Interest shall be calculated on the penalty from the date of final agency action.

d. Judicial review of final agency action pursuant to this section may be sought in accordance with the terms of section 17A.19. If no petition for judicial review is filed within sixty days after service of the final agency action of the commissioner, the commissioner's findings of fact and final agency action shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the commissioner after the expiration of the sixty-day period. The clerk of court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall enter a decree enforcing the final agency action and shall transmit a copy of the decree to the commissioner and the unlicensed promoter named in the petition.

e. Civil penalties recovered pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted by the commissioner to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state.

97 Acts, ch 29, §11; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §10; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §22

90A.12 Age requirement for amateur boxing and mixed martial arts contestants.

1. A person shall not participate as a contestant in an organized amateur boxing contest unless each contestant participating in the contest meets the age requirements of USA boxing incorporated, or its successor organization. A birth certificate, or similar document validating the contestant's date of birth, must be submitted at the time of the preflight physical examination in order to determine eligibility.

2. Subsection 1 does not apply to contestants in regional, national, or international organized amateur boxing contests or to organized amateur boxing contests involving contestants who are serving in the military service.

3. A person shall not be a contestant in a mixed martial arts match unless the contestant is eighteen years of age or older. Each contestant shall submit to the commissioner a certified birth certificate, or similar document, validating the contestant's date of birth prior to the match in order to verify the contestant's eligibility.

97 Acts, ch 29, §12; 2001 Acts, ch 188, §23; 2010 Acts, ch 1122, §11
Referred to in §90A.5

CHAPTER 91**LABOR SERVICES DIVISION**

Referred to in §84A.5, 455B.135, 455B.390

91.1	Labor commissioner.	91.10	Power to secure evidence.
91.2	Appointment.	91.11	Prosecutions for violations.
91.3	Reserved.	91.12	Reports and records to division of labor services.
91.4	Duties and powers.		
91.5	Other duties — jurisdiction in general.	91.13	and 91.14 Reserved.
91.6	Rules.	91.15	Definition of terms.
91.7	Reserved.	91.16	Violations — penalties.
91.8	Traveling expenses.	91.17	and 91.18 Repealed by 85 Acts, ch 195, §67.
91.9	Right to enter premises.		

91.1 Labor commissioner.

The division of labor services of the department of workforce development, created under section 84A.1, is under the control of a labor commissioner, who shall have an office at the seat of government and shall devote the commissioner's entire time to the duties of the office.

[C97, §2469; S13, §2469; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1510; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §918; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

91.2 Appointment.

The governor shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the senate, a labor commissioner who shall serve for a period of six years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19.

[C97, §2469; S13, §2470; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1511; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 82, §91.2]

85 Acts, ch 51, §1, 2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §919

Referred to in §73A.21, 84A.5, 88.2, 88.3, 89A.1, 90A.1, 91E.1, 94A.1, 626.76
Confirmation, see §2.32

91.3 Reserved.**91.4 Duties and powers.**

1. The duties of said commissioner shall be:

a. To safely keep all records, papers, documents, correspondence, and other property pertaining to or coming into the commissioner's hands by virtue of the office, and deliver the same to the commissioner's successor, except as otherwise provided.

b. To collect, assort, and systematize statistical details relating to programs of the division of labor services.

c. To issue from time to time bulletins containing information of importance to the industries of the state and to the safety of wage earners.

d. To conduct and to cooperate with other interested persons and organizations in conducting educational programs and projects on employment safety.

e. To serve as an ex officio member of the state fire service and emergency response council, or appoint a designee to serve as an ex officio member of such council, to assist the council in the development of rules relating to fire fighting training standards and any other issues relating to occupational safety and health standards for fire fighters.

2. The director of the department of workforce development, in consultation with the labor commissioner, shall, at the time provided by law, make an annual report to the governor setting forth in appropriate form the business and expense of the division of labor services for the preceding year, the number of remedial actions taken under chapter 89A, the number of disputes or violations processed by the division and the disposition of the disputes or violations, and other matters pertaining to the division which are of public interest, together with recommendations for change or amendment of the laws in this chapter and chapters 88, 88A, 88B, 89, 89A, 89B, 90A, 91A, 91C, 91D, 91E, 92, and 94A, and section 85.68, and the recommendations, if any, shall be transmitted by the governor to the first general assembly in session after the report is filed.

3. The commissioner, with the assistance of the office of the attorney general if requested by the commissioner, may commence a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the statutes under the commissioner's jurisdiction.

4. The division of labor services may sell documents printed by the division at cost according to rules established by the labor commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A. Receipts from the sale shall be deposited to the credit of the division and may be used by the division for administrative expenses.

5. Except as provided in chapter 91A, the commissioner may recover interest, court costs, and any attorney fees incurred in recovering any amounts due. The recovery shall only take place after final agency action is taken under chapter 17A, or upon judicial review, after final disposition of the case by the court. Attorney fees recovered in an action brought under the jurisdiction of the commissioner shall be deposited in the general fund of the state. The commissioner is exempt from the payment of any filing fee or other court costs including but not limited to fees paid to county sheriffs.

6. The commissioner may establish rules pursuant to chapter 17A to assess and collect interest on fees, penalties, and other amounts due the division. The commissioner may delay or, following written notice, deny the issuance of a license, commission, registration, certificate, or permit authorized under chapter 88A, 89, 89A, 90A, 91C, or 94A if the applicant for the license, commission, registration, certificate, or permit owes a liquidated debt to the commissioner.

[C97, §2469, 2470; S13, §2469, 2470; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1513; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.4]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §15; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §920; 91 Acts, ch 136, §3; 92 Acts, ch 1098, §6; 93 Acts, ch 180, §58; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 99 Acts, ch 68, §14, 15; 99 Acts, ch 130, §8; 2000 Acts, ch 1117, §7; 2006 Acts, ch 1053, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §117; 2007 Acts, ch 211, §34; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §23

91.5 Other duties — jurisdiction in general.

The commissioner shall have jurisdiction and it shall be the commissioner's duty to supervise the enforcement of:

1. All laws relating to safety appliances and inspection thereof and health conditions in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, workshops, machine shops, other industrial concerns within the commissioner's jurisdiction and sanitation and shelter for railway employees.

2. All laws of the state relating to child labor.

3. All laws relating to employment agencies.

4. Such other provisions of law as are now or shall hereafter be within the commissioner's jurisdiction.

[S13, §2477-f; SS15, §2477-g1, 4999-a5, -a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1514; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §921

91.6 Rules.

The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A for the purpose of administering this chapter and all other chapters under the commissioner's jurisdiction.

89 Acts, ch 26, §1

Referred to in §73A.21

91.7 Reserved.

91.8 Traveling expenses.

The commissioner, inspectors and other employees of the office shall be allowed their necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of their duties.

[C97, §2477; S13, §2477; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1517; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.8; 81 Acts, ch 10, §10]

91.9 Right to enter premises.

The labor commissioner and the inspectors shall have the power to enter any factory or mill, workshop, mine, store, railway facility, including locomotive or caboose, business house, public or private work, when the same is open or in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics such as are contemplated by this chapter, and to examine into the methods of protection from danger to employees, and the sanitary conditions in and around such buildings and places, and make a record thereof.

[C97, §2472; S13, §2472; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1518; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.9]

91.10 Power to secure evidence.

The labor commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, may issue subpoenas, administer oaths, and take testimony in all matters relating to the duties required of them. Witnesses subpoenaed and testifying before the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall be paid the same fees as witnesses under section 622.69, payment to be made out of the funds appropriated to the division of labor services.

[C97, §2471; S13, §2471; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1519; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.10]

83 Acts, ch 186, §10041, 10201; 99 Acts, ch 68, §16

91.11 Prosecutions for violations.

If the commissioner learns of any violation of any law administered by the division, the commissioner may give the county attorney of the county in which the violation occurred written notice of the facts, whereupon that officer shall institute the proper proceedings against the person charged with the offense.

If the commissioner is of the opinion that the violation is not willful, or is an oversight or of a trivial nature, the commissioner may at the commissioner's discretion fix a time within which the violation shall be corrected and notify the owner, operator, superintendent, or person in charge, and if corrected within the time fixed, then the commissioner shall not cause prosecution to be begun.

[C97, §2472; S13, §2472; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1520; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.11]

99 Acts, ch 68, §17

Referred to in §331.756(17)

91.12 Reports and records to division of labor services.

1. An owner, operator, or manager of every factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, railway,

business house, public or private work, or any other establishment where labor is employed, shall submit to the division of labor services reports in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, for the purpose of compiling labor statistics. The owner, operator, or business manager shall submit the reports within sixty days from receipt of notice, and shall certify under oath the accuracy of the reports.

2. Notwithstanding chapter 22, records containing identifiable financial institution or credit card account numbers obtained by the commissioner shall be kept confidential.

[C97, §2474; S13, §2474; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1521; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.12]

98 Acts, ch 1105, §4

91.13 and 91.14 Reserved.

91.15 Definition of terms.

The expressions “factory”, “mill”, “workshop”, “mine”, “store”, “railway”, “business house”, and “public or private work”, as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean any factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, railway, business house, public or private work, where wage earners are employed for a compensation.

[C97, §2473; SS15, §2473; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1524; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.15]

91.16 Violations — penalties.

Persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished as in this section provided, respectively:

1. Any owner, superintendent, manager, or person in charge of any factory, mill, workshop, store, mine, hotel, restaurant, cafe, railway, business house, public or private work, who shall refuse to allow the labor commissioner or any inspector or employee of the division of labor services to enter the same, or who shall hinder or deter the commissioner, inspector, or employee in collecting information which it is that person’s duty to collect shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. Any officer or employee of the division of labor services, or any person making unlawful use of names or information obtained by virtue of the person’s office, shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

3. Any owner, operator, or manager of a factory, mill, workshop, mine, store, railway, business house, public or private work, who shall neglect or refuse for thirty days after receipt of notice from the commissioner to furnish any reports or returns the commissioner may require to enable the commissioner to discharge the commissioner’s duties shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C97, §2471, 2472, 2474, 2475; S13, §2471, 2472, 2474; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1525; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §91.16]

2007 Acts, ch 22, §24

91.17 and 91.18 Repealed by 85 Acts, ch 195, § 67.

CHAPTER 91A

WAGE PAYMENT COLLECTION

Referred to in §70A.1, 84A.5, 91.4, 91D.1, 331.324

91A.1	Short title.	91A.9	General powers and duties of the commissioner.
91A.2	Definitions.	91A.10	Settlement of claims and suits for wages — prohibition against discharge of employee.
91A.3	Mode of payment.	91A.11	Wage claims brought under reciprocity.
91A.4	Employment suspension or termination — how wages are paid.	91A.12	Civil penalties.
91A.5	Deductions from wages.	91A.13	Travel time to worksite — when compensable.
91A.5A	Holiday time off — Veterans Day.	91A.14	Former employees.
91A.6	Notice and recordkeeping requirements.		
91A.7	Wage disputes.		
91A.8	Damages recoverable by an employee.		

91A.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be referred to as the “*Iowa Wage Payment Collection Law*”.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.1]

91A.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner or a designee.
2. “*Days*” means calendar days.
3. “*Employee*” means a natural person who is employed in this state for wages by an employer. Employee also includes a commission salesperson who takes orders or performs services on behalf of a principal and who is paid on the basis of commissions but does not include persons who purchase for their own account for resale. For the purposes of this chapter, the following persons engaged in agriculture are not employees:
 - a. The spouse of the employer and relatives of either the employer or spouse residing on the premises of the employer.
 - b. A person engaged in agriculture as an owner-operator or tenant-operator and the spouse or relatives of either who reside on the premises while exchanging labor with the operator or for other mutual benefit of any and all such persons.
 - c. Neighboring persons engaged in agriculture who are exchanging labor or other services.
4. “*Employer*” means a person, as defined in chapter 4, who in this state employs for wages a natural person. An employer does not include a client, patient, customer, or other person who obtains professional services from a licensed person who provides the services on a fee service basis or as an independent contractor.
5. “*Health benefit plan*” means a plan or agreement provided by an employer for employees for the provision of or payment for care and treatment of sickness or injury.
6. “*Liquidated damages*” means the sum of five percent multiplied by the amount of any wages that were not paid or of any authorized expenses that were not reimbursed on a regular payday or on another day pursuant to section 91A.3 multiplied by the total number of days, excluding Sundays, legal holidays, and the first seven days after the regular payday on which wages were not paid or expenses were not reimbursed. However, such sum shall not exceed the amount of the unpaid wages and shall not accumulate when an employer is subject to a petition filed in bankruptcy.
7. “*Wages*” means compensation owed by an employer for:
 - a. Labor or services rendered by an employee, whether determined on a time, task, piece, commission, or other basis of calculation.
 - b. Vacation, holiday, sick leave, and severance payments which are due an employee under an agreement with the employer or under a policy of the employer.

c. Any payments to the employee or to a fund for the benefit of the employee, including but not limited to payments for medical, health, hospital, welfare, pension, or profit-sharing, which are due an employee under an agreement with the employer or under a policy of the employer. The assets of an employee in a fund for the benefit of the employee, whether such assets were originally paid into the fund by an employer or employee, are not wages.

d. Expenses incurred and recoverable under a health benefit plan.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.2]

84 Acts, ch 1129, §2; 84 Acts, ch 1270, §1; 85 Acts, ch 119, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1124, §6, 7

Referred to in §91B.1, 91B.2, 91E.1, 626.69

91A.3 Mode of payment.

1. An employer shall pay all wages due its employees, less any lawful deductions specified in section 91A.5, at least in monthly, semimonthly, or biweekly installments on regular paydays which are at consistent intervals from each other and which are designated in advance by the employer. However, if any of these wages due its employees are determined on a commission basis, the employer may, upon agreement with the employee, pay only a credit against such wages. If such credit is paid, the employer shall, at regular intervals, pay any difference between a credit paid against wages determined on a commission basis and such wages actually earned on a commission basis. These regular intervals shall not be separated by more than twelve months. A regular payday shall not be more than twelve days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, after the end of the period in which the wages were earned. An employer and employee may, upon written agreement which shall be maintained as a record, vary the provisions of this subsection.

2. The wages paid under subsection 1 shall be paid in United States currency or by written instrument issued by the employer and negotiable on demand at full face value for such currency, unless the employee has agreed in writing to receive a part of or all wages in kind or in other form.

3. a. The wages paid under subsection 1 shall be paid at the employee's normal place of employment during normal employment hours or at a place and hour mutually agreed upon by the employer and employee, or the employee may elect to have the wages sent for direct deposit, on or by the regular payday of the employee, into a financial institution designated by the employee. Upon written request by the employee, wages due may be sent to the employee by mail. The employer shall maintain a copy of the request for as long as it is effective and for at least two years thereafter. An employee hired on or after July 1, 2005, may be required, as a condition of employment, to participate in direct deposit of the employee's wages in a financial institution of the employee's choice unless any of the following conditions exist:

(1) The costs to the employee of establishing and maintaining an account for purposes of the direct deposit would effectively reduce the employee's wages to a level below the minimum wage provided under section 91D.1.

(2) The employee would incur fees charged to the employee's account as a result of the direct deposit.

(3) The provisions of a collective bargaining agreement mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employee organization prohibit the employer from requiring an employee to sign up for direct deposit as a condition of hire.

b. If the employer fails to pay an employee's wages on or by the regular payday in accordance with this subsection, the employer is liable for the amount of any overdraft charge if the overdraft is created on the employee's account because of the employer's failure to pay the wages on or by the regular payday. The overdraft charges may be the basis for a claim under section 91A.10 and for damages under section 91A.8.

4. The wages paid under subsection 1 may be delivered to a designee of the employee who is so designated in writing or may be sent to the employee by any reasonable means requested by the employee in writing. A designee under this subsection shall not also be an assignee or buyer of wages under section 539.4 nor a garnisher of the employee under chapter 642, unless the designee complies with the provisions of section 539.4 and chapter 642.

5. If an employee is absent from the normal place of employment on the regular payday, the employer shall, upon demand of the employee made within the first seven days following

the regular payday, pay the wages, less any lawful deductions specified in section 91A.5, which were due on that regular payday. However, if demand is not made within this seven-day period, the employer shall, upon demand of the employee, pay the wages which were due on a regular payday within the first seven days following the day on which demand is made.

6. Expenses by the employee which are authorized by the employer and incurred by the employee shall either be reimbursed in advance of expenditure or be reimbursed not later than thirty days after the employee's submission of an expense claim. If the employer refuses to pay all or part of each claim, the employer shall submit to the employee a written justification of such refusal within the same time period in which expense claims are paid under this subsection.

7. If a farm labor contractor contracts with a person engaged in the production of seed or feed grains to remove unwanted or genetically deviant plants or corn tassels or to hand pollinate plants, and fails to pay all wages due the employees of the farm labor contractor, the person engaged in the production of seed or feed grains shall also be liable to the employees for wages not paid by the farm labor contractor.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.3]

84 Acts, ch 1270, §2; 99 Acts, ch 68, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 168, §19, 23; 2006 Acts, ch 1083, §1, 2, 4; 2007 Acts, ch 29, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1136, §1, 2

Referred to in §91A.2, 91A.4, 91A.7, 91A.8

91A.4 Employment suspension or termination — how wages are paid.

When the employment of an employee is suspended or terminated, the employer shall pay all wages earned, less any lawful deductions specified in section 91A.5 by the employee up to the time of the suspension or termination not later than the next regular payday for the pay period in which the wages were earned as provided in section 91A.3. However, if any of these wages are the difference between a credit paid against wages determined on a commission basis and the wages actually earned on a commission basis, the employer shall pay the difference not more than thirty days after the date of suspension or termination. If vacations are due an employee under an agreement with the employer or a policy of the employer establishing pro rata vacation accrued, the increment shall be in proportion to the fraction of the year which the employee was actually employed.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.4]

95 Acts, ch 37, §1

91A.5 Deductions from wages.

1. An employer shall not withhold or divert any portion of an employee's wages unless:
 - a. The employer is required or permitted to do so by state or federal law or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - b. The employer has written authorization from the employee to so deduct for any lawful purpose accruing to the benefit of the employee.
2. The following shall not be deducted from an employee's wages:
 - a. Cash shortage in a common money till, cash box, or register operated by two or more employees or by an employee and an employer. However, the employer and a full-time employee who is the manager of an establishment may agree in writing signed by both parties that the employee will be responsible for a cash shortage that occurs within forty-five days prior to the most recent regular payday. Not more than one such agreement shall be in effect per establishment.
 - b. Losses due to acceptance by an employee on behalf of the employer of checks which are subsequently dishonored if the employee has been given the discretion to accept or reject such checks and the employee does not abuse the discretion given.
 - c. Losses due to breakage, damage to property, default of customer credit, or nonpayment for goods or services rendered so long as such losses are not attributable to the employee's willful or intentional disregard of the employer's interests.
 - d. Lost or stolen property, unless the property is equipment specifically assigned to, and receipt acknowledged in writing by, the employee from whom the deduction is made.
 - e. Gratuities received by an employee from customers of the employer.

f. Costs of personal protective equipment, other than items of clothing or footwear which may be used by an employee during nonworking hours, needed to protect an employee from employment-related hazards, unless provided otherwise in a collective bargaining agreement.

g. Costs of more than twenty dollars for an employee's relocation to the place of employment. This paragraph shall apply only to an employer as defined in section 91E.1.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.5]

90 Acts, ch 1134, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §7, 8

Referred to in §91A.3, 91A.4, 91A.7

Central employee registry, see chapter 252G

91A.5A Holiday time off — Veterans Day.

1. An employer shall provide each employee who is a veteran, as defined in section 35.1, with holiday time off for Veterans Day, November 11, if the employee would otherwise be required to work on that day, as provided in this section.

2. An employer, in complying with this section, shall have the discretion of providing paid or unpaid time off on Veterans Day, unless providing time off would impact public health or safety or would cause the employer to experience significant economic or operational disruption.

3. a. An employee shall provide the employer with at least one month's prior written notice of the employee's intent to take time off for Veterans Day and shall also provide the employer with a federal certificate of release or discharge from active duty, or such similar federal document, for purposes of determining the employee's eligibility for the benefit provided in this section.

b. The employer shall, at least ten days prior to Veterans Day, notify the employee if the employee shall be provided paid or unpaid time off on Veterans Day. If the employer determines that the employer is unable to provide time off for Veterans Day for all employees who request time off, the employer shall deny time off to the minimum number of employees needed by the employer to protect public health and safety or to maintain minimum operational capacity, as applicable.

2010 Acts, ch 1172, §1

91A.6 Notice and recordkeeping requirements.

1. An employer shall after being notified by the commissioner pursuant to subsection 2:

a. Notify its employees in writing at the time of hiring what wages and regular paydays are designated by the employer.

b. Notify, at least one pay period prior to the initiation of any changes, its employees of any changes in the arrangements specified in subsection 1 that reduce wages or alter the regular paydays. The notice shall either be in writing or posted at a place where employee notices are routinely posted.

c. Make available to its employees upon written request, a written statement enumerating employment agreements and policies with regard to vacation pay, sick leave, reimbursement for expenses, retirement benefits, severance pay, or other comparable matters with respect to wages. Notice of such availability shall be given to each employee in writing or by a notice posted at a place where employee notices are routinely posted.

d. Establish, maintain, and preserve for three calendar years the payroll records showing the hours worked, wages earned, and deductions made for each employee and any employment agreements entered into between an employer and employee.

2. The commissioner shall notify an employer to comply with subsection 1 if the employer has paid a claim for unpaid wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages under section 91A.10 or if the employer has been assessed a civil money penalty under section 91A.12. However, a court may, when rendering a judgment for wages or nonreimbursed authorized expenses and liquidated damages or upholding a civil money penalty assessment, order that an employer shall not be required to comply with the provisions of subsection 1 or that an employer shall be required to comply with the provisions of subsection 1 for a particular period of time.

3. Within ten working days of a request by an employee, an employer shall furnish to

the employee a written, itemized statement or access to a written, itemized statement as provided in subsection 4, listing the earnings and deductions made from the wages for each pay period in which the deductions were made together with an explanation of how the wages and deductions were computed.

4. On each regular payday, the employer shall send to each employee by mail or shall provide at the employee's normal place of employment during normal employment hours a statement showing the hours the employee worked, the wages earned by the employee, and deductions made for the employee. However, the employer need not provide information on hours worked for employees who are exempt from overtime under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, as defined in 29 C.F.R. pt. 541, unless the employer has established a policy or practice of paying to or on behalf of exempt employees overtime, a bonus, or a payment based on hours worked, whereupon the employer shall send or otherwise provide a statement to the exempt employees showing the hours the employee worked or the payments made to the employee by the employer, as applicable. An employer who provides each employee access to view an electronic statement of the employee's earnings and provides the employee free and unrestricted access to a printer to print the employee's statement of earnings, if the employee chooses, is in compliance with this subsection.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.6]

2005 Acts, ch 168, §20, 21, 23; 2006 Acts, ch 1083, §3

91A.7 Wage disputes.

If there is a dispute between an employer and employee concerning the amount of wages or expense reimbursement due, the employer shall, without condition and pursuant to section 91A.3, pay all wages conceded to be due and reimburse all expenses conceded to be due, less any lawful deductions specified in section 91A.5. Payment of wages or reimbursement of expenses under this section shall not relieve the employer of any liability for the balance of wages or expenses claimed by the employee.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.7]

91A.8 Damages recoverable by an employee.

When it has been shown that an employer has intentionally failed to pay an employee wages or reimburse expenses pursuant to section 91A.3, whether as the result of a wage dispute or otherwise, the employer shall be liable to the employee for any wages or expenses that are so intentionally failed to be paid or reimbursed, plus liquidated damages, court costs and any attorney's fees incurred in recovering the unpaid wages and determined to have been usual and necessary. In other instances the employer shall be liable only for unpaid wages or expenses, court costs and usual and necessary attorney's fees incurred in recovering the unpaid wages or expenses.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.8]

Referred to in §91A.3, 91A.10

91A.9 General powers and duties of the commissioner.

1. The commissioner shall administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter. The commissioner may hold hearings and investigate charges of violations of this chapter.

2. The commissioner may, consistent with due process of law, enter any place of employment to inspect records concerning wages and payrolls, to question the employer and employees, and to investigate such facts, conditions, or matters as are deemed appropriate in determining whether any person has violated the provisions of this chapter. However, such entry by the commissioner shall only be in response to a written complaint.

3. The commissioner may employ such qualified personnel as are necessary for the enforcement of this chapter. Such personnel shall be employed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

4. The commissioner shall, in consultation with the United States department of labor, develop a database of the employers in this state utilizing special certificates issued by the United States secretary of labor as authorized under 29 U.S.C. § 214, and shall maintain the database.

5. The commissioner shall promulgate, pursuant to chapter 17A, any rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.9]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §163; 2009 Acts, ch 136, §2

91A.10 Settlement of claims and suits for wages — prohibition against discharge of employee.

1. Upon the written complaint of the employee involved, the commissioner may determine whether wages have not been paid and may constitute an enforceable claim. If for any reason the commissioner decides not to make such determination, the commissioner shall so notify the complaining employee within fourteen days of receipt of the complaint. The commissioner shall otherwise notify the employee of such determination within a reasonable time and if it is determined that there is an enforceable claim, the commissioner shall, with the consent of the complaining employee, take an assignment in trust for the wages and for any claim for liquidated damages without being bound by any of the technical rules respecting the validity of the assignment. However, the commissioner shall not accept any complaint for unpaid wages and liquidated damages after one year from the date the wages became due and payable.

2. The commissioner, with the assistance of the office of the attorney general if the commissioner requests such assistance, shall, unless a settlement is reached under this subsection, commence a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover for the benefit of any employee any wage, expenses, and liquidated damages' claims that have been assigned to the commissioner for recovery. The commissioner may also request reasonable and necessary attorney fees. With the consent of the assigning employee, the commissioner may also settle a claim on behalf of the assigning employee. Proceedings under this subsection and subsection 1 that precede commencement of a civil action shall be conducted informally without any party having a right to be heard before the commissioner. The commissioner may join various assignments in one claim for the purpose of settling or litigating their claims.

3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 shall not be construed to prevent an employee from settling or bringing an action for damages under section 91A.8 if the employee has not assigned the claim under subsection 1.

4. Any recovery of attorney fees, in the case of actions brought under this section by the commissioner, shall be remitted by the commissioner to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state. Also, the commissioner shall not be required to pay any filing fee or other court costs.

5. An employer shall not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because the employee has filed a complaint, assigned a claim, or brought an action under this section or has cooperated in bringing any action against an employer. Any employee may file a complaint with the commissioner alleging discharge or discrimination within thirty days after such violation occurs. Upon receipt of the complaint, the commissioner shall cause an investigation to be made to the extent deemed appropriate. If the commissioner determines from the investigation that the provisions of this subsection have been violated, the commissioner shall bring an action in the appropriate district court against such person. The district court shall have jurisdiction, for cause shown, to restrain violations of this subsection and order all appropriate relief including rehiring or reinstatement of the employee to the former position with back pay.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.10]

84 Acts, ch 1270, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §9

Referred to in §91A.3, 91A.6

91A.11 Wage claims brought under reciprocity.

1. The commissioner may enter into reciprocal agreements with the labor department or corresponding agency of any other state or its representatives for the collection in such other states of claims or judgments for wages and other demands based upon claims assigned to the commissioner.

2. The commissioner may, to the extent provided for by any reciprocal agreement entered into by law or with an agency of another state as provided in this section, maintain actions in the courts of such other state to the extent permitted by the laws of that state for the collection of claims for wages, judgments and other demands and may assign such claims, judgments and demands to the labor department or agency of such other state for collection to the extent that such an assignment may be permitted or provided for by the laws of such state or by reciprocal agreement.

3. The commissioner may, upon the written consent of the labor department or other corresponding agency of any other state or its representatives, maintain actions in the courts of this state upon assigned claims for wages, judgments and demands arising in such other state in the same manner and to the same extent that such actions by the commissioner are authorized when arising in this state. However, such actions may be maintained only in cases in which such other state by law or reciprocal agreement extends a like comity to cases arising in this state.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.11]

91A.12 Civil penalties.

1. Any employer who violates the provisions of this chapter or the rules promulgated under it shall be subject to a civil money penalty of not more than five hundred dollars per pay period for each violation. The commissioner may recover such civil money penalty according to the provisions of subsections 2 to 5. Any civil money penalty recovered shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

2. The commissioner may propose that an employer be assessed a civil money penalty by serving the employer with notice of such proposal in the same manner as an original notice is served under the rules of civil procedure. Upon service of such notice, the proposed assessment shall be treated as a contested case under chapter 17A. However, an employer must request a hearing within thirty days of being served.

3. If an employer does not request a hearing pursuant to subsection 2 or if the commissioner determines, after an appropriate hearing, that an employer is in violation of this chapter, the commissioner shall assess a civil money penalty which is consistent with the provisions of subsection 1 and which is rendered with due consideration for the penalty amount in terms of the size of the employer's business, the gravity of the violation, the good faith of the employer, and the history of previous violations.

4. An employer may seek judicial review of any assessment rendered under subsection 3 by instituting proceedings for judicial review pursuant to chapter 17A. However, such proceedings must be instituted in the district court of the county in which the violation or one of the violations occurred and within thirty days of the day on which the employer was notified that an assessment has been rendered. Also, an employer may be required, at the discretion of the district court and upon instituting such proceedings, to deposit the amount assessed with the clerk of the district court. Any moneys so deposited shall either be returned to the employer or be forwarded to the commissioner for deposit in the general fund of the state, depending on the outcome of the judicial review, including any appeal to the supreme court.

5. After the time for seeking judicial review has expired or after all judicial review has been exhausted and the commissioner's assessment has been upheld, the commissioner shall request the attorney general to recover the assessed penalties in a civil action.

[C77, 79, 81, §91A.12]

2009 Acts, ch 49, §1

Referred to in §91A.6

91A.13 Travel time to worksite — when compensable.

Unless a collective bargaining agreement provides otherwise, an employee is not entitled to compensation for the time that an employee spends traveling to and from the worksite on transportation provided by the employer, when during that time, the employee performs no work, the transportation is provided by the employer as a convenience for the employee, and the employee is not required by the employer to use that means of transportation to the

worksite. An employee is entitled to compensation for the time that an employee spends traveling between worksites if the travel is done during working hours.

2001 Acts, ch 121, §1

91A.14 Former employees.

The rights and obligations outlined in this chapter continue until they are fulfilled, even though the employer-employee relationship has been severed.

2000 Acts, ch 1097, §3

CHAPTER 91B

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Referred to in §99G.4, 173.1

91B.1	Files — access by employees.	91B.2	Information provided by employers about current or former employees — immunity.
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91B.1 Files — access by employees.

1. An employee, as defined in section 91A.2, shall have access to and shall be permitted to obtain a copy of the employee’s personnel file maintained by the employee’s employer, as defined in section 91A.2, including but not limited to performance evaluations, disciplinary records, and other information concerning employer-employee relations.

2. However, an employee’s access to a personnel file is subject to all of the following:

a. The employer and employee shall agree on the time the employee may have access to the employee’s personnel file, and a representative of the employer may be present.

b. An employee shall not have access to employment references written for the employee.

c. An employer may charge a reasonable fee for each page of a copy made by the employer for an employee of an item in the employee’s personnel file. For purposes of this paragraph, “reasonable fee” means an amount equivalent to an amount charged per page for copies made by a commercial copying business.

90 Acts, ch 1033, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1022, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

91B.2 Information provided by employers about current or former employees — immunity.

1. An employer or an employer’s representative who, upon request by or authorization of a current or former employee or upon request made by a person who in good faith is believed to be a representative of a prospective employer of a current or former employee, provides work-related information about a current or former employee, is immune from civil liability unless the employer or the employer’s representative acted unreasonably in providing the work-related information.

2. For purposes of this section, an employer acts unreasonably if any of the following are present:

a. The work-related information violates a civil right of the current or former employee.

b. The work-related information knowingly is provided to a person who has no legitimate and common interest in receiving the work-related information.

c. The work-related information is not relevant to the inquiry being made, is provided with malice, or is provided with no good faith belief that it is true.

3. For purposes of this section, “employer” and “employee” are defined as provided in section 91A.2.

97 Acts, ch 179, §1

CHAPTER 91C

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS

Referred to in §10A.601, 84A.5, 91.4, 96.11, 103.1, 103.9, 103A.20, 105.18, 572.34

91C.1	Definition — exemption — combined registration and licensing process for plumbers and mechanical professionals.	91C.4	Fees.
91C.2	Registration required — conditions.	91C.5	Public registration number — records.
91C.3	Application — information to be provided.	91C.6	Rules.
		91C.7	Contracts — contractor's bond.
		91C.8	Investigations — enforcement — administrative penalties.
		91C.9	Registration fund.

91C.1 Definition — exemption — combined registration and licensing process for plumbers and mechanical professionals.

1. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “contractor” means a person who engages in the business of construction, as the term “construction” is defined in the Iowa administrative code for purposes of the Iowa employment security law. However, a person who earns less than two thousand dollars annually or who performs work or has work performed on the person’s own property is not a contractor for purposes of this chapter. The state, its boards, commissions, agencies, departments, and its political subdivisions including school districts and other special purpose districts, are not contractors for purposes of this chapter.

2. If a contractor’s registration application shows that the contractor is self-employed, does not pay more than two thousand dollars annually to employ other persons in the business, and does not work with or for other contractors in the same phases of construction, the contractor is exempt from the fee requirements under this chapter.

3. The labor services division of the department of workforce development and the Iowa department of public health will work with stakeholders to develop a plan to combine the contractor registration and contractor licensing application process for contractors licensed under chapter 105, to be implemented in time for licensing renewals due July 1, 2017. The department of public health shall transfer to the labor services division a portion of each contractor license fee equal to three times the current contractor registration fee. Effective July 1, 2017, a contractor licensed under chapter 105 shall register as a contractor under this chapter in conjunction with the contractor licensing process. At no cost to the labor services division, the department of public health shall collect both the registration and licensing applications as part of one combined application. The labor commissioner shall design the contractor registration application form to exclude from the division of labor’s contractor registration application process those contractors who are also covered by chapter 105. The labor commissioner is authorized to adopt rules as needed to accomplish a merger of the application systems including transitional registration periods and fees.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §2; 91 Acts, ch 136, §4; 97 Acts, ch 26, § 1; 2006 Acts, ch 1176, §21; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §1, 36

NEW subsection 3

91C.2 Registration required — conditions.

A contractor doing business in this state shall register with the labor commissioner and shall meet all of the following requirements as a condition of registration:

1. The contractor shall be in compliance with the laws of this state relating to workers’ compensation insurance and shall provide evidence of workers’ compensation insurance coverage annually, of relief from the insurance requirement pursuant to section 87.11, or a statement that the contractor is not required to carry workers’ compensation coverage. Notice of a policy’s cancellation shall be provided to the labor commissioner by the insurance company.

2. The contractor shall possess an employer account number or a special contractor

number issued by the department of workforce development pursuant to the Iowa employment security law.

3. An out-of-state contractor shall either file a surety bond, as provided in section 91C.7, with the division of labor services in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars for a one-year period or shall provide a statement to the division of labor services that the contractor is prequalified to bid on projects for the department of transportation pursuant to section 314.1.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §10; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2010 Acts, ch 1188, §26, 27

Referred to in §91C.3, 91C.7

91C.3 Application — information to be provided.

1. The registration application shall be in the form prescribed by the labor commissioner, shall be accompanied by the registration fee prescribed pursuant to section 91C.4, and shall contain information which is substantially complete and accurate. In addition to the information determined by the labor commissioner to be necessary for purposes of section 91C.2, the application shall include information as to each of the following:

- a. The name, principal place of business, address, and telephone number of the contractor.
- b. The name, address, telephone number, and position of each officer of the contractor, if the contractor is a corporation, or each owner if the contractor is not a corporation.
- c. A description of the business, including the principal products and services provided.

2. Any change in the information provided shall be reported promptly to the labor commissioner.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

91C.4 Fees.

The labor commissioner shall prescribe the fee for registration, which fee shall not exceed fifty dollars every year.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §12; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §203

Referred to in §91C.3

91C.5 Public registration number — records.

The labor commissioner shall issue to each registered contractor an identifying public registration number and shall compile records showing the names and public registration numbers of all contractors registered in the state. These records and the complete registration information provided by each contractor are public records and the labor commissioner shall take steps as necessary to facilitate access to the information by governmental agencies and the general public.

The labor commissioner shall revoke a registration number when the contractor fails to maintain compliance with the conditions necessary to obtain a registration. The labor commissioner shall provide a fact-finding interview to assure that the contractor is not in compliance before revoking any registration. Hearings on revocation of registrations shall be held in accordance with section 91C.8.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §6; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §13

91C.6 Rules.

The labor commissioner shall adopt rules, pursuant to chapter 17A, determined to be reasonably necessary for phasing in, administering, and enforcing the system of contractor registration established by this chapter.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §7; 90 Acts, ch 1136, §14

91C.7 Contracts — contractor's bond.

1. A contractor who is not registered with the labor commissioner as required by this chapter shall not be awarded a contract to perform work for the state or an agency of the state.

2. A surety bond filed pursuant to section 91C.2 shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, and the bond shall be continuous in nature until canceled by the surety with not less than thirty days' written notice to the contractor and

to the division of labor services of the department of workforce development indicating the surety's desire to cancel the bond. The surety company shall not be liable under the bond for any contract commenced after the cancellation of the bond. The division of labor services of the department of workforce development may increase the bond amount after a hearing.

3. Release of the bond shall be conditioned upon the payment of all taxes, including contributions due under the unemployment compensation insurance system, penalties, interest, and related fees, which may accrue to the state of Iowa. If at any time during the term of the bond, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development determines that the amount of the bond is not sufficient to cover the tax liabilities accruing to the state of Iowa, the labor commissioner shall require the bond to be increased by an amount the labor commissioner deems sufficient to cover the tax liabilities accrued and accruing.

4. The department of revenue and the department of workforce development shall adopt rules for the collection of the forfeiture. Notice shall be provided to the surety and to the contractor. Notice to the contractor shall be mailed to the contractor's last known address and to the contractor's registered agent for service of process, if any, within the state. The contractor or surety shall have the opportunity to apply to the director of revenue for a hearing within thirty days after the giving of such notice. Upon the failure to timely request a hearing, the bond shall be forfeited. If, after the hearing upon timely request, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development finds that the contractor has failed to pay the total of all taxes payable, the department of revenue or the department of workforce development shall order the bond forfeited. The amount of the forfeiture shall be the amount of taxes payable or the amount of the bond, whichever is less. For purposes of this section "taxes payable" means all tax, penalties, interest, and fees that the department of revenue has previously determined to be due to the state by assessment or in an appeal of an assessment, including contributions to the unemployment compensation insurance system.

5. If it is determined that this section may cause denial of federal funds which would otherwise be available, or is otherwise inconsistent with requirements of federal law, this section shall be suspended, but only to the extent necessary to prevent denial of the funds or to eliminate the inconsistency with federal requirements.

6. The bond required by this section may be attached by the commissioner for collection of fees and penalties due to the division.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §8; 89 Acts, ch 254, §1; 91 Acts, ch 136, §5; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 26, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §204; 2010 Acts, ch 1188, §28

Referred to in §91C.2

91C.8 Investigations — enforcement — administrative penalties.

1. The labor commissioner and inspectors of the division of labor services of the department of workforce development have jurisdiction for investigation and enforcement in cases where contractors may be in violation of the requirements of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2. If, upon investigation, the labor commissioner or the commissioner's authorized representative believes that a contractor has violated any of the following, the commissioner shall with reasonable promptness issue a citation to the contractor:

- a. The requirement that a contractor be registered.
- b. The requirement that the contractor's registration information be substantially complete and accurate.
- c. The requirement that an out-of-state contractor file a bond with the division of labor services.

3. Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provision of the statute alleged to have been violated.

4. If a citation is issued, the commissioner shall, within seven days, notify the contractor by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail of the administrative penalty, if any, proposed to be assessed and that the contractor has fifteen working days

within which to notify the commissioner that the contractor wishes to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty.

5. The administrative penalties which may be imposed under this section shall be not more than five hundred dollars in the case of a first violation and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation in the case of a second or subsequent violation. All administrative penalties collected pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

6. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of the notice, the contractor fails to notify the commissioner that the contractor intends to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty, the citation and the assessment, as proposed, shall be deemed a final order of the employment appeal board and not subject to review by any court or agency.

7. If the contractor notifies the commissioner that the contractor intends to contest the citation or proposed assessment of penalty, the commissioner shall immediately advise the employment appeal board established by section 10A.601. The employment appeal board shall review the action of the commissioner and shall thereafter issue an order, based on findings of fact, affirming, modifying, or vacating the commissioner's citation or proposed penalty or directing other appropriate relief, and the order shall become final sixty days after its issuance.

8. The labor commissioner shall notify the department of revenue upon final agency action regarding the citation and assessment of penalty against a registered contractor.

9. Judicial review of any order of the employment appeal board issued pursuant to this section may be sought in accordance with the terms of chapter 17A. If no petition for judicial review is filed within sixty days after service of the order of the employment appeal board, the appeal board's findings of fact and order shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the commissioner after the expiration of the sixty-day period. In any such case, the clerk of court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall forthwith enter a decree enforcing the order and shall transmit a copy of the decree to the employment appeal board and the contractor named in the petition.

88 Acts, ch 1162, §9; 89 Acts, ch 254, §2, 3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 99 Acts, ch 68, §19; 2000 Acts, ch 1154, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §91C.5

91C.9 Registration fund.

1. A contractor registration revolving fund is created in the state treasury. The revolving fund shall be administered by the commissioner and shall consist of moneys collected by the commissioner as fees. The commissioner shall remit all fees collected pursuant to this chapter to the revolving fund. The moneys in the revolving fund are appropriated to and shall be used by the commissioner to pay the actual costs and expenses necessary to perform the duties of the commissioner and the division of labor as described in this chapter. All salaries and expenses properly chargeable to the revolving fund shall be paid from the revolving fund.

2. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys in the revolving fund. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, earnings or interest on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the revolving fund.

2009 Acts, ch 179, §205

CHAPTER 91D

MINIMUM WAGE

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

91D.1 Minimum wage requirements —
exceptions.

91D.1 Minimum wage requirements — exceptions.

1. *a.* The state hourly wage shall be at least \$6.20 as of April 1, 2007, and \$7.25 as of January 1, 2008.

b. Every employer, as defined in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to January 1, 2007, shall pay to each of the employer's employees, as defined in the federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to January 1, 2007, the state hourly wage stated in paragraph "a", or the current federal minimum wage, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 206, as amended, whichever is greater.

c. For purposes of determining whether an employee of a restaurant, hotel, motel, inn, or cabin, who customarily and regularly receives more than thirty dollars a month in tips is receiving the minimum hourly wage rate prescribed by this section, the amount paid the employee by the employer shall be deemed to be increased on account of the tips by an amount determined by the employer, not to exceed forty percent of the applicable minimum wage. An employee may file a written appeal with the labor commissioner if the amount of tips received by the employee is less than the amount determined by the employer under this subsection.

d. An employer is not required to pay an employee the applicable state hourly wage provided in paragraph "a" until the employee has completed ninety calendar days of employment with the employer. An employee who has completed ninety calendar days of employment with the employer prior to April 1, 2007, or January 1, 2008, shall earn the applicable state hourly minimum wage as of that date. An employer shall pay an employee who has not completed ninety calendar days of employment with the employer an hourly wage of at least \$5.30 as of April 1, 2007, and \$6.35 as of January 1, 2008.

2. *a.* The exemptions from the minimum wage requirements stated in 29 U.S.C. § 213, as amended to January 1, 2007, shall apply, except as otherwise provided in this subsection.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "c", the minimum wage requirements set forth in this section shall not apply to an enterprise whose annual gross volume of sales made or business done, exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level which are separately stated, is less than three hundred thousand dollars.

c. The minimum wage requirements set forth in this section shall apply to the following without regard to gross volume of sales or business done:

(1) An enterprise engaged in the business of laundering, cleaning, or repairing clothing or fabrics.

(2) An enterprise engaged in construction or reconstruction.

(3) An enterprise engaged in the operation of a hospital; an institution primarily engaged in the care of the sick, the aged, or the mentally ill or persons who have symptoms of mental illness who reside on the premises of such institution; a school for persons with mental or physical disabilities or for gifted children; a preschool, elementary or secondary school; or an institution of higher education. This subparagraph applies regardless of whether any such described hospital, institution, or school is public or private or operated for profit or not for profit.

(4) A public agency.

3. The labor commissioner shall adopt rules to implement and administer this section.

4. This section shall be enforced pursuant to chapter 91A.

89 Acts, ch 14, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 1, §1 – 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1017, §1

Referred to in §49.20, 91A.3

CHAPTER 91E

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING EMPLOYEES

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

91E.1	Definitions.	91E.5	Duties and authority of the commissioner.
91E.2	Non-English speaking employees — employer obligations.	91E.6	Collective bargaining agreements.
91E.3	Employer recruiting practices.		
91E.4	Penalties for violation of recruitment practice requirements.		

91E.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2.
2. “*Employee*” means a natural person who is employed in this state for wages paid on an hourly basis by an employer. An employee does not include a person engaged in agriculture as defined in section 91A.2 or a person engaged in agriculture on a seasonal basis. However, this exemption shall not apply to farm owners who hire workers to work on cropland other than their own.
3. “*Employer*” means a person, as defined in chapter 4, who in this state employs for wages, paid on an hourly basis, one hundred or more natural persons. An employer does not include a client, patient, customer, or other person who obtains professional services from a licensed person who provides the services on a fee service basis or as an independent contractor, or the state, or an agency or governmental subdivision of the state.
4. “*Non-English speaking employee*” means an employee who does not speak, read, write, or understand English to the degree necessary for comprehension of the terms, conditions, and daily responsibilities of employment.
5. “*Farm owner*” does not include a person who uses cropland for research or experimental purposes, testing, developing, or producing seeds or plants for sale or resale.

90 Acts, ch 1134, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §25
Referred to in §91A.5

91E.2 Non-English speaking employees — employer obligations.

If more than ten percent of an employer’s employees are non-English speaking and speak the same non-English language, the employer shall provide all of the following:

1. *a.* An interpreter available at the work site for each shift during which non-English speaking employees are employed.
- b.* If a Spanish-speaking interpreter is needed, the employer shall select an interpreter from a list of interpreters developed by the department of workforce development, drawn from the commission of Latino affairs’ statewide list of interpreters qualified to serve Iowa courts and administrative agencies.
2. A person employed by the employer whose primary responsibility is to serve as a referral agent to community services.

90 Acts, ch 1134, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

91E.3 Employer recruiting practices.

1. An employer or a representative of an employer who actively recruits non-English speaking residents of other states more than five hundred miles from the place of employment, for employment as employees for wages paid on an hourly basis in this state, must have on file, a copy of which must be provided to the employee, a written statement signed by the employer and the employee which provides relevant information regarding the position of employment, including but not limited to the following information:

- a.* The minimum number of hours the employee can expect to work on a weekly basis.
- b.* The hourly wages of the position of employment including the starting hourly wage.
- c.* A description of the responsibilities and tasks of the position of employment.

d. The health risks, known to the employer, to the employee involved in the position of employment.

e. That possession of forged documentation authorizing the person to stay or be employed in the United States is a class “D” felony.

2. If an employee who resigns from employment with an employer within four weeks of the employee’s initial date of employment requests, within three business days of termination, transportation to return to the location from which the employee was recruited and the location from which the employee was recruited is five hundred or more miles from the place of employment, the employer shall provide the employee with transportation at no cost to the employee.

90 Acts, ch 1134, §4; 96 Acts, ch 1181, §1

Referred to in §91E.4

91E.4 Penalties for violation of recruitment practice requirements.

1. An employer who violates section 91E.3 is subject to a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars.

2. A corporate officer of an employer who, through repeated violation of section 91E.3, demonstrates a pattern of abusive recruitment practices commits a serious misdemeanor.

3. An employer who, through repeated violation of section 91E.3, demonstrates a pattern of abusive recruitment practices may be ordered to pay punitive damages.

90 Acts, ch 1134, §5

91E.5 Duties and authority of the commissioner.

1. The commissioner shall adopt rules to implement and enforce this chapter and shall provide further exemptions from the provisions of this chapter where reasonable.

2. In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the commissioner or the commissioner’s representative, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, may:

a. Inspect employment records relating to the total number of employees and non-English speaking employees, and the services provided to non-English speaking employees.

b. Interview an employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee, during working hours or at other reasonable times.

90 Acts, ch 1134, §6

91E.6 Collective bargaining agreements.

Compliance with the minimum standards required in this chapter shall not be subject to or considered in collective bargaining.

90 Acts, ch 1134, §7

CHAPTER 92

CHILD LABOR

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

92.1	Street occupations — migratory labor.	92.10	Permit on file.
92.2	Over ten and under sixteen years of age.	92.11	Issuance of work permits.
92.3	Under fourteen — permitted occupations.	92.12	Migrant labor permits.
92.4	Under sixteen — permitted occupations.	92.13	Optional refusal of permit.
92.5	Fourteen and fifteen — permitted occupations.	92.14	Contents of work permit.
92.6	Fourteen and fifteen — occupations not permitted.	92.15	Duplicate to labor commissioner.
92.7	Under sixteen — hours permitted.	92.16	Forms for permits furnished.
92.8	Under eighteen — prohibited occupations.	92.17	Exceptions.
92.9	Instruction and training permitted.	92.18	Migratory labor — defined.
		92.19	Violations by parent or guardian.
		92.20	Penalty.
		92.21	Rules and orders of labor commissioner.
		92.22	Labor commissioner to enforce — judicial review.
		92.23	Group insurance.

92.1 Street occupations — migratory labor.

1. No person under ten years of age shall be employed or permitted to work with or without compensation at any time within this state in street occupations of peddling, shoe polishing, the distribution or sale of newspapers, magazines, periodicals or circulars, nor in any other occupations in any street or public place. The labor commissioner shall, when ordered by a judge of the juvenile court, issue a work permit as provided in this chapter to a person under ten years of age.

2. No person under twelve years of age shall be employed or permitted to work with or without compensation at any time within this state in connection with migratory labor, except that the labor commissioner may upon sufficient showing by a judge of the juvenile court, issue a work permit as provided in this chapter to a person under twelve years of age.

[SS15, §2477-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1537; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.12; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.1]

2001 Acts, ch 24, §27

Referred to in §92.2, 92.3

92.2 Over ten and under sixteen years of age.

1. A person over ten and under sixteen years of age cannot be employed, with or without compensation, in street occupations or migratory labor as defined in section 92.1, unless the person holds a work permit issued pursuant to this chapter and the school the person attends has certified that the person is regularly attending school and the potential employment will not interfere with the person's progress in school. A written agreement, as defined in section 92.11, subsection 1, shall not be required for the issuance of a work permit under this section.

a. Notwithstanding section 92.7, a person with a permit to engage in migratory labor shall only work between 5:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. from Labor Day through June 1, and between 5:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. for the remainder of the year.

b. Notwithstanding section 92.7, a person with a permit to engage in street occupations shall only work between 4:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. when local public schools are in session and between 4:00 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. for the remainder of the year.

2. The requirements of section 92.10 shall not apply to a person, firm, or corporation employing a person engaged in street occupations pursuant to this section.

[SS15, §2477-a1, -c, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1527, 1530, 1537, 1538; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.2, 92.5, 92.12, 92.13; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.2]

91 Acts, ch 136, §6; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §92.7, 92.10

92.3 Under fourteen — permitted occupations.

No person under fourteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work with or without compensation in any occupation, except in the street trade occupations or migratory labor occupations specified in section 92.1. Any migratory laborer twelve to fourteen years of age may not work prior to or during the regular school hours of any day of any private or public school which teaches general education subjects and which is available to such child.

[SS15, §2477-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1526; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.1; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.3]

Referred to in §92.7

92.4 Under sixteen — permitted occupations.

No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work with or without compensation in any occupation during regular school hours, except:

1. Those persons legally out of school, and such status is verified by the submission of written proof to the labor commissioner.

2. Those persons working in a supervised school-work program.

3. Those persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen enrolled in school on a part-time basis and who are required to work as a part of their school training.

4. Fourteen- and fifteen-year-old migrant laborers during any hours when summer school is in session.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.4]

92.5 Fourteen and fifteen — permitted occupations.

Persons fourteen and fifteen years of age may be employed or permitted to work in the following occupations:

1. Retail, food service, and gasoline service establishments.

2. Office and clerical work, including operation of office machines.

3. Cashiering, selling, modeling, art work, work in advertising departments, window trimming and comparative shopping.

4. Price marking and tagging by hand or by machine, assembling orders, packing and shelving.

5. Bagging and carrying out customers' orders.

6. Errand and delivery work by foot, bicycle, and public transportation.

7. Clean-up work, including the use of vacuum cleaners and floor waxers, and maintenance of grounds.

8. Kitchen work and other work involved in preparing and serving food and beverages, including the operation of machines and devices used in the performance of such work, including but not limited to, dishwashers, toasters, dumb-waiters, popcorn poppers, milk shake blenders, and coffee grinders.

9. Work in connection with motor vehicles and trucks if confined to the following:

a. Dispensing gasoline and oil.

b. Courtesy service.

c. Car cleaning, washing and polishing. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to include work involving the use of pits, racks or lifting apparatus or involving the inflation of any tire mounted on a rim equipped with a removable retaining ring.

10. Cleaning vegetables and fruits, and wrapping, sealing, labeling, weighing, pricing and stocking goods when performed in areas physically separate from areas where meat is prepared, for sale and outside freezers or meat coolers.

11. Other work approved by the rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A by the labor commissioner.

[SS15, §2477-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1529; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.4; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §922

Referred to in §92.6

92.6 Fourteen and fifteen — occupations not permitted.

1. Persons fourteen and fifteen years of age may not be employed in:

- a. Any manufacturing occupation.
 - b. Any mining occupation.
 - c. Processing occupations, except in a retail, food service, or gasoline service establishment in those specific occupations expressly permitted under the provisions of section 92.5.
 - d. Occupations requiring the performance of any duties in workrooms or work places where goods are manufactured, mined, or otherwise processed, except to the extent expressly permitted in retail, food service, or gasoline service establishments under the provisions of section 92.5.
 - e. Public messenger service.
 - f. Operation or tending of hoisting apparatus or of any power-driven machinery, other than office machines and machines in retail, food service, and gasoline service establishments which are specified in section 92.5 as machines which such minors may operate in such establishments.
 - g. Occupations prohibited by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A by the labor commissioner.
 - h. Occupations in connection with the following, except office or sales work in connection with these occupations, not performed on transportation media or at the actual construction site:
 - (1) Transportation of persons or property by rail, highway, air, on water, pipeline, or other means.
 - (2) Warehousing and storage.
 - (3) Communications and public utilities.
 - (4) Construction, including repair.
 - i. Any of the following occupations in a retail, food service, or gasoline service establishment:
 - (1) Work performed in or about boiler or engine rooms.
 - (2) Work in connection with maintenance or repair of the establishment, machines, or equipment.
 - (3) Outside window washing that involves working from window sills, and all work requiring the use of ladders, scaffolds, or their substitutes.
 - (4) Cooking except at soda fountains, lunch counters, snack bars, or cafeteria serving counters, and baking.
 - (5) Occupations which involve operating, setting up, adjusting, cleaning, oiling, or repairing power-driven food slicers and grinders, food choppers and cutters, and bakery-type mixers.
 - (6) Work in freezers and meat coolers and all work in preparation of meats for sale, except wrapping, sealing, labeling, weighing, pricing, and stocking when performed in other areas.
 - (7) Loading and unloading goods to and from trucks, railroad cars, or conveyors.
 - (8) All occupations in warehouses except office and clerical work.
2. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting office, errand, or packaging work when done away from moving machinery.

[SS15, §2477-a, -b, -c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1526, 1529, 1536, 1539; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.1, 92.4, 92.11, 92.14; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.6]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §923; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

92.7 Under sixteen — hours permitted.

A person under sixteen years of age shall not be employed with or without compensation, except as provided in sections 92.2 and 92.3, before the hour of 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m., except during the period from June 1 through Labor Day when the hours may be extended to 9:00 p.m. If such person is employed for a period of five hours or more each day, an intermission of not less than thirty minutes shall be given. Such a person shall not be employed for more than eight hours in one day, exclusive of intermission, and shall not be employed for more than forty hours in one week. The hours of work of persons under

sixteen years of age employed outside school hours shall not exceed four in one day or twenty-eight in one week while school is in session.

[SS15, §2477 -a1, -c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1527, 1528, 1538; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.2, 92.3, 92.13; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.7]

91 Acts, ch 136, §7

Referred to in §92.2

92.8 Under eighteen — prohibited occupations.

No person under eighteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work with or without compensation at any of the following occupations or business establishments:

1. Occupations in or about plants or establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components.
2. Occupations of motor vehicle driver and helper.
3. Logging occupations and occupations in the operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill.
4. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines.
5. Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations.
6. Occupations involved in the operation of elevators and other power-driven hoisting apparatus.
7. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven metal forming, punching, and shearing machines.
8. Occupations in connection with mining.
9. Occupations in or about slaughtering and meat packing establishments and rendering plants.
10. Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven bakery machines.
11. Occupations involved in the operation of certain power-driven paper products machines.
12. Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile and related products.
13. Occupations involved in the operation of circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears.
14. Occupations involved in wrecking, demolition and shipbreaking operations.
15. Occupations involved in roofing operations.
16. Excavation occupations.
17. In or about foundries; provided that office, shipping, and assembly area employment shall not be prohibited by this chapter.
18. Occupations involving the operation of laundry, dry cleaning, or dyeing machinery.
19. Occupations involving exposure to lead fumes or its compounds, or to dangerous or poisonous dyes or chemicals.
20. Occupations involving the transmission, distribution, or delivery of goods or messages between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.
21. Occupations prohibited by rules adopted pursuant to chapter 17A by the labor commissioner.

[SS15, §2744-a, -b, -c; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1526, 1529, 1536, 1539; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.1, 92.4, 92.11, 92.14; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.8]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §924

Referred to in §92.9

92.9 Instruction and training permitted.

The provisions of sections 92.8 and 92.10 shall not apply to pupils working under an instructor in an industrial arts department in the public schools of the state or under an instructor in a school shop, or industrial plant, or in a course of vocational education approved by the board for vocational education, or to apprentices provided they are employed under all of the following conditions:

1. The apprentice is employed in a craft recognized as an apprenticeable trade.
2. The work of the apprentice in the occupations declared particularly hazardous is incidental to the apprentice's training.

3. The work is intermittent and for short periods of time and is under the direct and close supervision of a journeyman as a necessary part of apprentice training.

4. The apprentice is registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor as employed in accordance with the standards established by that department.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.9]

97 Acts, ch 26, §3, 4; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §11

92.10 Permit on file.

Except as provided in section 92.2, a person under sixteen years of age shall not be employed or permitted to work with or without compensation unless the person, firm, or corporation employing such person receives and keeps on file accessible to any officer charged with the enforcement of this chapter, a work permit issued as provided in this chapter, and keeps a complete list of the names and ages of all such persons under sixteen years of age employed.

Certificates of age shall be issued for persons sixteen and seventeen years of age and for all other persons eighteen and over upon request of the person's prospective employer.

[SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1530; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.5; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.10]

91 Acts, ch 136, §8

Referred to in §92.2, 92.9

92.11 Issuance of work permits.

A work permit, except for migrant laborers, shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools or department of workforce development, or by a person authorized by said superintendent in writing, or, where there is no superintendent of schools, by a person authorized in writing by the local school board where such child resides, upon the application of the parent, guardian, or custodian of the child desiring such permit. The person authorized to issue work permits shall not issue any such permit unless the person has received, examined, approved, and filed:

1. A written agreement from the person, firm, or corporation into whose service the child under sixteen years of age is about to enter, promising to give such child employment, describing the industry and the work to be performed.

2. Evidence of age showing that the child is fourteen years old, or more, which shall consist of one of the following proofs required in the order herein designated:

a. A certified copy of the birth certificate filed according to law with a registrar of vital statistics or other officer charged with the duty of recording births.

b. A passport or a certified copy of a certificate of baptism showing the date and place of birth and the place of baptism of such child.

c. For cases where the proofs designated in paragraphs "a" and "b" are not obtainable, documentation issued by the federal government that is deemed by the commissioner to be sufficient evidence of age, or an affidavit signed by a licensed physician certifying that in the physician's opinion the applicant for the work permit is fourteen years of age or more.

[SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1531; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.6; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.11]

86 Acts, ch 1016, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2009 Acts, ch 49, §2

Referred to in §92.2, 92.12

92.12 Migrant labor permits.

1. Every person, firm, or corporation employing migrant laborers shall obtain and keep on file, accessible to any officer charged with the enforcement of this chapter, a work permit, prior to the employment of such migratory laborer.

2. Work permits for migrant workers shall be issued by the superintendent of schools, or the superintendent's designee, nearest the temporary living quarters of the family or by the department of workforce development, upon application of the parent or head of the migrant family. The person authorized to issue such permits for migratory workers shall not issue

such permit until the person has received, examined, and approved documentation of proof of age as described in section 92.11.

3. One copy of the permit issued shall be given to the employer to be kept on file for the length of employment and upon termination of employment shall be returned to the labor commissioner. One copy of the permit shall be kept by the issuing officer, and one copy forwarded to the commissioner. The blank forms for the work permit for migratory workers shall be formulated by the commissioner and furnished by the commissioner to the issuing officer.

[SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1530, 1531; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.5, 92.6; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.12]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2010 Acts, ch 1015, §8

92.13 Optional refusal of permit.

The labor commissioner or the issuing officer may refuse to grant a permit if, in the commissioner's or officer's judgment, the best interests of the minor would be served by such refusal and the commissioner or officer shall keep a record of such refusals, and the reasons therefor.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.13]

92.14 Contents of work permit.

Every work permit shall state the date of issuance, name, sex, the date and place of birth, the residence of the child in whose name it is issued, the color of hair and eyes, the height and weight, the proof of age, the school grade completed, the name and location of the establishment where the child is to be employed, the industry, specified occupation, a brief description of duties for which the permit is issued, that the papers required for its issuance have been duly examined, approved, and filed, and that the person named therein has personally appeared before the officer issuing the permit and has been examined.

[SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1532; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.7; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.14]

92.15 Duplicate to labor commissioner.

A duplicate of every such work permit issued shall be filled out and forwarded to the office of the labor commissioner within one week after it is issued.

[SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1533; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.8; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.15]

92.16 Forms for permits furnished.

The proper forms for the work permit, the employer's agreement, the school record, the certificate of age, and the physician's certificate shall be formulated by the labor commissioner and furnished to the issuing authorities.

[SS15, §2477-d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1534; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.9; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.16]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §925

92.17 Exceptions.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit:

1. Any part-time, occasional, or volunteer work for nonprofit organizations generally recognized as educational, charitable, religious, or community service in nature.

2. A child from working in or around any home before or after school hours or during vacation periods, provided such work is not related to or part of the business, trade, or profession of the employer.

3. Work in the production of seed, limited to removal of off-type plants, corn tassels and hand-pollinating during the months of June, July and August by persons fourteen years of age or over, and part-time work in agriculture, not including migratory labor.

4. A child from working in any occupation or business operated by the child's parents. For

the purposes of this subsection, “*child*” and “*parents*” include a foster child and the child’s foster parents who are licensed by the department of human services.

5. A child under sixteen years of age from being employed or permitted to work, with or without compensation, as a model, for a period of up to three hours in any day between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., not exceeding twelve hours in any month, if the written permission of the parent, guardian or custodian of the child is obtained prior to the commencement of the modeling. However, if the child is of school age this exception allows modeling work only outside of school hours during the regular school year and does not allow modeling work during the summer term if the child is enrolled in summer school. This subsection does not allow modeling for an unlawful purpose or modeling that would violate any other law.

6. A juvenile court from ordering a child at least twelve years old to complete a work assignment of value to the state or to the public or to the victim of a crime committed by the child, in accordance with section 232.52, subsection 2, paragraph “a”.

[SS15, §2477-a; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1526; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.1; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.17]

83 Acts, ch 96, §157, 159; 84 Acts, ch 1111, §1; 85 Acts, ch 59, §1
Section not amended; editorial change applied

92.18 Migratory labor — defined.

As used in this chapter, the term “*migratory labor*” shall include any person who customarily and repeatedly travels from state to state for the purpose of obtaining seasonal employment.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.18]

2010 Acts, ch 1061, §12

92.19 Violations by parent or guardian.

1. No parent, guardian, or other person, having under the parent’s, guardian’s, or other person’s control any person under eighteen years of age, shall negligently permit said person to work or be employed in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

2. No person shall negligently make, certify to, or cause to be made or certified any statement, certificate, or other paper for the purpose of procuring the employment of any person in violation of this chapter.

3. No person shall make, file, execute, or deliver any statement, certificate, or other paper containing false statements for the purpose of procuring employment of any person in violation of this chapter.

4. No person, firm, or corporation, or any agent thereof shall negligently conceal or permit a person to be employed in violation of this chapter.

5. No person, firm, or corporation shall refuse to allow any authorized persons to inspect the place of business or provide information necessary to the enforcement of this chapter.

[S13, §2477-e; SS15, §2477-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1540; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.15; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.19]

2009 Acts, ch 49, §3

92.20 Penalty.

1. The parent, guardian, or person in charge of any migratory worker or of any child who engages in any street occupation in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2. Any person who furnishes or sells to any minor child any article of any description which the person knows or should have known the minor intends to sell in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

3. Any other violation of this chapter for which a penalty is not specifically provided constitutes a serious misdemeanor.

4. Every day during which any violation of this chapter continues constitutes a separate

and distinct offense, and the employment of any person in violation of this chapter, with respect to each person so employed, constitutes a separate and distinct offense.

[S13, §2477-e; SS15, §2477-a1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1540; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.15; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.20]

2009 Acts, ch 49, §4

92.21 Rules and orders of labor commissioner.

1. The labor commissioner may adopt rules to more specifically define the occupations and equipment permitted or prohibited in this chapter, to determine occupations for which work permits are required, and to issue general and special orders prohibiting or allowing the employment of persons under eighteen years of age in any place of employment defined in this chapter as hazardous to the health, safety, and welfare of the persons.

2. The labor commissioner shall adopt rules specifically defining the civil penalty amount to be assessed for violations of this chapter.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.21]

85 Acts, ch 212, §21; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §926; 2009 Acts, ch 49, §5

92.22 Labor commissioner to enforce — judicial review.

1. The labor commissioner shall enforce this chapter. An employer who violates this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter is subject to a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation.

2. The commissioner shall notify the employer of a proposed civil penalty by service in the same manner as an original notice or by certified mail. If, within fifteen working days from the receipt of the notice, the employer fails to file a notice of contest in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A, the penalty, as proposed, shall be deemed final agency action for purposes of judicial review.

3. The commissioner shall notify the department of revenue upon final agency action regarding the assessment of a penalty against an employer. Interest shall be calculated from the date of final agency action.

4. Judicial review of final agency action pursuant to this section may be sought in accordance with the terms of section 17A.19. If no petition for judicial review is filed within sixty days after service of the final agency action of the commissioner, the commissioner's findings of fact and final agency action shall be conclusive in connection with any petition for enforcement which is filed by the commissioner after the expiration of the sixty-day period. In any such case, the clerk of court, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall forthwith enter a decree enforcing the final agency action and shall transmit a copy of the decree to the commissioner and the employer named in the petition.

5. Any penalties recovered pursuant to this section shall be remitted by the commissioner to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state.

6. Mayors and police officers, sheriffs, school superintendents, and school truant and attendance officers, within their several jurisdictions, shall cooperate in the enforcement of this chapter and furnish the commissioner and the commissioner's designees with all information coming to their knowledge regarding violations of this chapter. All such officers and any person authorized in writing by a court of record shall have the authority to enter, for the purpose of investigation, any of the establishments and places mentioned in this chapter and to freely question any person therein as to any violations of this chapter.

7. County attorneys shall investigate all complaints made to them of violations of this chapter, and prosecute all such cases of violation within their respective counties.

[S13, §2477-f; SS15, §2477-a1, -d; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1535, 1541; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, §92.10, 92.16; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.22]

87 Acts, ch 111, §8; 2009 Acts, ch 49, §6

Referred to in §331.653, 331.756(18)

92.23 Group insurance.

Anyone under the age of eighteen and subject to this chapter employed in the street trades who sells or delivers the product or service of another and who is designated in such capacity

as an independent contractor shall be provided participation, if the person under the age of eighteen desires it at group rate cost, in group insurance for medical, hospital, nursing and doctor expenses incurred as a result of injuries sustained arising out of and in the course of selling or delivering such product or service by the person, firm or corporation whose product or service is so delivered.

[C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §92.23]

CHAPTERS 93 and 94

RESERVED

CHAPTER 94A

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Referred to in §84A.5, 91.4

94A.1	Definitions.	94A.4	Prohibitions.
94A.2	Licensing.	94A.5	Powers and duties of the commissioner.
94A.3	General requirements.	94A.6	Violations.

94A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Applicant*” means a person applying for a private employment agency license.
2. “*Commissioner*” means the labor commissioner, appointed pursuant to section 91.2, or the labor commissioner’s designee.
3. “*Employee*” means a person who seeks employment or who obtains employment through an employment agency.
4. “*Employer*” means a person who seeks one or more employees or who obtains one or more employees.
5. “*Employment agency*” means a person who brings together those desiring to employ and those desiring employment and who receives a fee, privilege, or other consideration directly or indirectly from an employee for the service. “*Employment agency*” does not include furnishing or procuring theatrical, stage, or platform attractions or amusement enterprises.

99 Acts, ch 130, §1

94A.2 Licensing.

1. An employment agency shall obtain a license from the commissioner prior to transacting any business. Licenses expire on June 30 of each year.
2. A license application shall be in the form prescribed by the commissioner and shall be accompanied by all of the following:
 - a. A surety company bond in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be approved by the commissioner and conditioned to pay any damages that may accrue to any person due to a wrongful act or violation of law on the part of the applicant in the conduct of business.
 - b. The schedule of fees to be charged by the employment agency.
 - c. All contract forms to be signed by an employee.
 - d. An application fee of seventy-five dollars.
3. The commissioner shall grant or deny a license within thirty days from the filing date of a completed application.

4. The commissioner may revoke, suspend, or annul a license in accordance with chapter 17A upon good cause.

99 Acts, ch 130, §2

94A.3 General requirements.

Each employment agency shall do all of the following:

1. Keep an employee record, which shall include the name of each employee signing a contract or agreement, the name and address of the employer, if employment is found, and the fee charged, paid, or refunded. Each record shall be maintained for at least two years.

2. Prior to referral to an employer, provide an employee with a copy of the contract or agreement, which specifies the fee or consideration to be paid by the employee.

99 Acts, ch 130, §3

94A.4 Prohibitions.

1. A person shall not require an employee to pay a fee as a condition of application with an employer or an employment agency.

2. An employee shall not be required to pay a fee to an employer as a condition of hire.

3. An employer shall not require an employee to reimburse the employer for a fee the employer paid to an employment agency or other person or entity when the employee was hired.

4. An employment agency shall not do any of the following:

a. Send an employee or an application of an employee to an employer who has not applied to the employment agency for help or labor.

b. Through false notice, advertisement, or other means, fraudulently promise or deceive a person seeking help or employment with regard to the service to be rendered by the employment agency.

c. Divide a fee received from an employee with an employer or any member of an employer's staff. The division of fees between one or more employment agencies that provided services is not prohibited.

d. Charge an employee any fee greater than the fee schedule on file with the commissioner without prior consent of the commissioner.

e. Charge a fee greater than fifteen percent of the employee's annual gross earnings.

f. Require an employee to pay a fee in advance of earnings. If an employee wishes to pay a fee in advance of earnings, the contract between the employee and employment agency shall state that any advance payment by the employee is voluntary. If an employee works less than one year at the referred employment, the employment agency shall refund any amount in excess of fifteen percent of the employee's gross earnings from the referred employment.

99 Acts, ch 130, §4

94A.5 Powers and duties of the commissioner.

1. At any time, the commissioner may examine the records, books, and any papers relating to the conduct and operation of an employment agency.

2. The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter.

99 Acts, ch 130, §5

Referred to in §94A.6

94A.6 Violations.

1. A person who violates a provision of this chapter or who refuses the commissioner access to records, books, and papers pursuant to an examination under section 94A.5 shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. If a person violates a provision of this chapter or refuses the commissioner access to records, books, and papers pursuant to an examination under section 94A.5, the commissioner shall assess a civil penalty against the person in an amount not greater than two thousand dollars.

99 Acts, ch 130, §6

CHAPTER 95

RESERVED

CHAPTER 96

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Referred to in §10A.601, 15H.5, 84A.5, 84A.7, 252B.5, 331.324, 331.424, 411.6

	TITLE — POLICY		
96.1	Name.	96.16	Offenses.
96.1A	Definitions.	96.17	Counsel.
96.2	Guide for interpretation.	96.18	Nonliability of state.
			DEFINITIONS
	BENEFITS	96.19	Definitions.
96.3	Payment — determination — duration — child support intercept.	96.20	Reciprocal benefit arrangements.
96.4	Required findings.	96.21	Termination.
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96.6	Filing — determination — appeal.	96.23	Base period exclusion.
96.7	Employer contributions and reimbursements.	96.24	Employer to be notified.
96.7A	Appropriations for workforce development field offices.	96.25	Office building.
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96.8	Conditions and requirements.	96.27	Approval of attorney general.
96.9	Unemployment compensation fund.	96.28	Deposit of funds.
96.10	Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1186, §26.	96.29	Extended benefits.
96.11	Duties, powers, rules — privilege.	96.30	Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1045, §5.
96.12	State employment service.	96.31	Tax for benefits.
96.13	Funds.	96.32	Fraud and overpayment personnel.
96.14	Priority — refunds.	96.33	and 96.34 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1045, §5.
96.15	Waiver — fees — assignments — penalties.	96.35	Status report.
		96.36	through 96.39 Reserved.
		96.40	Voluntary shared work program.
		96.41	through 96.50 Reserved.
		96.51	Field office operating fund.

TITLE — POLICY

96.1 Name.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Employment Security Law*”.
[C39, §1551.07; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.1]

96.1A Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “*book*”, “*list*”, “*record*”, or “*schedule*” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

96.2 Guide for interpretation.

As a guide to the interpretation and application of this chapter, the public policy of this state is declared to be as follows: Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this state. Involuntary unemployment is therefore a subject of general interest and concern which requires

appropriate action by the legislature to prevent its spread and to lighten its burden which now so often falls with crushing force upon the unemployed worker and the worker's family. The achievement of social security requires protection against this greatest hazard of our economic life. This can be provided by encouraging employers to provide more stable employment and by the systematic accumulation of funds during periods of employment to provide benefits for periods of unemployment, thus maintaining purchasing power and limiting the serious social consequences of poor relief assistance. The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good, and the general welfare of the citizens of this state require the enactment of this measure, under the police powers of the state, for the compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own.

[C39, §1551.08; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.2]

BENEFITS

96.3 Payment — determination — duration — child support intercept.

1. *Payment.* Twenty-four months after the date when contributions first accrue under this chapter, benefits shall become payable from the fund; provided, that wages earned for services defined in section 96.19, subsection 18, paragraph “g”, subparagraph (3), irrespective of when performed, shall not be included for purposes of determining eligibility, under section 96.4 or full-time weekly wages, under subsection 4 of this section, for the purposes of any benefit year commencing on or after July 1, 1939, nor shall any benefits with respect to unemployment occurring on and after July 1, 1939, be payable under subsection 5 of this section on the basis of such wages. All benefits shall be paid through employment offices in accordance with such regulations as the department of workforce development may prescribe.

2. *Total unemployment.* Each eligible individual who is totally unemployed in any week shall be paid with respect to such week benefits in an amount which shall be equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount.

3. *Partial unemployment.* An individual who is partially unemployed in any week as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph “b”, and who meets the conditions of eligibility for benefits shall be paid with respect to that week an amount equal to the individual's weekly benefit amount less that part of wages payable to the individual with respect to that week in excess of one-fourth of the individual's weekly benefit amount. The benefits shall be rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar.

4. *Determination of benefits.* With respect to benefit years beginning on or after July 1, 1983, an eligible individual's weekly benefit amount for a week of total unemployment shall be an amount equal to the following fractions of the individual's total wages in insured work paid during that quarter of the individual's base period in which such total wages were highest; the director shall determine annually a maximum weekly benefit amount equal to the following percentages, to vary with the number of dependents, of the statewide average weekly wage paid to employees in insured work which shall be effective the first day of the first full week in July:

If the number of dependents is:	The weekly benefit amount shall equal the following fraction of high quarter wages:	Subject to the following maximum percentage of the statewide average weekly wage:
0	1/23	53%
1	1/22	55%
2	1/21	57%
3	1/20	60%
4 or more	1/19	65%

The maximum weekly benefit amount, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be rounded to the lower multiple of one dollar. However, until such time as sixty-five percent of the statewide average weekly wage exceeds one hundred ninety dollars, the maximum weekly benefit amounts shall be determined using the statewide average weekly wage computed on the basis of wages reported for calendar year 1981. As used in this section “dependent” means dependent as defined in section 422.12, subsection 1, paragraph “a”, as if the individual claimant was a taxpayer, except that an individual claimant’s nonworking spouse shall be deemed to be a dependent under this section. “Nonworking spouse” means a spouse who does not earn more than one hundred twenty dollars in gross wages in one week.

5. a. *Duration of benefits.* The maximum total amount of benefits payable to an eligible individual during a benefit year shall not exceed the total of the wage credits accrued to the individual’s account during the individual’s base period, or twenty-six times the individual’s weekly benefit amount, whichever is the lesser. The director shall maintain a separate account for each individual who earns wages in insured work. The director shall compute wage credits for each individual by crediting the individual’s account with one-third of the wages for insured work paid to the individual during the individual’s base period. However, the director shall recompute wage credits for an individual who is laid off due to the individual’s employer going out of business at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the individual was last employed, by crediting the individual’s account with one-half, instead of one-third, of the wages for insured work paid to the individual during the individual’s base period. Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the base period wage credits in the individual’s account which have not been previously charged, in the inverse chronological order as the wages on which the wage credits are based were paid. However if the state “off indicator” is in effect and if the individual is laid off due to the individual’s employer going out of business at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the individual was last employed, the maximum benefits payable shall be extended to thirty-nine times the individual’s weekly benefit amount, but not to exceed the total of the wage credits accrued to the individual’s account.

b. *Training extension benefits.*

(1) An individual who has been separated from a declining occupation or who has been involuntarily separated from employment as a result of a permanent reduction of operations at the last place of employment and who is in training with the approval of the director or in a job training program pursuant to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-220, at the time regular benefits are exhausted, may be eligible for training extension benefits.

(2) A declining occupation is one in which there is a lack of sufficient current demand in the individual’s labor market area for the occupational skills for which the individual is fitted by training and experience or current physical or mental capacity, and the lack of employment opportunities is expected to continue for an extended period of time, or the individual’s occupation is one for which there is a seasonal variation in demand in the labor market and the individual has no other skill for which there is current demand.

(3) The training extension benefit amount shall be twenty-six times the individual’s weekly benefit amount and the weekly benefit amount shall be equal to the individual’s weekly benefit amount for the claim in which benefits were exhausted while in training.

(4) An individual who is receiving training extension benefits shall not be denied benefits due to application of section 96.4, subsection 3, or section 96.5, subsection 3. However, an employer's account shall not be charged with benefits so paid. Relief of charges under this paragraph "b" applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

(5) In order for the individual to be eligible for training extension benefits, all of the following criteria must be met:

(a) The training must be for a high-demand occupation or high-technology occupation, including the fields of life sciences, advanced manufacturing, biotechnology, alternative fuels, insurance, and environmental technology. "High-demand occupation" means an occupation in a labor market area in which the department determines work opportunities are available and there is a lack of qualified applicants.

(b) The individual must file any unemployment insurance claim to which the individual becomes entitled under state or federal law, and must draw any unemployment insurance benefits on that claim until the claim has expired or has been exhausted, in order to maintain the individual's eligibility under this paragraph "b". Training extension benefits end upon completion of the training even though a portion of the training extension benefit amount may remain.

(c) The individual must be enrolled and making satisfactory progress to complete the training.

6. *Part-time workers.*

a. As used in this subsection the term "part-time worker" means an individual whose normal work is in an occupation in which the individual's services are not required for the customary scheduled full-time hours prevailing in the establishment in which the individual is employed, or who, owing to personal circumstances, does not customarily work the customary scheduled full-time hours prevailing in the establishment in which the individual is employed.

b. The director shall prescribe fair and reasonable general rules applicable to part-time workers, for determining their full-time weekly wage, and the total wages in employment by employers required to qualify such workers for benefits. An individual is a part-time worker if a majority of the weeks of work in such individual's base period includes part-time work. Part-time workers are not required to be available for, seek, or accept full-time employment.

7. *Recovery of overpayment of benefits.*

a. If an individual receives benefits for which the individual is subsequently determined to be ineligible, even though the individual acts in good faith and is not otherwise at fault, the benefits shall be recovered. The department in its discretion may recover the overpayment of benefits either by having a sum equal to the overpayment deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to the overpayment.

b. (1) (a) If the department determines that an overpayment has been made, the charge for the overpayment against the employer's account shall be removed and the account shall be credited with an amount equal to the overpayment from the unemployment compensation trust fund and this credit shall include both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5. The employer shall not be relieved of charges if benefits are paid because the employer or an agent of the employer failed to respond timely or adequately to the department's request for information relating to the payment of benefits. This prohibition against relief of charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers.

(b) However, provided the benefits were not received as the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the individual, benefits shall not be recovered from an individual if the employer did not participate in the initial determination to award benefits pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 2, and an overpayment occurred because of a subsequent reversal on appeal regarding the issue of the individual's separation from employment.

(2) An accounting firm, agent, unemployment insurance accounting firm, or other entity that represents an employer in unemployment claim matters and demonstrates a continuous pattern of failing to participate in the initial determinations to award benefits, as determined

and defined by rule by the department, shall be denied permission by the department to represent any employers in unemployment insurance matters. This subparagraph does not apply to attorneys or counselors admitted to practice in the courts of this state pursuant to section 602.10101.

8. *Back pay.* If an individual receives benefits for a period of unemployment and subsequently receives a payment for the same period from the individual's employer in the form of or in lieu of back pay, the benefits shall be recovered. The department, in its discretion, may reach an agreement with the individual and the employer to allow the employer to deduct the amount of the benefits from the back pay and remit a sum equal to that amount to the unemployment compensation fund and the balance to the individual, or may recover the amount of the benefits either by having a sum equal to that amount deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual or by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to that amount. If an agreement is reached to allow the employer to deduct the amount of benefits from the back pay and remit that amount to the fund, the department shall not charge that amount to the employer's account under section 96.7.

9. *Child support intercept.*

a. An individual filing a claim for benefits under section 96.6, subsection 1, shall, at the time of filing, disclose whether the individual owes a child support obligation which is being enforced by the child support recovery unit established in section 252B.2. If an individual discloses that such a child support obligation is owed and the individual is determined to be eligible for benefits under this chapter, the department shall notify the child support recovery unit of the individual's disclosure and deduct and withhold from benefits payable to the individual the amount specified by the individual.

b. However, if the child support recovery unit and an individual owing a child support obligation reach an agreement to have specified amounts deducted and withheld from the individual's benefits and the child support recovery unit submits a copy of the agreement to the department, the department shall deduct and withhold the specified amounts.

c. (1) However, if the department is notified of income withholding by the child support recovery unit under chapter 252D or section 598.22 or 598.23 or if income is garnished by the child support recovery unit under chapter 642 and an individual's benefits are condemned to the satisfaction of the child support obligation being enforced by the child support recovery unit, the department shall deduct and withhold from the individual's benefits that amount required through legal process.

(2) Notwithstanding section 642.2, subsections 2, 3, 6, and 7, which restrict garnishments under chapter 642 to wages of public employees, the department may be garnished under chapter 642 by the child support recovery unit established in section 252B.2, pursuant to a judgment for child support against an individual eligible for benefits under this chapter.

(3) Notwithstanding section 96.15, benefits under this chapter are not exempt from income withholding, garnishment, attachment, or execution if withheld for or garnished by the child support recovery unit, established in section 252B.2, or if an income withholding order or notice of the income withholding order under section 598.22 or 598.23 is being enforced by the child support recovery unit to satisfy the child support obligation of an individual who is eligible for benefits under this chapter.

d. An amount deducted and withheld under paragraph "a", "b", or "c" shall be paid by the department to the child support recovery unit, and shall be treated as if it were paid to the individual as benefits under this chapter and as if it were paid by the individual to the child support recovery unit in satisfaction of the individual's child support obligations.

e. If an agreement for reimbursement has been made, the department shall be reimbursed by the child support recovery unit for the administrative costs incurred by the department under this section which are attributable to the enforcement of child support obligations by the child support recovery unit.

10. *Voluntary income tax withholding.* All payments of benefits made after December 31, 1996, are subject to the following:

a. An individual filing a new application for benefits shall, at the time of filing the application, be advised of the following:

(1) Benefits paid under this chapter are subject to federal and state income tax.

(2) Legal requirements exist pertaining to estimated tax payments.

(3) The individual may elect to have federal income tax deducted and withheld from the individual's payment of benefits at the amount specified in the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

(4) The individual may elect to have Iowa state income tax deducted and withheld from the individual's payment of benefits at the rate of five percent.

(5) The individual shall be permitted to change the individual's previously elected withholding status.

b. Amounts deducted and withheld from benefits shall remain in the unemployment compensation fund until transferred to the appropriate taxing authority as a payment of income tax.

c. The director shall follow all procedures specified by the United States department of labor, the federal internal revenue service, and the department of revenue pertaining to the deducting and withholding of income tax.

d. Amounts shall be deducted and withheld under this subsection only after amounts are deducted and withheld for any overpayment of benefits, child support obligations, and any other amounts authorized to be deducted and withheld under federal or state law.

11. *Overissuance of food stamp benefits.* The department shall collect any overissuance of food stamp benefits by offsetting the amount of the overissuance from the benefits payable under this chapter to the individual. This subsection shall only apply if the department is reimbursed under an agreement with the department of human services for administrative costs incurred in recouping the overissuance. The provisions of section 96.15 do not apply to this subsection.

[C39, §1551.09; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.3; 82 Acts, ch 1030, §1]

83 Acts, ch 190, §1 – 4, 27; 84 Acts, ch 1067, §17; 86 Acts, ch 1034, §1; 87 Acts, ch 111, §9; 87 Acts, ch 222, §1, 2; 89 Acts, ch 11, §1, 2; 93 Acts, ch 158, §1; 95 Acts, ch 23, §1; 95 Acts, ch 109, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1121, §1, 12; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 38, §1; 97 Acts, ch 175, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §175, 201; 2008 Acts, ch 1170, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §1, 2, 9; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §227; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §48; 2013 Acts, ch 3, §1, 3

Referred to in §85.60, 96.11, 96.19, 96.20, 96.40

2013 amendments to subsection 7, paragraph b, subparagraph (1), relating to relief of charges, applies to any overpayment determination issued on or after July 1, 2013; 2013 Acts, ch 3, §3

Subsection 7, paragraph b, subparagraph (1) amended

96.4 Required findings.

An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the department finds that:

1. The individual has registered for work at and thereafter has continued to report at an employment office in accordance with such regulations as the department may prescribe. The provisions of this subsection shall be waived if the individual is deemed temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c".

2. The individual has made a claim for benefits in accordance with the provisions of section 96.6, subsection 1.

3. The individual is able to work, is available for work, and is earnestly and actively seeking work. This subsection is waived if the individual is deemed partially unemployed, while employed at the individual's regular job, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "b", subparagraph (1), or temporarily unemployed as defined in section 96.19, subsection 38, paragraph "c". The work search requirements of this subsection and the disqualification requirement for failure to apply for, or to accept suitable work of section 96.5, subsection 3, are waived if the individual is not disqualified for benefits under section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraph "h".

4. a. The individual has been paid wages for insured work during the individual's base period in an amount at least one and one-quarter times the wages paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest; provided that the individual has been paid wages for insured work totaling at least three and five-tenths percent of the statewide average annual wage for insured work, computed for the preceding calendar year if the individual's benefit year begins on or after the first full week

in July and computed for the second preceding calendar year if the individual's benefit year begins before the first full week in July, in that calendar quarter in the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest, and the individual has been paid wages for insured work totaling at least one-half of the amount of wages required under this paragraph in the calendar quarter of the base period in which the individual's wages were highest, in a calendar quarter in the individual's base period other than the calendar quarter in which the individual's wages were highest. The calendar quarter wage requirements shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of ten dollars.

b. For an individual who does not have sufficient wages in the base period, as defined in section 96.19, to otherwise qualify for benefits pursuant to this subsection, the individual's base period shall be the last four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of the individual's benefit year if such period qualifies the individual for benefits under this subsection.

(1) Wages that fall within the alternative base period established under this paragraph "b" are not available for qualifying benefits in any subsequent benefit year.

(2) Employers shall be charged in the manner provided in this chapter for benefits paid based upon quarters used in the alternative base period.

c. If the individual has drawn benefits in any benefit year, the individual must during or subsequent to that year, work in and be paid wages for insured work totaling at least two hundred fifty dollars, as a condition to receive benefits in the next benefit year.

5. Benefits based on service in employment in a nonprofit organization or government entity, defined in section 96.19, subsection 18, are payable in the same amount, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as compensation payable on the same basis of other service subject to this chapter, except that:

a. Benefits based on service in an instructional, research, or principal administrative capacity in an educational institution including service in or provided to or on behalf of an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency, a government entity, or a nonprofit organization shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which begins during the period between two successive academic years or during a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for in the individual's contract, if the individual has a contract or reasonable assurance that the individual will perform services in any such capacity for any educational institution for both such academic years or both such terms.

b. Benefits based on service in any other capacity for an educational institution including service in or provided to or on behalf of an educational institution while in the employ of an educational service agency, a government entity, or a nonprofit organization, shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which begins during the period between two successive academic years or terms, if the individual performs the services in the first of such academic years or terms and has reasonable assurance that the individual will perform services for the second of such academic years or terms. If benefits are denied to an individual for any week as a result of this paragraph and the individual is not offered an opportunity to perform the services for an educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms, the individual is entitled to retroactive payments of benefits for each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits and for which benefits were denied solely by reason of this paragraph.

c. With respect to services for an educational institution in any capacity under paragraph "a" or "b", benefits shall not be paid to an individual for any week of unemployment which begins during an established and customary vacation period or holiday recess if the individual performs the services in the period immediately before such vacation period or holiday recess, and the individual has reasonable assurance that the individual will perform the services in the period immediately following such vacation period or holiday recess.

d. For purposes of this subsection, "educational service agency" means a governmental agency or government entity which is established and operated exclusively for the purpose of providing educational services to one or more educational institutions.

6. a. An otherwise eligible individual shall not be denied benefits for any week because the individual is in training with the approval of the director, nor shall the individual be denied

benefits with respect to any week in which the individual is in training with the approval of the director by reason of the application of the provision in subsection 3 of this section relating to availability for work, and an active search for work or the provision of section 96.5, subsection 3, relating to failure to apply for or a refusal to accept suitable work. However, an employer's account shall not be charged with benefits so paid.

b. (1) An otherwise eligible individual shall not be denied benefits for a week because the individual is in training approved under 19 U.S.C. § 2296(a), as amended by section 2506 of the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, because the individual leaves work which is not suitable employment to enter the approved training, or because of the application of subsection 3 of this section or section 96.5, subsection 3, or a federal unemployment insurance law administered by the department relating to availability for work, active search for work, or refusal to accept work.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, "*suitable employment*" means work of a substantially equal or higher skill level than an individual's past adversely affected employment, as defined in 19 U.S.C. § 2319(l), if weekly wages for the work are not less than eighty percent of the individual's average weekly wage.

7. The individual participates in reemployment services as directed by the department pursuant to a profiling system, established by the department, which identifies individuals who are likely to exhaust benefits and be in need of reemployment services.

[C39, §1551.10; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.4; 82 Acts, ch 1030, §2]

83 Acts, ch 190, §5 – 8, 26, 27; 84 Acts, ch 1255, §1, 2; 87 Acts, ch 222, §3; 91 Acts, ch 45, §1, 2; 94 Acts, ch 1066, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §176, 197; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §3, 9

Referred to in §96.3, 96.6, 96.19, 96.20, 96.23

96.5 Causes for disqualification.

An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

1. *Voluntary quitting.* If the individual has left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the individual's employer, if so found by the department. But the individual shall not be disqualified if the department finds that:

a. The individual left employment in good faith for the sole purpose of accepting other or better employment, which the individual did accept, and the individual performed services in the new employment. Benefits relating to wage credits earned with the employer that the individual has left shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund. This paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

b. The individual's leaving was caused by the relocation of the individual's spouse by the military. The employer's account shall not be charged for any benefits paid to an individual who leaves due to the relocation of a military spouse. Relief of charges under this paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

c. The individual left employment for the necessary and sole purpose of taking care of a member of the individual's immediate family who was then injured or ill, and if after said member of the family sufficiently recovered, the individual immediately returned to and offered the individual's services to the individual's employer, provided, however, that during such period the individual did not accept any other employment.

d. The individual left employment because of illness, injury or pregnancy upon the advice of a licensed and practicing physician, and upon knowledge of the necessity for absence immediately notified the employer, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovering from the illness, injury or pregnancy, when recovery was certified by a licensed and practicing physician, the individual returned to the employer and offered to perform services and the individual's regular work or comparable suitable work was not available, if so found by the department, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

e. The individual left employment upon the advice of a licensed and practicing physician, for the sole purpose of taking a member of the individual's family to a place having a different climate, during which time the individual shall be deemed unavailable for work,

and notwithstanding during such absence the individual secures temporary employment, and returned to the individual's regular employer and offered the individual's services and the individual's regular work or comparable work was not available, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

f. The individual left the employing unit for not to exceed ten working days, or such additional time as may be allowed by the individual's employer, for compelling personal reasons, if so found by the department, and prior to such leaving had informed the individual's employer of such compelling personal reasons, and immediately after such compelling personal reasons ceased to exist the individual returned to the individual's employer and offered the individual's services and the individual's regular or comparable work was not available, provided the individual is otherwise eligible; except that during the time the individual is away from the individual's work because of the continuance of such compelling personal reasons, the individual shall not be eligible for benefits.

g. The individual left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer under circumstances which did or would disqualify the individual for benefits, except as provided in paragraph "a" of this subsection but, subsequent to the leaving, the individual worked in and was paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

h. The individual has left employment in lieu of exercising a right to bump or oust a fellow employee with less seniority or priority from the fellow employee's job.

i. The individual is unemployed as a result of the individual's employer selling or otherwise transferring a clearly segregable and identifiable part of the employer's business or enterprise to another employer which does not make an offer of suitable work to the individual as provided under subsection 3. However, if the individual does accept, and works in and is paid wages for, suitable work with the acquiring employer, the benefits paid which are based on the wages paid by the transferring employer shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund provided that the acquiring employer has not received, or will not receive, a partial transfer of experience under the provisions of section 96.7, subsection 2, paragraph "b". Relief of charges under this paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

j. (1) The individual is a temporary employee of a temporary employment firm who notifies the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment and who seeks reassignment. Failure of the individual to notify the temporary employment firm of completion of an employment assignment within three working days of the completion of each employment assignment under a contract of hire shall be deemed a voluntary quit unless the individual was not advised in writing of the duty to notify the temporary employment firm upon completion of an employment assignment or the individual had good cause for not contacting the temporary employment firm within three working days and notified the firm at the first reasonable opportunity thereafter.

(2) To show that the employee was advised in writing of the notification requirement of this paragraph, the temporary employment firm shall advise the temporary employee by requiring the temporary employee, at the time of employment with the temporary employment firm, to read and sign a document that provides a clear and concise explanation of the notification requirement and the consequences of a failure to notify. The document shall be separate from any contract of employment and a copy of the signed document shall be provided to the temporary employee.

(3) For purposes of this lettered paragraph:

(a) "*Temporary employee*" means an individual who is employed by a temporary employment firm to provide services to clients to supplement their workforce during absences, seasonal workloads, temporary skill or labor market shortages, and for special assignments and projects.

(b) "*Temporary employment firm*" means a person engaged in the business of employing temporary employees.

2. *Discharge for misconduct.* If the department finds that the individual has been discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment:

a. The individual shall be disqualified for benefits until the individual has worked in and

has been paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

b. Provided further, if gross misconduct is established, the department shall cancel the individual's wage credits earned, prior to the date of discharge, from all employers.

c. Gross misconduct is deemed to have occurred after a claimant loses employment as a result of an act constituting an indictable offense in connection with the claimant's employment, provided the claimant is duly convicted thereof or has signed a statement admitting the commission of such an act. Determinations regarding a benefit claim may be redetermined within five years from the effective date of the claim. Any benefits paid to a claimant prior to a determination that the claimant has lost employment as a result of such act shall not be considered to have been accepted by the claimant in good faith.

3. *Failure to accept work.* If the department finds that an individual has failed, without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work when directed by the department or to accept suitable work when offered that individual. The department shall, if possible, furnish the individual with the names of employers which are seeking employees. The individual shall apply to and obtain the signatures of the employers designated by the department on forms provided by the department. However, the employers may refuse to sign the forms. The individual's failure to obtain the signatures of designated employers, which have not refused to sign the forms, shall disqualify the individual for benefits until requalified. To requalify for benefits after disqualification under this subsection, the individual shall work in and be paid wages for insured work equal to ten times the individual's weekly benefit amount, provided the individual is otherwise eligible.

a. (1) In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the department shall consider the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety, and morals, the individual's physical fitness, prior training, length of unemployment, and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation, the distance of the available work from the individual's residence, and any other factor which the department finds bears a reasonable relation to the purposes of this paragraph. Work is suitable if the work meets all the other criteria of this paragraph and if the gross weekly wages for the work equal or exceed the following percentages of the individual's average weekly wage for insured work paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest:

(a) One hundred percent, if the work is offered during the first five weeks of unemployment.

(b) Seventy-five percent, if the work is offered during the sixth through the twelfth week of unemployment.

(c) Seventy percent, if the work is offered during the thirteenth through the eighteenth week of unemployment.

(d) Sixty-five percent, if the work is offered after the eighteenth week of unemployment.

(2) However, the provisions of this paragraph shall not require an individual to accept employment below the federal minimum wage.

b. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, no work shall be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this chapter to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions:

(1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute;

(2) If the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality;

(3) If as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

4. *Labor disputes.*

a. For any week with respect to which the department finds that the individual's total or partial unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a labor dispute at the factory, establishment, or other premises at which the individual is or was last employed, provided that this subsection shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that:

(1) The individual is not participating in or financing or directly interested in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and

(2) The individual does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which, immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs, any of whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.

b. Provided, that if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment, or other premises.

5. *Other compensation.*

a. For any week with respect to which the individual is receiving or has received payment in the form of any of the following:

(1) Wages in lieu of notice, separation allowance, severance pay, or dismissal pay.

(2) Compensation for temporary disability under the workers' compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States.

(3) A governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity, or any other similar periodic payment made under a plan maintained or contributed to by a base period or chargeable employer where, except for benefits under the federal Social Security Act or the federal Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 or the corresponding provisions of prior law, the plan's eligibility requirements or benefit payments are affected by the base period employment or the remuneration for the base period employment. However, if an individual's benefits are reduced due to the receipt of a payment under this subparagraph, the reduction shall be decreased by the same percentage as the percentage contribution of the individual to the plan under which the payment is made.

b. Provided, that if the remuneration is less than the benefits which would otherwise be due under this chapter, the individual is entitled to receive for the week, if otherwise eligible, benefits reduced by the amount of the remuneration. Provided further, if benefits were paid for any week under this chapter for a period when benefits, remuneration or compensation under paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), (2), or (3), were paid on a retroactive basis for the same period, or any part thereof, the department shall recover the excess amount of benefits paid by the department for the period, and no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid. However, compensation for service-connected disabilities or compensation for accrued leave based on military service by the beneficiary with the armed forces of the United States, irrespective of the amount of the benefit, does not disqualify any individual otherwise qualified from any of the benefits contemplated herein. A deduction shall not be made from the amount of benefits payable for a week for individuals receiving federal social security pensions to take into account the individuals' contributions to the pension program.

6. *Benefits from other state.* For any week with respect to which or a part of which an individual has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under an unemployment compensation law of another state or of the United States, provided that if the appropriate agency of such other state or of the United States finally determines that the individual is not entitled to such unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.

7. *Vacation pay.*

a. When an employer makes a payment or becomes obligated to make a payment to an individual for vacation pay, or for vacation pay allowance, or as pay in lieu of vacation, such payment or amount shall be deemed "wages" as defined in section 96.19, subsection 41, and shall be applied as provided in paragraph "c" hereof.

b. When, in connection with a separation or layoff of an individual, the individual's employer makes a payment or payments to the individual, or becomes obligated to make a payment to the individual as, or in the nature of, vacation pay, or vacation pay allowance, or as pay in lieu of vacation, and within ten calendar days after notification of the filing of the individual's claim, designates by notice in writing to the department the period to which the payment shall be allocated; provided, that if such designated period is extended by the employer, the individual may again similarly designate an extended period, by giving notice in writing to the department not later than the beginning of the extension of the period,

with the same effect as if the period of extension were included in the original designation. The amount of a payment or obligation to make payment, is deemed “wages” as defined in section 96.19, subsection 41, and shall be applied as provided in paragraph “c” of this subsection 7.

c. Of the wages described in paragraph “a” (whether or not the employer has designated the period therein described), or of the wages described in paragraph “b”, if the period therein described has been designated by the employer as therein provided, a sum equal to the wages of such individual for a normal workday shall be attributed to, or deemed to be payable to the individual with respect to, the first and each subsequent workday in such period until such amount so paid or owing is exhausted. Any individual receiving or entitled to receive wages as provided herein shall be ineligible for benefits for any week in which the sums, so designated or attributed to such normal workdays, equal or exceed the individual’s weekly benefit amount. If the amount so designated or attributed as wages is less than the weekly benefit amount of such individual, the individual’s benefits shall be reduced by such amount.

d. Notwithstanding contrary provisions in paragraphs “a”, “b”, and “c”, if an individual is separated from employment and is scheduled to receive vacation payments during the period of unemployment attributable to the employer and if the employer does not designate the vacation period pursuant to paragraph “b”, then payments made by the employer to the individual or an obligation to make a payment by the employer to the individual for vacation pay, vacation pay allowance or pay in lieu of vacation shall not be deemed wages as defined in section 96.19, subsection 41, for any period in excess of one week and such payments or the value of such obligations shall not be deducted for any period in excess of one week from the unemployment benefits the individual is otherwise entitled to receive under this chapter. However, if the employer designates more than one week as the vacation period pursuant to paragraph “b”, the vacation pay, vacation pay allowance, or pay in lieu of vacation shall be considered wages and shall be deducted from benefits.

e. If an employer pays or is obligated to pay a bonus to an individual at the same time the employer pays or is obligated to pay vacation pay, a vacation pay allowance, or pay in lieu of vacation, the bonus shall not be deemed wages for purposes of determining benefit eligibility and amount, and the bonus shall not be deducted from unemployment benefits the individual is otherwise entitled to receive under this chapter.

8. *Administrative penalty.* If the department finds that, with respect to any week of an insured worker’s unemployment for which such person claims credit or benefits, such person has, within the thirty-six calendar months immediately preceding such week, with intent to defraud by obtaining any benefits not due under this chapter, willfully and knowingly made a false statement or misrepresentation, or willfully and knowingly failed to disclose a material fact; such person shall be disqualified for the week in which the department makes such determination, and forfeit all benefit rights under the unemployment compensation law for a period of not more than the remaining benefit period as determined by the department according to the circumstances of each case. Any penalties imposed by this subsection shall be in addition to those otherwise prescribed in this chapter.

9. *Athletes — disqualified.* Services performed by an individual, substantially all of which consist of participating in sports or athletic events or training or preparing to so participate, for any week which commences during the period between two successive sport seasons or similar periods, if such individual performs such services in the first of such seasons or similar periods and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the later of such season or similar periods.

10. *Aliens — disqualified.* For services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for the purpose of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who is lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose application for benefits

would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of the individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

[C39, §1551.11; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.5; 81 Acts, ch 19, §2]

83 Acts, ch 190, §9, 10, 27; 85 Acts, ch 99, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1166, §1; 87 Acts, ch 78, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §28; 91 Acts, ch 45, §3, 4; 92 Acts, ch 1045, §1, 2; 95 Acts, ch 109, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1121, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 132, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 111, §1, 6; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §26, 27; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §245, 258; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1048, §1

Referred to in §96.3, 96.4, 96.6, 96.29

96.6 Filing — determination — appeal.

1. *Filing.* Claims for benefits shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the department may prescribe.

2. *Initial determination.* A representative designated by the director shall promptly notify all interested parties to the claim of its filing, and the parties have ten days from the date of mailing the notice of the filing of the claim by ordinary mail to the last known address to protest payment of benefits to the claimant. The representative shall promptly examine the claim and any protest, take the initiative to ascertain relevant information concerning the claim, and, on the basis of the facts found by the representative, shall determine whether or not the claim is valid, the week with respect to which benefits shall commence, the weekly benefit amount payable and its maximum duration, and whether any disqualification shall be imposed. The claimant has the burden of proving that the claimant meets the basic eligibility conditions of section 96.4. The employer has the burden of proving that the claimant is disqualified for benefits pursuant to section 96.5, except as provided by this subsection. The claimant has the initial burden to produce evidence showing that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 10, and has the burden of proving that a voluntary quit pursuant to section 96.5, subsection 1, was for good cause attributable to the employer and that the claimant is not disqualified for benefits in cases involving section 96.5, subsection 1, paragraphs "a" through "h". Unless the claimant or other interested party, after notification or within ten calendar days after notification was mailed to the claimant's last known address, files an appeal from the decision, the decision is final and benefits shall be paid or denied in accordance with the decision. If an administrative law judge affirms a decision of the representative, or the appeal board affirms a decision of the administrative law judge allowing benefits, the benefits shall be paid regardless of any appeal which is thereafter taken, but if the decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid and this relief from charges shall apply to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

3. Appeals.

a. Unless the appeal is withdrawn, an administrative law judge, after affording the parties reasonable opportunity for fair hearing, shall affirm or modify the findings of fact and decision of the representative. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 17A relating to hearings for contested cases. Before the hearing is scheduled, the parties shall be afforded the opportunity to choose either a telephone hearing or an in-person hearing. A request for an in-person hearing shall be approved unless the in-person hearing would be impractical because of the distance between the parties to the hearing. A telephone or in-person hearing shall not be scheduled before the seventh calendar day after the parties receive notice of the hearing. Reasonable requests for the postponement of a hearing shall be granted. The parties shall be duly notified of the administrative law judge's decision, together with the administrative law judge's reasons for the decision, which is the final decision of the department, unless within fifteen days after the date of notification or mailing of the decision, further appeal is initiated pursuant to this section.

b. Appeals from the initial determination shall be heard by an administrative law judge employed by the department. An administrative law judge's decision may be appealed by any party to the employment appeal board created in section 10A.601. The decision of the appeal board is final agency action and an appeal of the decision shall be made directly to the district court.

4. *Effect of determination.* A finding of fact or law, judgment, conclusion, or final order made pursuant to this section by an employee or representative of the department, administrative law judge, or the employment appeal board, is binding only upon the parties to proceedings brought under this chapter, and is not binding upon any other proceedings or action involving the same facts brought by the same or related parties before the division of labor services, division of workers' compensation, other state agency, arbitrator, court, or judge of this state or the United States.

[C39, §1551.12; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.6]

83 Acts, ch 190, §11, 12, 27; 84 Acts, ch 1255, §3; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §522, 523; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §9; 91 Acts, ch 43, §1; 95 Acts, ch 109, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1061, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1158, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §177

Referred to in §96.3, 96.4, 96.7(2a), 96.11, 96.19, 235B.6

96.7 Employer contributions and reimbursements.

1. *Payment.* Contributions accrue and are payable, in accordance with rules adopted by the department, on all taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work.

2. *Contribution rates based on benefit experience.*

a. (1) The department shall maintain a separate account for each employer and shall credit each employer's account with all contributions which the employer has paid or which have been paid on the employer's behalf.

(2) The amount of regular benefits plus fifty percent of the amount of extended benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the account of the employers in the base period in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred.

(a) However, if the individual to whom the benefits are paid is in the employ of a base period employer at the time the individual is receiving the benefits, and the individual is receiving the same employment from the employer that the individual received during the individual's base period, benefits paid to the individual shall not be charged against the account of the employer. This provision applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding subparagraph (3) and section 96.8, subsection 5.

(b) An employer's account shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual who left the work of the employer voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer or to an individual who was discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment, or to an individual who failed without good cause, either to apply for available, suitable work or to accept suitable work with that employer, but shall be charged to the unemployment compensation fund. This paragraph applies to both contributory and reimbursable employers, notwithstanding section 96.8, subsection 5.

(c) The amount of benefits paid to an individual, which is solely due to wage credits considered to be in an individual's base period due to the exclusion and substitution of calendar quarters from the individual's base period under section 96.23, shall be charged against the account of the employer responsible for paying the workers' compensation benefits for temporary total disability or during a healing period under section 85.33, section 85.34, subsection 1, or section 85A.17, or responsible for paying indemnity insurance benefits.

(d) The account of an employer shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual for unemployment that is directly caused by a major natural disaster declared by the president of the United States, pursuant to the federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974, if the individual would have been eligible for federal disaster unemployment assistance benefits with respect to that unemployment but for the individual's receipt of regular benefits.

(e) The account of an employer shall not be charged with benefits paid to an individual who is laid off if the benefits are paid as the result of the return to work of a permanent employee who is one of the following:

(i) A member of the national guard or organized reserves of the armed forces of the United States ordered to temporary duty, as defined in section 29A.1, subsection 3, 8, or 12, for any purpose, who has completed the duty as evidenced in accordance with section 29A.43.

(ii) A member of the civil air patrol performing duty pursuant to section 29A.3A, who has completed the duty as evidenced in accordance with section 29A.43.

(3) The amount of regular benefits charged against the account of an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the employer during that quarter. The amount of extended benefits charged against the account of an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed an additional fifty percent of the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the employer during that quarter. However, the amount of extended benefits charged against the account of a governmental entity which is either a reimbursable or contributory employer, for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed an additional one hundred percent of the amount of the individual's wage credits based on employment with the governmental entity during that quarter.

(4) The department shall adopt rules prescribing the manner in which benefits shall be charged against the accounts of several employers for which an individual performed employment during the same calendar quarter.

(5) This chapter shall not be construed to grant an employer or an individual in the employer's service, prior claim or right to the amount paid by the employer into the unemployment compensation fund either on the employer's own behalf or on behalf of the individual.

(6) Within forty days after the close of each calendar quarter, the department shall notify each employer of the amount of benefits charged to the employer's account during that quarter. The notification shall show the name of each individual to whom benefits were paid, the individual's social security number, and the amount of benefits paid to the individual. An employer which has not been notified as provided in section 96.6, subsection 2, of the allowance of benefits to an individual, may within thirty days after the date of mailing of the notification appeal to the department for a hearing to determine the eligibility of the individual to receive benefits. The appeal shall be referred to an administrative law judge for hearing and the employer and the individual shall receive notice of the time and place of the hearing.

b. (1) If an organization, trade, or business, or a clearly segregable and identifiable part of an organization, trade, or business, for which contributions have been paid is sold or transferred to a subsequent employing unit, or if one or more employing units have been reorganized or merged into a single employing unit, and the successor employer, having qualified as an employer as defined in section 96.19, subsection 16, paragraph "b", continues to operate the organization, trade, or business, the successor employer shall assume the position of the predecessor employer or employers with respect to the predecessors' payrolls, contributions, accounts, and contribution rates to the same extent as if no change had taken place in the ownership or control of the organization, trade, or business. However, the successor employer shall not assume the position of the predecessor employer or employers with respect to the predecessor employer's or employers' payrolls, contributions, accounts, and contribution rates which are attributable to that part of the organization, trade, or business transferred, unless the successor employer applies to the department within ninety days from the date of the partial transfer, and the succession is approved by the predecessor employer or employers and the department.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an employer sells or transfers its organization, trade, or business, or a portion thereof, to another employer, and at the time of the sale or transfer, there is substantially common ownership, management, or control of the two employers, then the unemployment experience attributable to the sold or transferred organization, trade, or business shall be transferred to the successor employer. The transfer of part or all of an employer's workforce to another employer shall be considered a sale or transfer of the organization, trade, or business where the predecessor employer no longer operates the organization, trade, or business with respect to the transferred workforce and such organization, trade, or business is operated by the successor employer.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a person is not an employer at the time such person acquires an organization, trade, or business of an employer, or a portion thereof, the unemployment experience of the acquired organization, trade, or

business shall not be transferred to such person if the department finds such person acquired the organization, trade, or business solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution. Instead, such person shall be assigned the applicable new employer rate under paragraph “c”.

(b) In determining whether an organization, trade, or business or portion thereof was acquired solely or primarily for the purpose of obtaining a lower rate of contribution, the department shall use objective factors which may include the cost of acquiring the organization, trade, or business; whether the person continued the acquired organization, trade, or business; how long such organization, trade, or business was continued; and whether a substantial number of new employees were hired for performance of duties unrelated to the organization, trade, or business operated prior to the acquisition. The department shall establish methods and procedures to identify the transfer or acquisition of an organization, trade, or business under this subparagraph (3) and subparagraph (2).

(4) The predecessor employer, prior to entering into a contract with a successor employer relating to the sale or transfer of the organization, trade, or business, or a clearly segregable and identifiable part of the organization, trade, or business, shall disclose to the successor employer the predecessor employer’s record of charges of benefits payments and any layoffs or incidences since the last record that would affect the experience record. A predecessor employer who fails to disclose or willfully discloses incorrect information to a successor employer regarding the predecessor employer’s record of charges of benefits payments is liable to the successor employer for any actual damages and attorney fees incurred by the successor employer as a result of the predecessor employer’s failure to disclose or disclosure of incorrect information. The department shall include notice of the requirement of disclosure in the department’s quarterly notification given to each employer pursuant to paragraph “a”, subparagraph (6).

(5) The contribution rate to be assigned to the successor employer for the period beginning not earlier than the date of the succession and ending not later than the beginning of the next following rate year, shall be the contribution rate of the predecessor employer with respect to the period immediately preceding the date of the succession, provided the successor employer was not, prior to the succession, a subject employer, and only one predecessor employer, or only predecessor employers with identical rates, are involved. If the predecessor employers’ rates are not identical and the successor employer is not a subject employer prior to the succession, the department shall assign the successor employer a rate for the remainder of the rate year by combining the experience of the predecessor employers. If the successor employer is a subject employer prior to the succession, the successor employer may elect to retain the employer’s own rate for the remainder of the rate year, or the successor employer may apply to the department to have the employer’s rate redetermined by combining the employer’s experience with the experience of the predecessor employer or employers. However, if the successor employer is a subject employer prior to the succession and has had a partial transfer of the experience of the predecessor employer or employers approved, then the department shall recompute the successor employer’s rate for the remainder of the rate year.

c. (1) A nonconstruction contributory employer newly subject to this chapter shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twelfth benefit ratio rank but not less than one percent until the end of the calendar year in which the employer’s account has been chargeable with benefits for twelve consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

(2) A construction contributory employer, as defined under rules adopted by the department, which is newly subject to this chapter shall pay contributions at the rate specified in the twenty-first benefit ratio rank until the end of the calendar year in which the employer’s account has been chargeable with benefits for twelve consecutive calendar quarters.

(3) Thereafter, the employer’s contribution rate shall be determined in accordance with paragraph “d”, except that the employer’s average annual taxable payroll and benefit ratio may be computed, as determined by the department, for less than five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

d. The department shall determine the contribution rate table to be in effect for the rate year following the computation date, by determining the ratio of the current reserve fund ratio to the highest benefit cost ratio on the computation date. On or before the fifth day of September the department shall make available to employers the contribution rate table to be in effect for the next rate year.

(1) The current reserve fund ratio is computed by dividing the total funds available for payment of benefits, on the computation date or on August 15 following the computation date if the total funds available for payment of benefits is a higher amount on August 15, by the total wages paid in covered employment excluding reimbursable employment wages during the first four calendar quarters of the five calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. However, in computing the current reserve fund ratio the following amounts shall be added to the total funds available for payment of benefits on the following computation dates:

- (a) Twenty million dollars on July 1, 2004.
- (b) Seventy million dollars on July 1, 2005.
- (c) One hundred twenty million dollars on July 1, 2006.
- (d) One hundred fifty million dollars on July 1, 2007, and on each subsequent computation date.

(2) The highest benefit cost ratio is the highest of the resulting ratios computed by dividing the total benefits paid, excluding reimbursable benefits paid, during each consecutive twelve-month period, during the ten-year period ending on the computation date, by the total wages, excluding reimbursable employment wages, paid in the four calendar quarters ending nearest and prior to the last day of such twelve-month period; however, the highest benefit cost ratio shall not be less than .02.

If the current reserve fund ratio, divided by the highest benefit cost ratio:

Equals or exceeds	But is less than	The contribution rate table in effect shall be
—	0.3	1
0.3	0.5	2
0.5	0.7	3
0.7	0.85	4
0.85	1.0	5
1.0	1.15	6
1.15	1.30	7
1.30	—	8

“Benefit ratio” means a number computed to six decimal places on July 1 of each year obtained by dividing the average of all benefits charged to an employer during the five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date by the employer’s average annual taxable payroll.

Each employer qualified for an experience rating shall be assigned a contribution rate for each rate year that corresponds to the employer’s benefit ratio rank in the contribution rate table effective for the rate year from the following contribution rate tables. Each employer’s benefit ratio rank shall be computed by listing all the employers by increasing benefit ratios, from the lowest benefit ratio to the highest benefit ratio and grouping the employers so listed into twenty-one separate ranks containing as nearly as possible four and seventy-six hundredths percent of the total taxable wages, excluding reimbursable employment wages, paid in covered employment during the four completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. If an employer’s taxable wages qualify the employer for two separate benefit ratio ranks the employer shall be afforded the benefit ratio rank assigned the lower contribution rate. Employers with identical benefit ratios shall be assigned to the same benefit ratio rank.

Benefit Ratio Rank	Approximate Cumulative Taxable Payroll Limit	Contribution Rate Tables							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	4.8%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	9.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	14.3%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	19.0%	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5	23.8%	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
6	28.6%	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
7	33.3%	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
8	38.1%	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
9	42.8%	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
10	47.6%	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
11	52.4%	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
12	57.1%	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4
13	61.9%	3.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.5
14	66.6%	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.6
15	71.4%	5.3	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.7
16	76.2%	6.3	5.2	4.1	3.2	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.9
17	80.9%	7.0	6.4	5.2	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.1
18	85.7%	7.5	7.5	7.0	5.4	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.5
19	90.4%	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.0
20	95.2%	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.6	5.8	4.3	2.8
21	100.0%	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0

e. The department shall fix the contribution rate for each employer and notify the employer of the rate by regular mail to the last known address of the employer. An employer may appeal to the department for a revision of the contribution rate within thirty days from the date of the notice to the employer. After providing an opportunity for a hearing, the department may affirm, set aside, or modify its former determination and may grant the employer a new contribution rate. The department shall notify the employer of its decision by regular mail. Judicial review of action of the department may be sought pursuant to chapter 17A.

If an employer's account has been charged with benefits as the result of a decision allowing benefits and the decision is reversed, the employer may appeal, within thirty days from the date of the next contribution rate notice, for a recomputation of the rate. If contributions become due at a disputed contribution rate prior to the employer receiving a decision reversing benefits, the employer shall pay the contributions at the disputed rate but shall be eligible for a refund pursuant to section 96.14, subsection 5. If a base period employer's account has been charged with benefits paid to an employee at a time when the employee was employed by the base period employer in the same employment as in the base period, the employer may appeal, within thirty days from the date of the first notice of the employer's contribution rate which is based on the charges, for a recomputation of the rate.

f. If an employer has not filed a contribution and payroll quarterly report, as required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, for a calendar quarter which precedes the computation date and upon which the employer's rate of contribution is computed, the employer's average annual taxable payroll shall be computed by considering the delinquent quarterly reports as containing zero taxable wages.

If a delinquent quarterly report is received by September 30 following the computation date the contribution rate shall be recomputed by using the taxable wages in all the appropriate quarterly reports on file to determine the average annual taxable payroll.

If a delinquent quarterly report is received after September 30 following the computation date the contribution rate shall not be recomputed, unless the rate is appealed in writing to the department under paragraph "e" and the delinquent quarterly report is also submitted not

later than thirty days after the department notifies the employer of the rate under paragraph “e”.

3. *Determination and assessment of contributions.*

a. As soon as practicable and in any event within two years after an employer has filed reports, as required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, the department shall examine the reports and determine the correct amount of contributions due, and the amount so determined by the department shall be the contributions payable. If the contributions found due are greater than the amount paid, the department shall send a notice by certified mail to the employer with respect to the additional contributions and interest assessed. A lien shall attach as provided in section 96.14, subsection 3, if the assessment is not paid or appealed within thirty days of the date of the notice of assessment.

b. If the department discovers from the examination of the reports required pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 6, or in some other manner that wages, or any portion of wages, payable for employment, have not been listed in the reports, or that reports were not filed when due, or that reports have been filed showing contributions due but contributions in fact have not been paid, the department shall at any time within five years after the time the reports were due, determine the correct amount of contributions payable, together with interest and any applicable penalty as provided in this chapter. The department shall send a notice by certified mail to the employer of the amount assessed and a lien shall attach as provided in paragraph “a”.

c. The certificate of the department to the effect that contributions have not been paid, that reports have not been filed, or that information has not been furnished as required under the provisions of this chapter, is prima facie evidence of the failure to pay contributions, file reports, or furnish information.

4. *Employer liability determination.* The department shall initially determine all questions relating to the liability of an employing unit or employer, including the amount of contribution, the contribution rate, and successorship. A copy of the initial determination shall be sent by regular mail to the last address, according to the records of the department, of each affected employing unit or employer.

The affected employing unit or employer may appeal in writing to the department from the initial determination. An appeal shall not be entertained for any reason by the department unless the appeal is filed with the department within thirty days from the date on which the initial determination is mailed. If an appeal is not so filed, the initial determination shall with the expiration of the appeal period become final and conclusive in all respects and for all purposes.

A hearing on an appeal shall be conducted according to rules adopted by the department. A copy of the decision of the administrative law judge shall be sent by regular mail to the last address, according to the records of the department, of each affected employing unit or employer.

The department’s decision on the appeal shall be final and conclusive as to the liability of the employing unit or employer unless the employing unit or employer files an appeal for judicial review within thirty days after the date of mailing of the decision as provided in subsection 5.

5. *Judicial review.* Notwithstanding chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the employer resides, or in which the employer’s principal place of business is located, or in the case of a nonresident not maintaining a place of business in this state either in a county in which the wages payable for employment were earned or paid or in Polk county, within thirty days after the date of the notice to the employer of the department’s final determination as provided for in subsection 2, 3, or 4.

The petitioner shall file with the clerk of the district court a bond for the use of the respondent, with sureties approved by the clerk, with any penalty to be fixed and approved by the clerk. The bond shall not be less than fifty dollars and shall be conditioned on the petitioner’s performance of the orders of the court. In all other respects, the judicial review shall be in accordance with chapter 17A.

6. *Jeopardy assessments.* If the department believes that the collection of contributions

payable or benefits reimbursable will be jeopardized by delay, the department may immediately make an assessment of the estimated amount of contributions due or benefits reimbursable, together with interest and applicable penalty, and demand payment from the employer. If the payment is not made, the department may immediately file a lien against the employer which may be followed by the issuance of a distress warrant.

The department shall be permitted to accept a bond from the employer to satisfy collection until the amount of contributions due is determined. The bond shall be in an amount deemed necessary, but not more than double the amount of the contributions involved, with securities satisfactory to the department.

7. *Financing benefits paid to employees of governmental entities.*

a. A governmental entity which is an employer under this chapter shall pay benefits in a manner provided for a reimbursable employer unless the governmental entity elects to make contributions as a contributory employer. The election shall be effective for a minimum of one calendar year and may be changed if an election is made to become a reimbursable employer prior to December 1 for a minimum of the following calendar year.

However, if on the effective date of the election the governmental entity has a negative balance in its contributory account, the governmental entity shall pay to the fund within a time period determined by the department the amount of the negative balance and shall immediately become liable to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in lieu of contributions. Regular or extended benefits paid after the effective date of the election, including those based on wages paid while the governmental entity was a contributory employer, shall be billed to the governmental entity as a reimbursable employer.

b. A governmental entity electing to make contributions as a contributory employer, with at least eight consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date throughout which the employer's account has been chargeable with benefits, shall be assigned a contribution rate under this paragraph. Contribution rates shall be assigned by listing all governmental contributory employers by decreasing percentages of excess from the highest positive percentage of excess to the highest negative percentage of excess. The employers so listed shall be grouped into seven separate percentage of excess ranks each containing as nearly as possible one-seventh of the total taxable wages of governmental entities eligible to be assigned a rate under this paragraph.

As used in this subsection, "*percentage of excess*" means a number computed to six decimal places on July 1 of each year obtained by dividing the excess of all contributions attributable to an employer over the sum of all benefits charged to an employer by the employer's average annual payroll. An employer's percentage of excess is a positive number when the total of all contributions paid to an employer's account for all past periods to and including those for the quarter immediately preceding the rate computation date exceeds the total benefits charged to such account for the same period. An employer's percentage of excess is a negative number when the total of all contributions paid to an employer's account for all past periods to and including those for the quarter immediately preceding the rate computation date is less than the total benefits charged to such account for the same period.

As used in this subsection, "*average annual taxable payroll*" means the average of the total amount of taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work during the three periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date. However, for an employer which qualifies on any computation date for a computed rate on the basis of less than twelve consecutive calendar quarters of chargeability immediately preceding the computation date, "*average annual taxable payroll*" means the average of the employer's total amount of taxable wages for the two periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.

The department shall annually calculate a base rate for each calendar year. The base rate is equal to the sum of the benefits charged to governmental contributory employers in the calendar year immediately preceding the computation date plus or minus the difference between the total benefits and contributions paid by governmental contributory employers since January 1, 1980, which sum is divided by the total taxable wages reported by governmental contributory employers during the calendar year immediately preceding the computation date, rounded to the next highest one-tenth of one percent. Excess

contributions from the years 1978 and 1979 shall be used to offset benefits paid in any calendar year where total benefits exceed total contributions of governmental contributory employers. The contribution rate as a percentage of taxable wages of the employer shall be assigned as follows:

If the percentage of excess rank is:	The contribution rate shall be:	Approximate cumulative taxable payroll
1	Base Rate - 0.9	14.3
2	Base Rate - 0.6	28.6
3	Base Rate - 0.3	42.9
4	Base Rate	57.2
5	Base Rate + 0.3	71.5
6	Base Rate + 0.6	85.8
7	Base Rate + 0.9	100.0

If a governmental contributory employer is grouped into two separate percentage of excess ranks, the employer shall be assigned the lower contribution rate of the two percentage of excess ranks. Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph, a governmental contributory employer shall not be assigned a contribution rate less than one-tenth of one percent of taxable wages unless the employer has a positive percentage of excess greater than five percent.

Governmental entities electing to be contributory employers which are not eligible to be assigned a contribution rate under this paragraph shall be assigned the base rate as a contribution rate for the calendar year.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, “*governmental reimbursable employer*” means an employer which makes payments to the department for the unemployment compensation fund in an amount equal to the regular and extended benefits paid, which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the employer. Benefits paid to an eligible individual shall be charged against the base period employers in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred. However, the amount of benefits charged against an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual’s wage credits based upon employment with that employer during that quarter. At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each governmental reimbursable employer for benefits paid during that quarter. Payments by a governmental reimbursable employer shall be made in accordance with subsection 8, paragraph “b”, subparagraphs (2) through (5).

d. A state agency, board, commission, or department, except a state board of regents institution, shall, after approval of the billing for a governmental reimbursable employer as provided in subsection 8, paragraph “b”, submit the billing to the director of the department of administrative services. The director of the department of administrative services shall pay the approved billing out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. A state agency, board, commission, or department shall reimburse the director of the department of administrative services out of any revolving, special, trust, or federal fund from which all or a portion of the billing can be paid, for payments made by the director of the department of administrative services on behalf of the agency, board, commission, or department.

e. If the entire enterprise or business of a reimbursable governmental entity is sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit and the acquiring employing unit continues to operate the enterprise or business, the acquiring employing unit shall assume the position of the reimbursable governmental entity with respect to the reimbursable governmental entity’s liability to pay the department for reimbursable benefits based on the governmental entity’s payroll to the same extent as if no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business had occurred, whether or not the acquiring employing

unit elected or elects, or was or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the acquiring employing unit's own payroll prior to or after the acquisition of the governmental entity's enterprise or business.

f. If a reimbursable instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision is discontinued other than by sale or transfer to a subsequent employing unit as described in paragraph "e", the state or the political subdivision, respectively, shall reimburse the department for benefits paid to former employees of the instrumentality after the instrumentality is discontinued.

8. *Financing benefits paid to employees of nonprofit organizations.*

a. A nonprofit organization which is, or becomes, subject to this chapter, shall pay contributions under subsections 1 and 2, unless the nonprofit organization elects, in accordance with this paragraph, to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in an amount equal to the amount of regular benefits and of one-half of the extended benefits paid, which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the nonprofit organization during the effective period of the election.

(1) A nonprofit organization may elect to become a reimbursable employer for a period of not less than two calendar years by filing with the department a written notice of its election not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year for which the election is to be effective.

(2) A nonprofit organization which makes an election in accordance with subparagraph (1) shall continue to be a reimbursable employer until the nonprofit organization files with the department a written notice terminating its election not later than thirty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year for which the termination is to be effective.

(3) The department may for good cause extend the period within which a notice of election or termination of election must be filed and may permit an election or termination of election to be retroactive.

(4) The department, in accordance with rules, shall notify each nonprofit organization of any determination made by the department of the status of the nonprofit organization as an employer and of the effective date of any election or termination of election. A determination is subject to appeal and review in accordance with subsections 4 and 5.

b. Reimbursements for benefits paid in lieu of contributions shall be made in accordance with the following:

(1) At the end of each calendar quarter, the department shall bill each nonprofit organization which has elected to reimburse the unemployment compensation fund for benefits paid in an amount equal to the full amount of regular benefits and one-half of the amount of extended benefits paid during the quarter which are based on wages paid for service in the employ of the organization. Benefits paid to an individual shall be charged against the base period employers in the inverse chronological order in which the employment of the individual occurred. However, the amount of benefits charged against an employer for a calendar quarter of the base period shall not exceed the amount of the individual's wage credits based upon employment with that employer during that quarter.

(2) The nonprofit organization shall pay the bill not later than thirty days after the bill was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, unless the nonprofit organization has filed an application for redetermination in accordance with subparagraph (4).

(3) Reimbursements made by a nonprofit organization shall not be deducted, in whole or in part, from the wages of individuals in the employ of the nonprofit organization.

(4) The amount due specified in a bill from the department is conclusive unless, not later than fifteen days following the date the bill was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, the nonprofit organization files an application for redetermination with the department setting forth the grounds for the application. The department shall promptly review the amount due specified in the bill and shall issue a redetermination. The redetermination is conclusive on the nonprofit organization unless, not later than thirty days after the redetermination was mailed or otherwise delivered to the last known address of the nonprofit organization, the nonprofit organization files an appeal to the district court pursuant to subsection 5.

(5) The provisions for collection of contributions under section 96.14 are applicable to reimbursements for benefits paid in lieu of contributions.

(6) If the entire enterprise or business of a reimbursable nonprofit organization is sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit and the acquiring employing unit continues to operate the enterprise or business, the acquiring employing unit shall assume the position of the reimbursable nonprofit organization with respect to the nonprofit organization's liability to pay the department for reimbursable benefits based on the nonprofit organization's payroll to the same extent as if no change in the ownership or control of the enterprise or business had occurred, whether or not the acquiring employing unit elected or elects, or was or is eligible to elect, to become a reimbursable employer with respect to the acquiring employing unit's own payroll prior to or after the acquisition of the nonprofit organization's enterprise or business.

9. *Indian tribes.*

a. For purposes of this chapter, employment by an Indian tribe shall be covered in the same manner and terms as provided for governmental entities and the same exclusions that are applicable for governmental entities shall also apply.

b. In financing benefits paid to employees of an Indian tribe under this chapter, a contribution rate shall be determined and contributions shall be assessed and collected from an Indian tribe in the same manner provided in this chapter for contributory employers, except that an Indian tribe shall have the option of electing to become a governmental reimbursable employer. An Indian tribe shall have the option to make a separate election as provided in this paragraph for itself and for each subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise wholly owned by the Indian tribe. The reimbursable status of an Indian tribe shall be in the same manner, to the same extent, and on the same terms as are applicable to all governmental reimbursable employers under this chapter.

c. If the department determines that an Indian tribe has failed to make any payment required pursuant to this chapter after providing the Indian tribe with ninety days' notice of this failure, the department may issue a determination that ceases coverage of all employment by that Indian tribe until such time as all payments are received by the department.

10. *Group accounts.* Two or more nonprofit organizations or two or more governmental entities which have become reimbursable employers in accordance with subsection 7 or subsection 8, paragraph "a", may file a joint application to the department for the establishment of a group account for the purpose of sharing the cost of benefits paid which are attributable to service in the employ of the employers. The application shall identify and authorize a group representative to act as the group's agent for the purposes of this subsection. Upon approval of the application, the department shall establish a group account for the employers effective as of the beginning of the calendar quarter in which the department receives the application and shall notify the group's agent of the effective date of the account. The account shall remain in effect for not less than one year until terminated at the discretion of the department or upon application by the group. Upon establishment of the account, each employer member of the group shall be liable for benefit reimbursements in lieu of contributions with respect to each calendar quarter in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total benefits paid in the quarter which are attributable to service performed in the employ of all members of the group, as the total wages paid for service performed in the employ of the member in the quarter bear to the total wages paid for service performed in the employ of all members of the group in the quarter. The department shall adopt rules with respect to applications for establishment, maintenance, and termination of group accounts, for addition of new members to, and withdrawal of active members from group accounts, and for the determination of the amounts which are payable by members of the group and the time and manner of the payments.

11. *Temporary emergency surcharge.* If on the first day of the third month in any calendar quarter, the department has an outstanding balance of interest accrued on advance moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, or is projected to have an outstanding balance of accruing federal interest for that calendar quarter, the department shall collect a uniform temporary

emergency surcharge for that calendar quarter, retroactive to the beginning of that calendar quarter. The surcharge shall be a percentage of employer contribution rates and shall be set at a uniform percentage, for all employers subject to the surcharge, necessary to pay the interest accrued on the moneys advanced to the department by the federal government, and to pay any additional federal interest which will accrue for the remainder of that calendar quarter. The surcharge shall apply to all employers except governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, and employers assigned a zero contribution rate. The department shall adopt rules prescribing the manner in which the surcharge will be collected. Interest shall accrue on all unpaid surcharges under this subsection at the same rate as on regular contributions and shall be collectible in the same manner. The surcharge shall not affect the computation of regular contributions under this chapter.

A special fund to be known as the temporary emergency surcharge fund is created in the state treasury. The special fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All contributions collected from the temporary emergency surcharge shall be deposited in the special fund. The special fund shall be used only to pay interest accruing on advance moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Interest earned upon moneys in the special fund shall be deposited in and credited to the special fund.

If the department determines on June 1 that no outstanding balance of interest due has accrued on advanced moneys received from the federal government for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits, and that no outstanding balance is projected to accrue for the remainder of the calendar year, the department shall notify the treasurer of state of its determination. The treasurer of state shall immediately transfer all moneys, including accrued interest, in the temporary emergency surcharge fund to the unemployment compensation fund for the payment of benefits.

[C39, §1551.13; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §96.7; C79, 81, §96.7, 96.19(21); 81 Acts, ch 19, §3 – 7; 82 Acts, ch 1126, §1]

83 Acts, ch 190, §13 – 20, 27; 84 Acts, ch 1255, §4 – 7; 86 Acts, ch 1066, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1166, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1209, §1; 87 Acts, ch 111, §10, 11; 87 Acts, ch 222, §4; 88 Acts, ch 1014, §1 – 3; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §10, 11; 88 Acts, ch 1274, §28; 89 Acts, ch 296, §14; 90 Acts, ch 1227, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §29; 91 Acts, ch 45, §5; 91 Acts, ch 268, §426; 93 Acts, ch 23, §1 – 3; 95 Acts, ch 109, §4, 5; 96 Acts, ch 1121, §3 – 5; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1051, §1, 2; 99 Acts, ch 5, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 111, §2, 6; 2001 Acts, ch 163, §1, 2; 2001 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §1, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §127 – 129

[2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1, §127 – 129 amendment to subsection 12 rescinded pursuant to *Rants v. Vilsack*, 684 N.W.2d 193]

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §65; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §31, 32; 2005 Acts, ch 98, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §197; 2012 Acts, ch 1072, §31

Referred to in §96.3, 96.5, 96.8, 96.9, 96.14, 96.16, 96.19, 96.20

96.7A Appropriations for workforce development field offices.

1. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the department of workforce development for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2004, and ending June 30, 2007, the following amounts, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be used for the purposes designated:

2. For workforce development field offices, including salaries, support, maintenance, conducting labor market surveys, and miscellaneous purposes:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| a. FY 2004-2005 | \$ 6,525,000 |
| b. FY 2005-2006 | \$ 6,525,000 |
| c. FY 2006-2007 | \$ 0 |

3. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys that remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the designated purposes during the succeeding fiscal year.

2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1002, §6, 7; 2006 Acts, ch 1176, §22; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

96.7B Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 222, § 8.

96.8 Conditions and requirements.

1. *Period of coverage.* Any employing unit which is or becomes an employer subject to this chapter within any calendar year shall be subject to this chapter during the whole of such calendar year.

2. *Voluntary termination.* Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section, an employing unit ceases to be an employer subject to this chapter, as of the first day of January of any year, if it files with the department, prior to the fifteenth day of February of that year, a written application for termination of coverage, and the department finds that the employing unit did not meet any of the qualifying liability requirements as provided under section 96.19, subsection 16, in the preceding calendar year.

3. *Election by employer.*

a. An employing unit, not otherwise subject to this chapter, which files with the department its written election to become an employer subject hereto for not less than two calendar years, shall with the written approval of such election by the department, become an employer subject hereto to the same extent as all other employers, as of the date stated in such approval, and shall cease to be subject hereto as of January 1 of any calendar year subsequent to such two calendar years, only if prior to the fifteenth day of February of such year, it has filed with the department a written notice to that effect.

b. Any employing unit for which services that do not constitute employment as defined in this chapter are performed, may file with the department a written election that all such services performed by individuals in its employ in one or more distinct establishments or places of business shall be deemed to constitute employment for all the purposes of this chapter for not less than two calendar years. Upon the written approval of such election by the department, such services shall be deemed to constitute employment subject to this chapter from and after the date stated in such approval. Such services shall cease to be deemed employment subject hereto as of January 1 of any calendar year subsequent to such two calendar years, only if prior to the fifteenth day of February of such year such employing unit has filed with the department a written notice to that effect.

4. *Transfer or discontinuance of business.*

a. In any case in which the enterprise or business of a subject employer has been sold or otherwise transferred to a subsequent employing unit or reorganized or merged into a single employing unit under the provisions of section 96.7, subsection 2, paragraph “b”, the account of the transferring employer shall terminate as of the date on which such transfer, reorganization or merger was completed.

b. In any case in which the enterprise or business of a subject employer has been discontinued otherwise than by sale or transfer to a subsequent employing unit and such employer has had no employment for a period of one year, the department may, on its own motion, terminate said account.

5. *Liability of certain employers.* Employers who by election or determination of the department are liable for payments in lieu of contributions shall not be relieved of any regular benefit charges or extended benefit charges, except for those charges which are determined to be incorrect because of an error by the department.

[C39, §1551.14; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.8]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §18; 89 Acts, ch 296, §15; 91 Acts, ch 45, §6; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

Referred to in §96.3, 96.5, 96.6, 96.7(2a), 96.19

96.9 Unemployment compensation fund.

1. *Establishment and control.* There is hereby established as a special fund, separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this state, an unemployment compensation fund, which shall be administered by the department exclusively for the purposes of this chapter. This fund shall consist of:

- a. All contributions collected under this chapter,
- b. Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund,
- c. Any property or securities acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund,
- d. All earnings of such property or securities, and
- e. All money credited to this state’s account in the unemployment trust fund pursuant to

section 903 of the Social Security Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 501 – 503, 1103 – 1105, 1321 – 1324. All moneys in the unemployment compensation fund shall be mingled and undivided.

2. *Accounts and deposits.*

a. The state treasurer shall be ex officio treasurer and custodian of the fund and shall administer such fund in accordance with the directions of the department. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants upon the fund pursuant to the order of the department and such warrants shall be paid from the fund by the treasurer.

b. The treasurer shall maintain within the fund three separate accounts:

- (1) A clearing account.
- (2) An unemployment trust fund account.
- (3) A benefit account.

c. All moneys payable to the unemployment compensation fund and all interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports shall, upon receipt thereof by the department, be forwarded to the treasurer who shall immediately deposit them in the clearing account, but the interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports shall not be deemed to be a part of the fund. Refunds of contributions payable pursuant to section 96.14 shall be paid by the treasurer from the clearing account upon warrants issued by the director of the department of administrative services under the direction of the department. After clearance thereof, all other moneys in the clearing account, except interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports, shall be immediately deposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States to the credit of the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund, established and maintained pursuant to section 904 of the Social Security Act as amended, any provisions of law in this state relating to the deposit, administration, release or disbursement of moneys in the possession or custody of this state to the contrary notwithstanding. Interest and penalties on delinquent contributions and reports collected from employers shall be transferred from the clearing account to the special employment security contingency fund. The benefit account shall consist of all moneys requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund for the payment of benefits. Except as herein otherwise provided, moneys in the clearing and benefit account may be deposited by the treasurer, under the direction of the department, in any bank or public depository in which general funds of the state may be deposited, but no public deposit insurance charge or premium shall be paid out of the fund. The treasurer shall give a separate bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of the treasurer's duties as custodian of the fund in an amount fixed by the governor and in form and manner prescribed by law. Premiums for said bond shall be paid from the administration fund.

d. Interest paid upon the moneys deposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall be credited to the unemployment compensation fund.

3. *Withdrawals.* Moneys shall be requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund solely for the payment of benefits and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department, except that money credited to this state's account pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act may, subject to the conditions prescribed in subsection 4 of this section, be used for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this chapter. The department shall from time to time requisition from the unemployment trust fund such amounts, not exceeding the amounts standing to the account of this state therein, as the department deems necessary for the payment of benefits for a reasonable future period. Upon receipt thereof the treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the benefit account, and shall disburse such moneys upon warrants drawn by the director of the department of administrative services pursuant to the order of the department for the payment of benefits solely from such benefit account. Expenditures of such moneys from the benefit account and refunds from the clearing account shall not be subject to any provisions of law requiring specific appropriations or other formal release by state officers of money in their custody. All warrants issued by the director of the department of administrative services for the payment of benefits and refunds shall bear the signature of the director of the department of administrative services. Any balance of moneys requisitioned from the unemployment trust fund which remains unclaimed or unpaid in the benefit account after the expiration of the period for which such sums were requisitioned shall either be deducted

from estimates for, and may be utilized for the payment of, benefits during succeeding periods, or, in the discretion of the department, shall be redeposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to the credit of this state's account in the unemployment trust fund, as provided in subsection 2 of this section.

4. *Money credited under section 903 of the Social Security Act.*

a. (1) Money credited to the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund by the secretary of the treasury of the United States pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act may not be requisitioned from this state's account or used except for the payment of benefits and for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this chapter. Such money may be requisitioned pursuant to subsection 3 of this section for the payment of benefits. Such money may also be requisitioned and used for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this chapter but only pursuant to a specific appropriation by the legislature and only if the expenses are incurred and the money is requisitioned after the enactment of an appropriation law which:

(a) Specifies the purposes for which such money is appropriated and the amounts appropriated therefor;

(b) Limits the period within which such money may be obligated to a period ending not more than two years after the date of the enactment of the appropriation law; and

(c) Limits the amount which may be obligated during a twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on the next June 30 to an amount which does not exceed the amount by which the aggregate of the amounts transferred to the account of this state pursuant to section 903 of the Social Security Act exceeds the aggregate of the amounts used by this state pursuant to this chapter and charged against the amounts transferred to the account of this state during the same twelve-month period.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, amounts used by this state for administration shall be chargeable against transferred amounts at the exact time the obligation is entered into. The use of money appropriated under this subsection shall be accounted for in accordance with standards established by the United States secretary of labor.

b. Money requisitioned as provided herein for the payment of expenses of administration shall be deposited in the employment security administration fund, but, until expended, shall remain a part of the unemployment compensation fund. The treasurer of state shall maintain a separate record of the deposit, obligation, expenditure, and return of funds so deposited. Any money so deposited which either will not be obligated within the period specified by the appropriation law or remains unobligated at the end of the period, and any money which has been obligated within the period but will not be expended, shall be returned promptly to the account of this state in the unemployment trust fund.

5. *Administration expenses excluded.* Any amount credited to this state's account in the unemployment trust fund under section 903 of the Social Security Act which has been appropriated for expenses of administration pursuant to subsection 4 of this section, whether or not withdrawn from such account, shall not be deemed assets of the unemployment compensation fund for the purpose of computing contribution rates under section 96.7, subsection 3, of this chapter.

6. *Management of funds in the event of discontinuance of unemployment trust fund.* The provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 to the extent that they relate to the unemployment trust fund shall be operative only so long as such unemployment trust fund continues to exist and so long as the secretary of the treasury of the United States continues to maintain for this state a separate book account of all funds deposited therein by this state for benefit purposes, together with this state's proportionate share of the earnings of such unemployment trust fund, from which no other state is permitted to make withdrawals. If and when such unemployment trust fund ceases to exist, or such separate book account is no longer maintained, all moneys, properties, or securities therein, belonging to the unemployment compensation fund of this state shall be transferred to the treasurer of the unemployment compensation fund, who shall hold, invest, transfer, sell, deposit, and release such moneys, properties, or securities in a manner approved by the director, treasurer of state, and governor, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter: Provided, that such moneys shall be invested in the following readily marketable classes of securities; such securities

as are authorized by the laws of the state of Iowa for the investment of trust funds. The treasurer shall dispose of securities and other properties belonging to the unemployment compensation fund only under the direction of the director, treasurer of state, and governor.

7. *Cancellation of warrants.* The director of the department of administrative services, as of January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year, shall stop payment on all warrants for the payment of benefits which have been outstanding and unredeemed by the state treasurer for six months or longer. Should the original warrants subsequently be presented for payment, warrants in lieu thereof shall be issued by the director of the department of administrative services at the discretion of and certification by the department.

8. *Unemployment compensation reserve fund.*

a. A special fund to be known as the unemployment compensation reserve fund is created in the state treasury. The reserve fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All moneys collected as reserve contributions, as defined in paragraph “b”, shall be deposited in the reserve fund. The moneys in the reserve fund may be used for the payment of unemployment benefits and shall remain available for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. The treasurer of state shall be the custodian of the reserve fund and shall disburse the moneys in the reserve fund in accordance with this subsection and the directions of the director of the department of workforce development.

b. If the balance in the reserve fund on July 1 of the preceding calendar year for calendar year 2004 and each year thereafter is less than one hundred fifty million dollars, a percentage of contributions, as determined by the director, shall be deemed to be reserve contributions for the following calendar year. If the percentage of contributions, termed the reserve contribution tax rate, is not zero percent as determined pursuant to this subsection, the combined tax rate of contributions to the unemployment compensation fund and to the unemployment compensation reserve fund shall be divided so that a minimum of fifty percent of the combined tax rate equals the unemployment contribution tax rate and a maximum of fifty percent of the combined tax rate equals the reserve contribution tax rate except for employers who are assigned a combined tax rate of five and four-tenths. For those employers, the reserve contribution tax rate shall equal zero and their combined tax rate shall equal their unemployment contribution rate. When the reserve contribution tax rate is determined to be zero percent, the unemployment contribution rate for all employers shall equal one hundred percent of the combined tax rate. The reserve contributions collected in any calendar year shall not exceed fifty million dollars. The provisions for collection of contributions under section 96.14 are applicable to the collection of reserve contributions. Reserve contributions shall not be deducted in whole or in part by any employer from the wages of individuals in its employ. All moneys collected as reserve contributions shall not become part of the unemployment compensation fund but shall be deposited in the reserve fund created in this subsection.

c. Moneys in the reserve fund shall only be used to pay unemployment benefits to the extent moneys in the unemployment compensation fund are insufficient to pay benefits during a calendar quarter.

d. The interest earned on the moneys in the reserve fund shall be deposited in and credited to the reserve fund.

e. Moneys from interest earned on the unemployment compensation reserve fund shall be used by the department only upon appropriation by the general assembly and for administrative costs to collect the reserve contributions.

[C39, §1551.15; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.9]

86 Acts, ch 1246, §622; 87 Acts, ch 222, §5; 91 Acts, ch 45, §7, 8; 92 Acts, ch 1045, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §32, 47; 2004 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 1001, §30, 32; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §178; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §30; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §13

Referred to in §96.13, 96.20

96.10 Repealed by 96 Acts, ch 1186, § 26.

96.11 Duties, powers, rules — privilege.

1. *Duties and powers of director.* It shall be the duty of the director to administer this chapter; and the director shall have power and authority to adopt, amend, or rescind pursuant to chapter 17A such rules, to employ such persons, make such expenditures, require such reports, make such investigations, and take such other action as the director deems necessary or suitable to that end. Not later than the fifteenth day of December of each year, the director shall submit to the governor a report covering the administration and operation of this chapter during the preceding fiscal year and shall make such recommendations for amendments to this chapter as the director deems proper. Such report shall include a balance sheet of the moneys in the fund. Whenever the director believes that a change in contribution or benefits rates will become necessary to protect the solvency of the fund, the director shall promptly so inform the governor and the legislature, and make recommendations with respect thereto.

2. *General and special rules.* Each employer shall post and maintain printed statements of all rules of the department in places readily accessible to individuals in the employer's service, and shall make available to each such individual at the time the individual becomes unemployed a printed statement of such rules relating to the filing of claims for benefits. Such printed statements shall be supplied by the department to each employer without cost to the employer.

3. *Publications.*

a. The director shall cause to be printed for distribution to the public the text of this chapter, the department's general rules, its annual reports to the governor, and any other material the director deems relevant and suitable and shall furnish the same to any person upon application therefor.

b. The department shall prepare and distribute to the public as labor force data, only that data adjusted according to the current population survey and other nonlabor force statistics which the department determines are of interest to the public.

4. *Bonds.* The director may bond any employee handling moneys or signing checks.

5. *Employment stabilization.* The director, with the advice and aid of the appropriate bureaus of the department, shall take all appropriate steps to reduce and prevent unemployment; to encourage and assist in the adoption of practical methods of vocational training, retraining and vocational guidance; to investigate, recommend, advise, and assist in the establishment and operation, by municipalities, counties, school districts, and the state, of reserves for public works to be used in times of business depression and unemployment; to promote the reemployment of unemployed workers throughout the state in every other way that may be feasible; and to these ends to carry on and publish the results of investigations and research studies.

6. *Records, reports, and confidentiality.*

a. An employing unit shall keep true and accurate work records, containing information required by the department. The records shall be open to inspection and copying by an authorized representative of the department at any reasonable time and as often as necessary. An authorized representative of the department may require from an employing unit a sworn or unsworn report, with respect to individuals employed by the employing unit, which the department deems necessary for the effective administration of this chapter.

b. (1) The department shall hold confidential the information obtained from an employing unit or individual in the course of administering this chapter and the initial determination made by a representative of the department under section 96.6, subsection 2, as to the benefit rights of an individual. The department shall not disclose or open this information for public inspection in a manner that reveals the identity of the employing unit or the individual, except as provided in subparagraph (3) or paragraph "c".

(2) A report or statement, whether written or verbal, made by a person to a representative of the department or to another person administering this law is a privileged communication. A person is not liable for slander or libel on account of the report or statement unless the report or statement is made with malice.

(3) Information obtained from an employing unit or individual in the course of administering this chapter and an initial determination made by a representative of the department under section 96.6, subsection 2, as to benefit rights of an individual shall not be

used in any action or proceeding, except in a contested case proceeding or judicial review under chapter 17A. However, the department shall make information, which is obtained from an employing unit or individual in the course of administering this chapter and which relates to the employment and wage history of the individual, available to a county attorney for the county attorney's use in the performance of duties under section 331.756, subsection 5, or section 602.8107. The department shall make such information electronically accessible to the county attorney at the county attorney's office, if requested, provided the county attorney's office pays the cost of the installation of the equipment to provide such access. Information in the department's possession which may affect a claim for benefits or a change in an employer's rating account shall be made available to the interested parties. The information may be used by the interested parties in a proceeding under this chapter to the extent necessary for the proper presentation or defense of a claim.

(4) The department shall hold confidential unemployment insurance information received by the department from an unemployment insurance agency of another state.

c. Subject to conditions as the department by rule prescribes, information obtained from an employing unit or individual in the course of administering this chapter and an initial determination made by a representative of the department under section 96.6, subsection 2, as to benefit rights of an individual may be made available for purposes consistent with the purposes of this chapter to any of the following:

(1) An agency of this or any other state or a federal agency responsible for the administration of an unemployment compensation law or the maintenance of a system of public employment offices.

(2) The internal revenue service of the United States department of the treasury.

(3) The Iowa department of revenue.

(4) The social security administration of the United States department of health and human services.

(5) An agency of this or any other state or a federal agency responsible for the administration of public works or the administration of public assistance to unemployed individuals.

(6) Colleges, universities, and public agencies of this state for use in connection with research of a public nature, provided the department does not reveal the identity of an employing unit or individual.

(7) An employee of the department, a member of the general assembly, or a member of the United States Congress in connection with the employee's or member's official duties.

(8) The United States department of housing and urban development and representatives of a public housing agency.

d. Upon request of an agency of this or another state or of the federal government which administers or operates a program of public assistance or child support enforcement under either the law of this or another state or federal law, or which is charged with a duty or responsibility under the program, and if the agency is required by law to impose safeguards for the confidentiality of information at least as effective as required under this subsection, then the department shall provide to the requesting agency, with respect to any named individual without regard to paragraph "g", any of the following information:

(1) Whether the individual is receiving or has received benefits, or has made an application for benefits under this chapter.

(2) The period, if any, for which benefits were payable and the weekly benefit amount.

(3) The individual's most recent address.

(4) Whether the individual has refused an offer of employment, and, if so, the date of the refusal and a description of the employment refused, including duties, conditions of employment, and the rate of pay.

(5) The individual's wage information.

e. The department may require an agency which is provided information under this subsection to reimburse the department for the costs of furnishing the information.

f. A public official or an agent or contractor of a public official who receives information pursuant to this subsection or a third party other than an agent who acts on behalf of a claimant or employer and who violates this subsection is guilty, upon conviction, of a serious

misdeemeanor. For the purposes of this subsection, “*public official*” means an official or employee within the executive branch of federal, state, or local government, or an elected official of the federal or a state or local government.

g. Information subject to the confidentiality of this subsection shall not be directly released to any authorized agency unless an attempt is made to provide written notification to the individual involved. Information released in accordance with criminal investigations by a law enforcement agency of this state, another state, or the federal government is exempt from this requirement.

h. The department and its employees shall not be liable for any acts or omissions resulting from the release of information to any person pursuant to this subsection.

7. *Oaths and witnesses.* In the discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter, the chairperson of the appeal board and any duly authorized representative of the department shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify to official acts, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed necessary as evidence in connection with a disputed claim or the administration of this chapter.

8. *Subpoenas.* In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any court of this state within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the department, or any member or duly authorized representative thereof, shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the department or any member or duly authorized representative thereof to produce evidence if so ordered or to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

9. *Protection against self-incrimination.* No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records before the department, or the appeal board, or in obedience to a subpoena in any cause or proceeding provided for in this chapter, on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of the person may tend to incriminate the person or subject the person to a penalty for forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty of forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which the individual is compelled, after having claimed privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

10. *State-federal cooperation.*

a. In the administration of this chapter, the department shall cooperate with the United States department of labor to the fullest extent consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and shall take such action, through the adoption of appropriate rules, regulations, administrative methods and standards, as may be necessary to secure to this state and its citizens all advantages available under the provisions of the Social Security Act that relate to unemployment compensation, the federal Unemployment Tax Act, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970.

b. In the administration of the provisions of section 96.29 which are enacted to conform with the requirements of the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, the department shall take such action as may be necessary to insure that the provisions are so interpreted and applied as to meet the requirements of such federal Act as interpreted by the United States department of labor, and to secure to this state the full reimbursement of the federal share of extended benefits paid under this chapter that are reimbursable under the federal Act.

c. The department shall make such reports, in such form and containing such information as the United States department of labor may from time to time require, and shall comply with such provisions as the United States department of labor may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the United States department of labor governing the expenditures

of such sums as may be allotted and paid to this state under Tit. III of the Social Security Act for the purpose of assisting in administration of this chapter.

d. The department may make its records relating to the administration of this chapter available to the railroad retirement board, and may furnish the railroad retirement board such copies thereof as the railroad retirement board deems necessary for its purposes. The department may afford reasonable cooperation with every agency of the United States charged with the administration of any unemployment insurance law. The railroad retirement board or any other agency requiring such services and reports from the department shall pay the department such compensation therefor as the department determines to be fair and reasonable.

11. *Destruction of records.* The department may destroy or dispose of such original reports or records as have been properly recorded or summarized in the permanent records of the department and are deemed by the director and the state records commission to be no longer necessary to the proper administration of this chapter. Wage records of the individual worker or transcripts therefrom may be destroyed or disposed of, if approved by the state records commission, two years after the expiration of the period covered by such wage records or upon proof of the death of the worker. Such destruction or disposition shall be made only by order of the director in consultation with the state records commission. Any moneys received from the disposition of such records shall be deposited to the credit of the employment security administration fund, subject to rules promulgated by the department.

12. *Unemployment benefits contested case hearing records.* Notwithstanding the provisions of section 17A.12 to the contrary, the recording of oral proceedings of a hearing conducted before an administrative law judge pursuant to section 96.6, subsection 3, in which the decision of the administrative law judge is not appealed to the employment appeal board, shall be filed with and maintained by the department for at least two years from the date of decision.

13. *Purging uncollectible overpayments.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the department shall review all outstanding overpayments of benefit payments annually. The department may determine as uncollectible and purge from its records any remaining unpaid balances of outstanding overpayments which are ten years or older from the date of the overpayment decision.

14. *Access to available jobs list.* The department shall make available for consultation by the public, at each of the department's offices, a list of current job openings listed with the department, provided that the list shall comply with the confidentiality requirements of subsection 6, or those mandated by the federal government.

15. *Special contractor numbers.* For purposes of contractor registration under chapter 91C, the department shall provide for the issuance of special contractor numbers to contractors for whom employer accounts are not required under this chapter. A contractor who is not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter shall not be issued a special contractor number.

16. *Reimbursement of setoff costs.* The department shall include in the amount set off in accordance with section 8A.504, for the collection of an overpayment created pursuant to section 96.3, subsection 7, or section 96.16, subsection 4, an additional amount for the reimbursement of setoff costs incurred by the department of administrative services.

[C39, §1551.17; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.11; 81 Acts, ch 19, §8]

83 Acts, ch 190, §21, 27; 84 Acts, ch 1163, §1; 85 Acts, ch 244, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §524, 934; 87 Acts, ch 66, §1; 87 Acts, ch 111, §12; 88 Acts, ch 1014, §4; 88 Acts, ch 1054, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §12; 88 Acts, ch 1162, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1274, §29; 89 Acts, ch 117, §1; 91 Acts, ch 45, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1121, §6, 7; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 97 Acts, ch 38, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §14; 2002 Acts, ch 1090, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §164, 286; 2007 Acts, ch 77, §1, 2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §179; 2008 Acts, ch 1172, §16; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

Referred to in §96.7(2f, 3a, 3b), 96.14, 96.19, 216A.136, 422.20, 422.72

96.12 State employment service.

1. *Duties of department.* The department shall establish and maintain free public employment services accessible to all Iowans for the purposes of this chapter, and for the

purpose of performing the duties required by federal and state laws relating to employment and training including the Wagner-Peyser Act, 48 Stat. 113, codified at 29 U.S.C. § 49. All duties and powers conferred upon any other department, agency, or officer of this state relating to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of free employment services shall be vested in the department. This state accepts and shall comply with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended. The department is designated and constituted the agency of this state for the purpose of the Wagner-Peyser Act. The department may cooperate with the railroad retirement board with respect to the establishment, maintenance, and use of department facilities. The railroad retirement board shall compensate the department for the services or facilities in the amount determined by the department to be fair and reasonable.

2. *Financing.* For the purpose of establishing and maintaining free public employment offices, the department is authorized to enter into agreements with the railroad retirement board, or any other agency of the United States charged with the administration of an employment security law, with any political subdivision of this state, or with any private, nonprofit organization, and as a part of any such agreement the department may accept moneys, services, or quarters as a contribution to the employment security administration fund.

[C39, §1551.18; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.12]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §19, 23; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §46

Referred to in §96.13

96.13 Funds.

1. *Special fund.* There is hereby created in the state treasury a special fund to be known as the “*Employment Security Administration Fund*”. All moneys which are deposited or paid into this fund are hereby appropriated and made available to the department. All moneys in this fund, except money received pursuant to section 96.9, subsection 4, which are received from the federal government or any agency thereof or which are appropriated by the state for the purposes described in section 96.12 shall be expended solely for the purposes and in the amounts found necessary by the secretary of labor for the proper and efficient administration of this chapter. This fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated by this state, and all moneys received from the United States, or any agency thereof, including the department of labor, the railroad retirement board, the United States employment service, established under the Wagner-Peyser Act, or from any other source for such purpose. Moneys received from the railroad retirement board, or any other agency, as compensation for services or facilities supplied to said board or agency shall be paid to the department, and the department shall allocate said moneys to the employment security administration fund. All moneys in this fund shall be deposited, administered, and disbursed, in the same manner and under the same conditions and requirements as is provided by law for special funds in the state treasury. Any balances in this fund shall not lapse at any time, but shall be continuously available to the department for expenditure consistent with this chapter. The state treasurer shall give a separate and additional bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of the treasurer’s duties in connection with the employment security administration fund in an amount and with such sureties as shall be fixed and approved by the governor. The premiums for such bond and the premiums for the bond given by the treasurer of the unemployment compensation fund under section 96.9, shall be paid from the moneys in the employment security administration fund. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, all money requisitioned and deposited in this fund pursuant to section 96.9, subsection 4, paragraph “b”, shall remain part of the unemployment compensation fund and shall be used only in accordance with the conditions specified in section 96.9, subsection 4.

2. *Replenishment of lost funds.* If any moneys received after June 30, 1941, from the social security administration under Tit. III of the Social Security Act, or any unencumbered balances in the unemployment compensation administration fund as of that date, or any moneys granted after that date to this state pursuant to the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, or any moneys made available by this state or its political subdivisions and matched by such moneys granted to this state pursuant to the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, are found by the social security administration, because of any action or contingency, to have

been lost or been expended for purposes other than or in amounts in excess of, those found necessary by the social security administration for the proper administration of this chapter, it is the policy of this state that such moneys shall be replaced by moneys appropriated for such purpose from the general funds of this state to the unemployment compensation administration fund for expenditure as provided in subsection 1 of this section. Upon receipt of notice of such a finding by the social security administration, the department shall promptly report the amount required for such replacement to the governor and the governor shall at the earliest opportunity, submit to the legislature a request for the appropriation of such amount. This subsection shall not be construed to relieve this state of its obligation with respect to funds received prior to July 1, 1941, pursuant to the provisions of Tit. III of the Social Security Act.

3. *Special employment security contingency fund.*

a. (1) There is created in the state treasury a special fund to be known as the special employment security contingency fund. All interest, fines, and penalties, regardless of when they become payable, collected from employers under section 96.14 shall be paid into the fund. The moneys shall not be expended or available for expenditure in any manner which would permit their substitution for federal funds which would in the absence of the moneys be available to finance expenditures for the administration of the department. However, the moneys may be used as a revolving fund to cover expenditures for which federal funds have been duly requested but not yet received, subject to the charging of the expenditures against the funds when received. The moneys may be used for the payment of costs of administration which are found not to have been properly and validly chargeable against federal grants or other funds, received for the department. The moneys in the fund are specifically made available to replace, within a reasonable time, any moneys received by this state in the form of grants from the federal government for administrative expenses which because of any action or contingency have been expended for purposes other than, or in excess of, those necessary for the proper administration of the department. All moneys in the fund shall be deposited, administered, and disbursed in the same manner and under the same conditions and requirements as are provided by law for other special funds in the state treasury. Interest earned upon moneys in the fund shall be deposited in and credited to the fund.

(2) The treasurer of state shall be the custodian of the fund and shall give a separate and additional bond conditioned upon the faithful performance of the treasurer's duties in connection with the fund in an amount and with sureties as shall be fixed and approved by the governor. The premium for the bond shall be paid from the moneys in the fund. All sums recovered on the bond for losses sustained by the fund shall be deposited in the fund. Refunds of interest and penalties shall be paid only from the fund.

(3) Balances to the credit of the fund shall not lapse at any time but shall continuously be available to the department for expenditures consistent with this subsection. Moneys remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert to any fund and shall remain in the fund.

b. The department shall annually report to the joint economic development appropriations subcommittee on its plans for expenditures during the next state fiscal year from the special employment security contingency fund. The report shall describe the specific expenditures and explain why the expenditures are to be made from the fund and not from federal administrative funds.

c. The department may appear before the executive council and request authorization of moneys to meet unanticipated emergencies as an expense from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29.

[C39, §1551.19; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.13; 82 Acts, ch 1126, §2] 84 Acts, ch 1204, §1 – 3; 86 Acts, ch 1209, §2; 91 Acts, ch 45, §10; 92 Acts, ch 1242, §19; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 131, §24, 158; 2013 Acts, ch 30, §20

Referred to in §96.17
Subsection 2 amended

96.14 Priority — refunds.

1. *Interest.* Any employer who shall fail to pay any contribution and at the time required by this chapter and the rules of the department shall pay to the department in addition to such contribution, interest thereon at the rate of one percent per month and one-thirtieth of one percent for each day or fraction thereof computed from the date upon which said contribution should have been paid.

2. *Penalties.* Any employer who shall fail to file a report of wages paid to each of the employer’s employees for any period in the manner and within the time required by this chapter and the rules of the department or any employer who the department finds has filed an insufficient report and fails to file a sufficient report within thirty days after a written request from the department to do so shall pay a penalty to the department.

a. The penalty shall become effective with the first day the report is delinquent or, where a report is insufficient, with the thirty-first day following the written request for a sufficient report.

b. The penalty for failing to file a sufficient report shall be in addition to any penalty incurred for a delinquent report where the delinquent report is also insufficient.

c. The amount of the penalty for delinquent and insufficient reports shall be computed based on total wages in the period for which the report was due and shall be computed as follows:

Days Delinquent or Insufficient	Penalty Rate
1 – 60	0.1%
61 – 120	0.2%
121 – 180	0.3%
181 – 240	0.4%
241 or over	0.5%

d. A penalty shall not be less than thirty-five dollars for each delinquent or insufficient report. Interest, penalties, and cost shall be collected by the department in the same manner as provided by this chapter for contributions.

e. If the department finds that any employer has willfully failed to pay any contribution or part thereof when required by this chapter and the rules of the department, with intent to defraud the department, then such employer shall in addition to such contribution or part thereof, pay a contribution equal to fifty percent of the amount of such contribution or part thereof, as the case may be.

f. If any tendered payment of any amount due in the form of a check, draft, or money order is not honored when presented to a financial institution, any costs assessed to the department by the financial institution and a fee of thirty dollars shall be assessed to the employer.

g. The department may cancel any interest or penalties if it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the failure to pay a required contribution or to file a required report was not the result of negligence, fraud, or intentional disregard of the law or the rules of the department.

3. Lien of contributions — collection.

a. Whenever any employer liable to pay contributions refuses or neglects to pay the same, the amount, including any interest, together with the costs that may accrue in addition thereto, shall be a lien in favor of the state upon all property and rights to property, whether real or personal, belonging to said employer. An assessment of the unpaid contributions, interest and penalty shall be applied as provided in section 96.7, subsection 3, paragraphs “a” and “b”, and the lien shall attach as of the date the assessment is mailed or personally served upon the employer and shall continue for ten years, or until the liability for the amount is satisfied, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may, within ten years from the date the lien attaches, be extended for up to an additional ten years by filing a notice during the ninth year with the appropriate county official of any county. However, the department may

release any lien, when after diligent investigation and effort it determines that the amount due is not collectible.

b. In order to preserve the aforesaid lien against subsequent mortgagees, purchasers or judgment creditors, for value and without notice of the lien, on any property situated in a county, the department shall file with the recorder of the county, in which said property is located, a notice of said lien.

c. The county recorder of each county shall prepare and keep in the recorder's office an index containing the applicable entries specified in sections 558.49 and 558.52 and showing the following data, under the names of employers, arranged alphabetically:

- (1) The name of the employer.
- (2) The name "State of Iowa" as claimant.
- (3) Time notice of lien was filed for recording.
- (4) Date of notice.
- (5) Amount of lien then due.
- (6) When satisfied.

d. The recorder shall endorse on each notice of lien the day, hour, and minute when filed for recording and the document reference number, shall index the notice in the index and shall record the lien in the manner provided for recording real estate mortgages. The lien is effective from the time of the indexing of the lien.

e. The department shall pay recording fees as provided in section 331.604, for the recording of the lien, or for its satisfaction.

f. Upon the payment of contributions as to which the department has filed notice with a county recorder, the department shall forthwith file with said recorder a satisfaction of said contributions and the recorder shall enter said satisfaction on the notice on file in the recorder's office and indicate said fact on the index aforesaid.

g. The department shall, substantially as provided in this chapter and chapter 626, proceed to collect all contributions as soon as practicable after they become delinquent, except that no property of the employer is exempt from payment of the contributions.

h. If, after due notice, any employer defaults in any payment of contributions or interest thereon, the amount due may be collected by civil action in the name of the department and the employer adjudged in default shall pay the costs of such action. Civil actions brought under this section to collect contributions or interest thereon from an employer shall be heard by the court at the earliest possible date and shall be entitled to preference upon the calendar of the court over all other civil actions except petitions for judicial review under this chapter and cases arising under the workers' compensation law of this state.

i. It is expressly provided that the foregoing remedies of the state shall be cumulative and that no action taken by the department shall be construed to be an election on the part of the state or any of its officers to pursue any remedy hereunder to the exclusion of any other remedy provided by law.

j. The courts of this state shall recognize and enforce liabilities for unemployment contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments imposed by other states which extend a like comity to this state. The department may sue in the courts of any other jurisdiction which extends such comity to collect unemployment contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments due this state. The officials of other states which, by statute or otherwise, extend a like comity to this state may sue in the district court to collect for such contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments. In any such case the director, as agent for and on behalf of any other state, may institute and conduct such suit for such other state. Venue of such proceedings shall be the same as for actions to collect delinquent contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments due under this chapter. A certificate by the secretary of any such state attesting the authority of such official to collect the contributions, penalties, interest, and benefit overpayments, is conclusive evidence of such authority. The requesting state shall pay the court costs.

k. If a political subdivision or a political subdivision instrumentality becomes delinquent in the payment of contributions, any payments owed as a government employer, penalty, interest and costs for more than two calendar quarters, the amount of such delinquency shall be deducted from any further moneys due the employer by the state. Such deduction shall

be made by the director of the department of administrative services upon certification of the amount due. A copy of the certification will be mailed to the employer.

l. If an amount due from a governmental entity of this state remains due and unpaid for a period of one hundred twenty days after the due date, the director shall take action as necessary to collect the amount and shall levy against any funds due the governmental entity from the state treasurer, director of the department of administrative services, or any other official or agency of this state, or against an account established by the entity in any bank. The official, agency, or bank shall deduct the amount certified by the director from any accounts or deposits or any funds due the delinquent governmental entity without regard to any prior claim and shall promptly forward the amount to the director for the fund. However, the director shall notify the delinquent entity of the director's intent to file a levy by certified mail at least ten days prior to filing the levy on any funds due the entity from any state official or agency.

4. *Priorities under legal dissolutions or distributions.* In the event of any distribution of an employer's assets pursuant to an order of any court under the laws of this state, including any receivership, assignment for benefit of creditors, adjudicated insolvency, composition, or similar proceeding, contributions then or thereafter due shall be paid in full prior to all other claims except taxes and claims for wages preferred as provided by statute. In the event of an employer's adjudication in bankruptcy, judicially confirmed extension proposal, or composition, under the federal Bankruptcy Act of 1898, as amended, contributions then or thereafter due shall be entitled to such priority as is provided in section 64 "a" of that Act [11 U.S.C. § 104 "b", as amended].

5. *Refunds, compromises and settlements.* If the department finds that an employer has paid contributions, interest on contributions, or penalties, which have been erroneously paid or if the employer has overpaid contributions because the employer's contribution rate was subsequently reduced pursuant to section 96.7, subsection 2, paragraph "e", solely due to benefits initially charged against but later removed from an employer's account, and the employer has filed an application for refund, the department shall refund the erroneous payment or overpayment. Refunds so made shall be charged to the fund to which the collections have been credited, and shall be paid to the employer without interest. A claim for refund shall be made within three years from the date of payment. For like cause, refunds, compromises, and settlements may be made by the department on its own initiative within three years of the date of the payment or assessment. If the department finds that the contribution that has been assessed against an employer is of doubtful collectibility or may not be collected in full, the department may institute a proceeding in the district court in the county in which the employer against which the tax is levied is located, requesting authority to compromise the contribution. Notice of the filing of an application shall be given to the interested parties as the court may prescribe. The court upon hearing may authorize the department to compromise and settle its claim for the contribution and shall fix the amount to be received by the department in full settlement of the claim and shall authorize the release of the department's lien for the contribution.

6. *Nonresident employing units.* Any employing unit which is a nonresident of the state of Iowa and for which services are performed in insured work within the state of Iowa and any resident employer for which such services are performed and who thereafter leaves the state of Iowa by having such services performed within the state of Iowa shall be deemed:

a. To agree that such employing unit shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the district court of the state of Iowa over all civil actions and proceedings against such employing unit for all purposes of this chapter, and

b. To appoint the secretary of state of this state as its lawful attorney upon whom may be served all original notices of suit and other legal processes pertaining to such actions and proceedings, and

c. To agree that any original notice of suit or any other legal process so served upon such nonresident employing unit shall be of the same legal force and validity as if personally served on it in this state.

7. *Original notice — form.* The original notice of suit filed with the secretary of state shall be in form and substance the same as now provided in suits against residents of this state,

except that the part of the notice pertaining to the return day shall be in substantially the following form:

And unless you appear and defend in the district court of Iowa in and for county at the courthouse in, Iowa, before noon of the sixtieth day following the filing of this notice with the secretary of state of this state, you will be adjudged in default, your default entered of record, and judgment rendered against you for the relief sought in plaintiff's petition.

8. *Manner of service.* Plaintiff in any such action shall cause the original notice of suit to be served as follows:

a. By filing a copy of said original notice of suit with said secretary of state, together with a fee of four dollars, and

b. By mailing to the defendant, and to each of the defendants if more than one, within ten days after said filing with the secretary of state, by restricted certified mail addressed to the defendant at the defendant's last known residence or place of abode, a notification of the said filing with the secretary of state.

9. *Notification to nonresident — form.* The notification, provided for in subsection 7, shall be in substantially the following form, to wit:

To (Here insert the name of each defendant and the defendant's residence or last known place of abode as definitely as known.)

You will take notice that an original notice of suit against you, a copy of which is hereto attached, was duly served upon you at Des Moines, Iowa, by filing a copy of said notice on the day of (month), (year), with the secretary of state of the state of Iowa.

Dated at, Iowa, this day of (month), (year).

.....
Plaintiff.
By
Attorney for Plaintiff.

10. *Optional notification.* In lieu of mailing said notification to the defendant in a foreign state, plaintiff may cause said notification to be personally served in the foreign state on the defendant by any adult person not a party to the suit, by delivering said notification to the defendant or by offering to make such delivery in case defendant refuses to accept delivery.

11. *Proof of service.* Proof of the filing of a copy of said original notice of suit with the secretary of state, and proof of the mailing or personal delivery of said notification to said nonresident shall be made by affidavit of the party doing said acts. All affidavits of service shall be endorsed upon or attached to the originals of the papers to which they relate. All proofs of service, including the restricted certified mail return receipt, shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the district court.

12. *Actual service within this state.* The foregoing provisions relative to service of original notice of suit on nonresidents shall not be deemed to prevent actual personal service in this state upon the nonresident in the time, manner, form, and under the conditions provided for service on residents.

13. *Venue of actions.* Actions against nonresidents as contemplated by this law may be brought in Polk county, or in the county in which such services were performed.

14. *Continuances.* The court in which such action is pending shall grant such continuances to a nonresident defendant as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to defend said action.

15. *Duty of secretary of state.* The secretary of state shall keep a record of all notices of suit filed with the secretary, shall not permit said filed notices to be taken from the secretary's office except on an order of court, and shall, on request, and without fee, furnish any defendant with a certified copy of the notice in which the person is a defendant.

16. *Injunction upon nonpayment.* Any employer or employing unit refusing or failing to make and file required reports or to pay any contributions, interest or penalty under the provisions of this chapter, after ten days' written notice sent by the department to the employer's or employing unit's last known address by certified mail, may be enjoined from operating any business in the state while in violation of this chapter upon the complaint of the department in the district court of a county in which the employer or employing unit has or had a place of business within the state, and any temporary injunction enjoining the continuance of such business may be granted without notice and without a bond being required from the department. Such injunction may enjoin any employer or employing unit from operating a business unit until the delinquent contributions, interest or penalties shall have been made and filed or paid; or the employer shall have furnished a good and sufficient bond conditioned upon the payment of such delinquencies in such an amount and containing such terms as may be determined by the court; or the employer has entered into a plan for the liquidation of such delinquencies as the court may approve, provided that such injunction may be reinstated upon the employer's failure to comply with the terms of said plan.

17. *Employer subpoena cost and penalty.* An employer who is served with a subpoena pursuant to section 96.11, subsection 7, for the investigation of an employer liability issue, to complete audits, to secure reports, or to assess contributions shall pay all costs associated with the subpoena, including service fees and court costs. The department shall penalize an employer in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars if that employer refused to honor a subpoena or negligently failed to honor a subpoena. The cost of the subpoena and any penalty shall be collected in the manner provided in subsection 3 of this section.

[C39, §1551.20; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, S81, §96.14; 81 Acts, ch 21, §3, ch 117, §1205]

84 Acts, ch 1255, §8; 87 Acts, ch 115, §12; 90 Acts, ch 1168, §11; 91 Acts, ch 45, §11; 91 Acts, ch 191, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1116, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1121, §8; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2000 Acts, ch 1058, §56; 2001 Acts, ch 44, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §28; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §180; 2008 Acts, ch 1170, §2 – 5; 2009 Acts, ch 27, §2

Referred to in §96.7(2e, 3a, 8b), 96.9, 96.13, 96.16, 96.19, 331.602, 331.607

96.15 Waiver — fees — assignments — penalties.

1. *Waiver of rights void.* Any agreement by an individual to waive, release, or commute the individual's rights to benefits or any other rights under this chapter shall be void. Any agreement by any individual in the employ of any person or concern to pay all or any portion of an employer's contributions, required under this chapter from such employer, shall be void. No employer shall directly or indirectly make or require or accept any deduction from wages to finance the employer's contributions required from the employer, or require or accept any waiver of any right hereunder by any individual in the employer's employ. Any employer or officer or agent of an employer who violates any provision of this subsection shall, for each offense, be guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2. *Prohibition against fees.* An individual claiming benefits shall not be charged fees of any kind in any proceeding under this chapter by the department or its representatives or by a court or an officer of the court. An individual claiming benefits in a proceeding before the department, an appeal tribunal, or a court may be represented by counsel or other duly authorized agent. A person who violates a provision of this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor for each violation.

3. *No assignment of benefits — exemptions.* Any assignment, pledge, or encumbrance of any right to benefits which are or may become due or payable under this chapter shall be void, and such rights to benefits shall be exempt from levy, execution, attachment, or any other remedy whatsoever provided for the collection of debt; and benefits received by any individual, so long as they are not mingled with other funds of the recipient, shall be exempt

from any remedy whatsoever for the collection of all debts. Any waiver of any exemption provided for in this subsection shall be void.

[C39, §1551.21; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.15]

85 Acts, ch 54, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

Referred to in §96.3

96.16 Offenses.

1. *Penalties.* An individual who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to obtain or increase any benefit or other payment under this chapter, either for the individual or for any other individual, is guilty of a fraudulent practice as defined in sections 714.8 to 714.14. The total amount of benefits or payments involved in the completion of or in the attempt to complete a fraudulent practice shall be used in determining the value involved under section 714.14.

2. *False statement.* Any employing unit or any officer or agent of an employing unit or any other person who makes a false statement or representation knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto, or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this chapter, or who willfully fails or refuses to make any such contributions or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder or to produce or permit the inspection or copying of records as required hereunder, is guilty of a fraudulent practice as defined in sections 714.8 to 714.14. The total amount of benefits, contributions or payments involved in the completion of or in the attempt to complete a fraudulent practice shall be used in determining the value involved under section 714.14.

3. *Unlawful acts.* Any person who shall willfully violate any provisions of this chapter or any rule thereunder, the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of which is required under the terms of this chapter, and for which a penalty is neither prescribed herein nor provided by any other applicable statute, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

4. *Misrepresentation.*

a. An individual who, by reason of the nondisclosure or misrepresentation by the individual or by another of a material fact, has received any sum as benefits under this chapter while any conditions for the receipt of benefits imposed by this chapter were not fulfilled in the individual's case, or while the individual was disqualified from receiving benefits, shall, in the discretion of the department, either be liable to have the sum deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual under this chapter or shall be liable to repay to the department for the unemployment compensation fund, a sum equal to the amount so received by the individual. If the department seeks to recover the amount of the benefits by having the individual pay to the department a sum equal to that amount, the department may file a lien with the county recorder in favor of the state on the individual's property and rights to property, whether real or personal. The amount of the lien shall be collected in a manner similar to the provisions for the collection of past-due contributions in section 96.14, subsection 3.

b. The department shall assess a penalty equal to fifteen percent of the amount of a fraudulent overpayment. The penalty shall be collected in the same manner as the overpayment. The penalty shall be added to the amount of any lien filed pursuant to paragraph "a" and shall not be deducted from any future benefits payable to the individual under this chapter. Funds received for overpayment penalties shall be deposited in the unemployment trust fund.

5. *Experience and tax rate avoidance.*

a. If a person knowingly violates or attempts to violate section 96.7, subsection 2, paragraph "b", subparagraph (2) or (3), with respect to a transfer of unemployment experience, or if a person knowingly advises another person in a way that results in a violation of such subparagraph, the person shall be subject to the penalties established in this subsection. If the person is an employer, the employer shall be assigned a penalty rate of contribution of two percent of taxable wages in addition to the regular contribution

rate assigned for the year during which such violation or attempted violation occurred and for the two rate years immediately following. If the person is not an employer, the person shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars for each violation which shall be deposited in the unemployment trust fund, and shall be used for payment of unemployment benefits. In addition to any other penalty imposed in this subsection, violations described in this subsection shall also constitute an aggravated misdemeanor.

b. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) “*Knowingly*” means having actual knowledge of or acting with deliberate ignorance of or reckless disregard for the requirement or prohibition involved.

(2) “*Violates or attempts to violate*” includes but is not limited to the intent to evade, misrepresentation, and willful nondisclosure.

[C39, §1551.22; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.16]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2005 Acts, ch 98, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §181; 2013 Acts, ch 3, §2, 4

Referred to in §96.11

2013 amendment to subsection 4 applies to any fraudulent overpayment issued on or after July 1, 2013; 2013 Acts, ch 3, §4

Subsection 4 amended

96.17 Counsel.

1. *Legal services.* In any civil action to enforce the provisions of this chapter, the department and the state may be represented by any qualified attorney who is a regular salaried employee of the department and is designated by it for this purpose or, at the department’s request, by the attorney general. In case the governor designates special counsel to defend on behalf of the state, the validity of this chapter, the expenses and compensation of such special counsel employed by the department in connection with such proceeding may be charged to the unemployment compensation administration fund.

2. *County attorney.* All criminal actions for violations of any provision of this chapter, or of any rules issued by the department pursuant thereto, shall be prosecuted by the prosecuting attorney of any county in which the employer has a place of business or the violator resides, or, at the request of the department, shall be prosecuted by the attorney general.

3. *Indemnification.* Any member of the department or any employee of the department shall be indemnified for any damages and legal expenses incurred as a result of the good faith performance of their official duties, for any claim for civil damages not specifically covered by the Iowa tort claims Act, chapter 669. Any payment described herein shall be paid from the special employment security contingency fund in section 96.13, subsection 3.

[C39, §1551.23; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.17]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §29

Referred to in §331.756(19)

96.18 Nonliability of state.

Benefits shall be deemed to be due and payable under this chapter only to the extent provided in this chapter and to the extent that moneys are available therefor to the credit of the unemployment compensation fund, and neither the state nor the department shall be liable for any amount in excess of such sums.

[C39, §1551.24; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.18]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

DEFINITIONS

96.19 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

1. “*Appeal board*” means the employment appeal board created under section 10A.601.
2. “*Average annual taxable payroll*” means the average of the total amount of taxable wages paid by an employer for insured work during the five periods of four consecutive calendar quarters immediately preceding the computation date.
3. “*Base period*” means the period beginning with the first day of the five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the first day of an individual’s benefit year and

ending with the last day of the next to the last completed calendar quarter immediately preceding the date on which the individual filed a valid claim.

4. “*Benefit year*”. The term “*benefit year*” means a period of one year beginning with the day with respect to which an individual filed a valid claim for benefits. Any claim for benefits made in accordance with section 96.6, subsection 1, shall be deemed to be a valid claim for the purposes of this subsection if the individual has been paid wages for insured work required under the provisions of this chapter.

5. “*Benefits*” means the money payments payable to an individual, as provided in this chapter, with respect to the individual’s unemployment.

6. “*Calendar quarter*” means the period of three consecutive calendar months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31, excluding, however, any calendar quarter or portion thereof which occurs prior to January 1, 1937, or the equivalent thereof as the department may by regulation prescribe.

7. Reserved.

8. “*Computation date*”. The computation date for contribution rates shall be July 1 of that calendar year preceding the calendar year with respect to which such rates are to be effective.

9. “*Contributions*” means the money payments to the state unemployment compensation fund required by this chapter.

10. Reserved.

11. “*Department*” means the department of workforce development created in section 84A.1.

12. “*Director*” means the director of the department of workforce development created in section 84A.1.

13. “*Domestic service*” includes service for an employing unit in the operation and maintenance of a private household, local college club or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority as distinguished from service as an employee in the pursuit of an employer’s trade, occupation, profession, enterprise or vocation.

14. “*Educational institution*” means one in which participants, trainees, or students are offered an organized course of study or training designed to transfer to them knowledge, skills, information, doctrines, attitudes or abilities from, by or under the guidance of an instructor or teacher. It is approved, licensed or issued a permit to operate as a school by the department of education or other government agency that is authorized within the state to approve, license or issue a permit for the operation of a school. The course of study or training which it offers may be academic, technical, trade or preparation for gainful employment in a recognized occupation.

15. “*Eligibility period*” of an individual means the period consisting of the weeks in the individual’s benefit year which begin in an extended benefit period and, if the individual’s benefit year ends within such extended benefit period, any weeks thereafter which begin in such period.

16. “*Employer*” means:

a. For purposes of this chapter with respect to any calendar year after December 31, 1971, any employing unit which in any calendar quarter in either the current or preceding calendar year paid for service in employment wages of one thousand five hundred dollars or more excluding wages paid for domestic service or for some portion of a day in each of twenty different calendar weeks, whether or not such weeks were consecutive, in either the current or the preceding calendar year, had in employment at least one individual irrespective of whether the same individual was in employment in each such day. An employing unit treated as a domestic service employer shall not be treated as an employer with respect to wages paid for service other than domestic service unless such employing unit is treated as an employer under this paragraph or as an agricultural labor employer.

b. Any employing unit (whether or not an employing unit at the time of acquisition) which acquired the organization, trade, or business, or substantially all of the assets thereof, of another employing unit which at the time of such acquisition was an employer subject to this chapter, or which acquired a part of the organization, trade, or business of another employing unit which at the time of such acquisition was an employer subject to this chapter. Provided,

that such other employing unit would have been an employer under paragraph “a” of this subsection, if such part had constituted its entire organization, trade, or business.

c. Any employing unit which acquired the organization, trade, or business, or substantially all the assets of another employing unit and which, if treated as a single unit with such other employing unit, would be an employer under paragraph “a” of this subsection.

d. Any employing unit which together with one or more other employing units, is owned or controlled (by legally enforceable means or otherwise) directly or indirectly by the same interests, or which owns or controls one or more other employing units (by legally enforceable means or otherwise), and which, if treated as a single unit with such other employing unit, would be an employer under paragraph “a” of this subsection.

e. Any employing unit which, having become an employer under paragraph “a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, “f”, “g”, “h”, or “i” has not, under section 96.8, ceased to be an employer subject to this chapter.

f. For the effective period of its election pursuant to section 96.8, subsection 3, any other employing unit which has elected to become fully subject to this chapter.

g. Any employing unit not an employer by reason of any other paragraph of this subsection for which, within either the current or preceding calendar year, service is or was performed with respect to which such employing unit is liable for any federal tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund; or which, as a condition for approval of this chapter for full tax credit against the tax imposed by the federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 – 3308), is required, pursuant to such Act, to be an “employer” under this chapter. Provided, however, that if an employer subject to contributions solely because of the terms of this subsection shall establish proper proof to the satisfaction of the department that the employer’s employees have been and will be duly covered and insured under the unemployment compensation law of another jurisdiction such employer shall not be deemed an employer and such services shall not be deemed employment under this chapter.

h. After December 31, 1971, this state or a state instrumentality and after December 31, 1977, a government entity unless specifically excluded from the definition of employment.

i. Any employing unit for which service in employment, as defined in subsection 18, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (5), is performed after December 31, 1971.

j. For purposes of paragraphs “a” and “i”, employment shall include service which would constitute employment but for the fact that such service is deemed to be performed entirely within another state pursuant to an election under an arrangement entered into in accordance with subsection 18, paragraph “d”, by the department and an agency charged with the administration of any other state or federal unemployment compensation law.

k. For purposes of paragraphs “a” and “i”, if any week includes both December 31 and January 1, the days of that week up to January 1 shall be deemed one calendar week and the days beginning January 1 another such week.

l. An employing unit employing agricultural labor after December 31, 1977, if the employing unit:

(1) Paid during any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year wages of twenty thousand dollars or more for agricultural labor, or

(2) Employed on each of some twenty days during the calendar year or during the preceding calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week, at least ten individuals in employment in agricultural labor for some portion of the day.

m. An employing unit employing after December 31, 1977, domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority, and with respect to any calendar year, any employing unit who during any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year paid wages in cash of one thousand dollars or more for such service.

n. An Indian tribe, subject to the requirements of section 96.7, subsection 9.

17. “Employing unit” means any individual or type of organization, including this state and its political subdivisions, state agencies, boards, commissions, and instrumentalities thereof, any partnership, association, trust, estate, joint stock company, insurance company

or corporation, whether domestic or foreign, or the receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, trustee or successor thereof, or the legal representative of a deceased person, which has or subsequent to January 1, 1936, had in its employ one or more individuals performing services for it within this state. All individuals performing services within this state for any employing unit which maintains two or more separate establishments within this state shall be deemed to be employed by a single employing unit for all the purposes of this chapter. Whenever any employing unit contracts with or has under it any contractor or subcontractor for any work which is part of its usual trade, occupation, profession, or business, unless the employing unit as well as each such contractor or subcontractor is an employer by reason of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, the employing unit shall for all the purposes of this chapter be deemed to employ each individual in the employ of each such contractor or subcontractor for each day during which such individual is engaged in performing such work; except that each such contractor or subcontractor who is an employer by reason of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, shall alone be liable for the contributions measured by wages payable to individuals in the contractor's or subcontractor's employ, and except that any employing unit who shall become liable for and pay contributions with respect to individuals in the employ of any such contractor or subcontractor who is not an employer by reason of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, may recover the same from such contractor or subcontractor, except as any contractor or subcontractor who would in the absence of subsection 16 or section 96.8, subsection 3, be liable to pay said contributions, accepts exclusive liability for said contributions under an agreement with such employer made pursuant to general rules of the department. Each individual employed to perform or to assist in performing the work of any agent or employee of an employing unit shall be deemed to be employed by such employing unit for all the purposes of this chapter, whether such individual was hired or paid directly by such employing unit or by such agent or employee, provided the employing unit had actual or constructive knowledge of such work, and provided, further, that such employment was for a total of not less than eight hours in any one calendar week.

18. "Employment".

a. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, "employment" means service, including service in interstate commerce, performed for wages or under any contract of hire, written or oral, expressed or implied. Employment also means any service performed prior to January 1, 1978, which was employment as defined in this subsection prior to such date and, subject to the other provisions of this subsection, service performed after December 31, 1977, by:

(1) Any officer of a corporation. Provided that the term "employment" shall not include such officer if the officer is a majority stockholder and the officer shall not be considered an employee of the corporation unless such services are subject to a tax to be paid under any federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund or such services are required to be covered under this chapter of the Code, as a condition to receipt of a full tax credit against the tax imposed by the federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 - 3309), or

(2) Any individual who, under the usual common law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee, or

(3) (a) Any individual other than an individual who is an employee under subparagraphs (1) or (2) who performs services for remuneration for any person as an agent driver or commission driver engaged in distributing meat products, vegetable products, fruit products, bakery products, beverages (other than milk), or laundry or dry cleaning services for the individual's principal; as a traveling or city salesperson, other than as an agent driver or commission driver, engaged upon a full-time basis in the solicitation on behalf of, and the transmission to, the individual's principal (except for sideline sales activities on behalf of some other person) of orders from wholesalers, retailers, contractors, or operators of hotels, restaurants, or other similar establishments for merchandise for resale or supplies for use in their business operations.

(b) Provided, that for purposes of this subparagraph (3), the term "employment" shall include services performed after December 31, 1971, only if:

(i) The contract of service contemplates that substantially all of the services are to be performed personally by such individual;

(ii) The individual does not have a substantial investment in facilities used in connection with the performance of the services (other than in facilities for transportation); and

(iii) The services are not in the nature of single transaction that is not part of a continuing relationship with the person for whom the services are performed.

(4) Service performed after December 31, 1971, by an individual in the employ of this state or any of its wholly owned instrumentalities and after December 31, 1977, service performed by an individual in the employ of a government entity unless specifically excluded from the definition of employment for a government entity.

(5) Service performed after December 31, 1971, by an individual in the employ of a religious, charitable, educational, or other organization, but only if the service is excluded from “*employment*” as defined in the federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 – 3309) solely by reason of section 3306(c)(8) of that Act.

(6) For the purposes of subparagraphs (4) and (5), the term “*employment*” does not apply to service performed:

(a) In the employ of a church or convention or association of churches, or an organization which is operated primarily for religious purposes and which is operated, supervised, controlled, or principally supported by a church or convention or association of churches.

(b) By a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church in the exercise of that ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order.

(c) In the employ of a nonpublic school which is not an institution of higher education prior to January 1, 1978.

(d) In a facility conducted for the purpose of carrying out a program of rehabilitation for individuals whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury or providing remunerative work for individuals who, because of their impaired physical or mental capacity, cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market, by an individual receiving such rehabilitation or remunerative work.

(e) As part of an unemployment work relief or work training program assisted or financed in whole or in part by any federal agency or an agency of a state or political subdivision thereof, by an individual receiving such work relief or work training; or

(f) In the employ of a governmental entity, if such service is performed by an individual in the exercise of the individual’s duties as an elected official; as a member of a legislative body, or a member of the judiciary, of a state or political subdivision; as a member of the state national guard or air national guard; as an employee serving on a temporary basis in case of fire, storm, snow, earthquake, flood, or similar emergency; or in a position which, pursuant to the state law, is designated as a major nontenured policymaking or advisory position, or a policymaking or advisory position which ordinarily does not require duties of more than eight hours per week.

(7) (a) A person in agricultural labor when such labor is performed for an employing unit which during any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year paid remuneration in cash of twenty thousand dollars or more to individuals employed in agricultural labor excluding labor performed before January 1, 1980, by an alien referred to in this subparagraph; or on each of some twenty days during the calendar year or the preceding calendar year, each day being in a different calendar week, employed in agricultural labor for some portion of the day ten or more individuals, excluding labor performed before January 1, 1980, by an alien referred to in this subparagraph; and such labor is not agricultural labor performed before January 1, 1980, by an individual who is an alien admitted to the United States to perform agricultural labor pursuant to sections 214(c) and 101(a)(15)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(c), 1101(a)(15)(H) (1976). For purposes of this subparagraph division, “*employed*” shall not include services performed by agricultural workers who are aliens admitted to the United States to perform labor pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and who are not covered under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

(b) For purposes of this subparagraph, any individual who is a member of a crew furnished

by a crew leader to perform agricultural labor for any other employing unit shall be treated as an employee of such crew leader if such crew leader holds a valid certificate of registration under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act of 1963; or substantially all the members of such crew operate or maintain tractors, mechanized harvesting or cropdusting equipment, or any other mechanized equipment, which is provided by such crew leader; and if such individual is not otherwise in employment as defined in this subsection.

(c) For purposes of this subparagraph (7), in the case of any individual who is furnished by a crew leader to perform agricultural labor for any other employing unit and who is not treated as an employee of such crew leader as described above, such other employing unit and not the crew leader shall be treated as the employer of such individual; and such other employing unit shall be treated as having paid cash remuneration to such individual in an amount equal to the amount of cash remuneration paid to such individual by the crew leader either on the crew leader's behalf or on behalf of such other employing unit for the agricultural labor performed for such other employing unit.

(d) For purposes of this subparagraph (7), the term "*crew leader*" means an employing unit which furnishes individuals to perform agricultural labor for any other employing unit; pays, either on the crew leader's behalf or on behalf of such other employing unit, the individuals so furnished by the crew leader for the agricultural labor performed by them; and has not entered into a written agreement with such other employing unit under which such individual is designated as an employee of such other employing unit.

(8) A person performing after December 31, 1977, domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority if performed for an employing unit who paid cash remuneration of one thousand dollars or more to individuals employed in such domestic service in any calendar quarter in the calendar year or the preceding calendar year.

(9) A member of a limited liability company. For such a member, the term "*employment*" shall not include any portion of such service that is performed in lieu of making a contribution of cash or property to acquire a membership interest in the limited liability company.

b. The term "*employment*" shall include an individual's entire service, performed within or both within and without this state if:

(1) The service is localized in this state, or

(2) The service is not localized in any state but some of the service is performed in this state and (i) the base of operations, or, if there is no base of operations, then the place from which such service is directed or controlled, is in this state; or (ii) the base of operations or place from which such service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this state, or

(3) The service is performed outside the United States, except in Canada, after December 31, 1971, by a citizen of the United States in the employ of an American employer, other than service which is deemed "*employment*" under the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) or the parallel provisions of another state law, or service performed after December 31 of the year in which the United States secretary of labor approved the first time the unemployment compensation law submitted by the Virgin Islands, if:

(a) The employer's principal place of business in the United States is located in this state; or

(b) The employer has no place of business in the United States but the employer is an individual who is a resident of this state, or the employer is a corporation which is organized under the laws of this state, or the employer is a partnership or a trust and the number of the partners or trustees who are residents of this state is greater than the number who are residents of any one other state; or

(c) None of the criteria of divisions (a) and (b) of this subparagraph is met, but the employer has elected coverage in this state, or the employer having failed to elect coverage in any state, the individual has filed a claim for benefits based on such service under the law of this state.

(d) An "*American employer*", for purposes of this subparagraph, means a person who is an individual who is a resident of the United States or a partnership if two-thirds or more of the partners are residents of the United States, or a trust, if all of the trustees are residents of

the United States, or a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any state.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3), all service performed after December 31, 1971, by an officer or member of the crew of an American vessel on or in connection with such vessel, if the operating office from which the operations of such vessel operating on navigable waters within and without the United States are ordinarily and regularly supervised, managed, directed and controlled is within this state, and

(5) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection, service with respect to which a tax is required to be paid under any federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund or which, as a condition for full tax credit against the tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (26 U.S.C. § 3301 – 3308), is required to be covered under this chapter.

c. Services performed within this state but not covered under paragraph “b” of this subsection shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter if contributions are not required and paid with respect to such services under an unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the federal government.

d. Services not covered under paragraph “b” of this subsection, and performed entirely without this state, with respect to no part of which contributions are required and paid under an unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the federal government, shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter if the individual performing such services is a resident of this state and the department approves the election of the employing unit for whom such services are performed that the entire service of such individual shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter.

e. Service shall be deemed to be localized within a state if:

(1) The service is performed entirely within such state, or

(2) The service is performed both within and without such state, but the service performed without such state is incidental to the individual’s service within the state, for example, is temporary or transitory in nature or consists of isolated transactions.

f. (1) Services performed by an individual for wages shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter unless and until it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that such individual has been and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such services, both under the individual’s contract of service and in fact.

(2) Services performed by an individual for two or more employing units shall be deemed to be employment to each employing unit for which the services are performed. However, an individual who concurrently performs services as a corporate officer for two or more related corporations and who is paid through a common paymaster that is one of the related corporations may, at the discretion of such related corporations, be considered to be in the employment of only the common paymaster.

g. The term “*employment*” shall not include:

(1) Service performed in the employ of any other state or its political subdivisions, or of the United States government, or of an instrumentality of any other state or states or their political subdivisions or of the United States; provided, however, that the general language just used shall not include any such instrumentality of the United States after Congress has, by appropriate legal action, expressly permitted the several states to require such instrumentalities to make payments into an employment fund under a state unemployment compensation law; and all such instrumentalities so released from the constitutional immunity to make the contributions, imposed by this chapter shall, thereafter, become subject to all the provisions of said chapter, and such provisions shall then be applicable to such instrumentalities and to all services performed for such instrumentalities in the same manner, to the same extent and on the same terms as are applicable to all other employers, employing units, individuals, and services. Should the social security administration, acting under section 1603 of the federal Internal Revenue Code, fail to certify the state of Iowa for any particular calendar year, then the payments required of such instrumentalities with respect to such year shall be refunded by the department from the fund in the same manner

and within the same period as is provided in section 96.14, subsection 5, which section provides for the refunding of contributions erroneously collected.

(2) Service with respect to which unemployment compensation is payable under an unemployment compensation system established by an Act of Congress; provided, that the department is hereby authorized and directed to enter into agreements with the proper agencies under such Act of Congress, which agreements shall become effective ten days after publication thereof in the manner provided in section 96.11, subsection 2, for general rules, to provide reciprocal treatment to individuals who have, after acquiring potential rights to benefits under this chapter, acquired rights to unemployment compensation under such Act of Congress, or who have, after acquiring potential rights to unemployment compensation under such Act of Congress, acquired rights to benefits under this chapter.

(3) Agricultural labor. For purposes of this chapter, the term “*agricultural labor*” means any service performed prior to January 1, 1972, which was agricultural labor as defined in this subparagraph prior to such date, provided that after December 31, 1977, this subparagraph shall not exclude from employment agricultural labor specifically included as agricultural labor under the definition of employment in this subsection, but shall otherwise include remunerated service performed after December 31, 1971:

(a) On a farm in the employ of any person in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

(b) In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land of brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

(c) In connection with the production or harvesting of any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in section 15(g) of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended [46 Stat. 1550, § 3, 12 U.S.C. § 1141j], or in connection with ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways, not owned or operated for profit, used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

(d) (i) In the employ of the operator of a farm in handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, in its unmanufactured state, any agricultural or horticultural commodity, but only if such operator produced more than one-half of the commodity with respect to which such service is performed;

(ii) In the employ of a group of operators of farms (or a cooperative organization of which such operators are members) in the performance of service described in subdivision (i) of division (d) of this subparagraph, but only if such operators produced more than one-half of the commodity with respect to which such service is performed;

(iii) The provisions of subdivisions (i) and (ii) of division (d) of this subparagraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption.

(e) On a farm operated for profit if such service is not in the course of the employer’s trade or business.

(f) The term “*farm*” includes livestock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards.

(4) Domestic service in a private home prior to January 1, 1978, and after December 31, 1977, domestic service in a private home not covered as domestic service under the definition of employment.

(5) Service performed by an individual in the employ of the individual’s son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of eighteen in the employ of the child’s father or mother.

(6) Service performed in the employ of a school, college, or university if such service is performed by a student who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes at such school,

college or university or by the spouse of such student, if such spouse is advised, at the time such spouse commences to perform such service, that the employment of such spouse to perform such service is provided under a program to provide financial assistance to such student by such school, college, or university, and such employment will not be covered by any program of unemployment insurance.

(7) Service performed by an individual who is enrolled at a nonprofit or public educational institution which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are carried on, as a student in a full-time program taken for credit at such institution, which combines academic instruction with work experience, if the service is an integral part of the program and the institution has so certified to the employer, except that this subparagraph does not apply to service performed in a program established for or on behalf of an employer or group of employers.

(8) Service performed in the employ of a hospital if such service is performed by a patient of the hospital.

(9) Services performed by an individual, who is not treated as an employee, for a person who is not treated as an employer, under either of the following conditions:

(a) The services are performed by the individual as a salesperson and as a licensed real estate agent; substantially all of the remuneration for the services is directly related to sales or other output rather than to the number of hours worked; and the services are performed pursuant to a written contract between the individual and the person for whom the services are performed, which provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for federal tax purposes.

(b) The services are performed by an individual engaged in the trade or business of selling or soliciting the sale of consumer products to any buyer on a buy-sell basis or a deposit-commission basis, for resale by the buyer or another person in the home or in a place other than a permanent retail establishment, or engaged in the trade or business of selling or soliciting the sale of consumer products in the home or in a place other than a permanent retail establishment; substantially all of the remuneration for the services is directly related to sales or other output rather than to the number of hours worked; and the services are performed pursuant to a written contract between the individual and the person for whom the services are performed, which provides that the individual will not be treated as an employee with respect to the services for federal tax purposes.

(10) Services performed by an inmate of a correctional institution.

h. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, “*employment*” shall include service performed in the employ of an Indian tribe, subject to the requirements of section 96.7, subsection 9.

19. “*Employment office*” means a free public employment office, or branch thereof, operated by this state or maintained as a part of a state-controlled system of public employment offices.

20. “*Exhaustee*” means an individual who, with respect to any week of unemployment in the individual’s eligibility period has received, prior to such week, all of the regular benefits that were available to the individual under this chapter or any other state law (including dependents’ allowances and benefits payable to federal civilian employees and former armed forces personnel under 5 U.S.C. ch. 85) in the individual’s current benefit year that includes such weeks. Provided that for the purposes of this subsection an individual shall be deemed to have received all of the regular benefits that were available to the individual, although as a result of a pending appeal with respect to wages that were not considered in the original monetary determination in the individual’s benefit year the individual may subsequently be determined to be entitled to add regular benefits, or:

a. The individual’s benefit year having expired prior to such week, has no, or insufficient, wages and on the basis of which the individual could establish a new benefit year that would include such week, and

b. The individual has no right to unemployment benefits or allowances under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, and such other federal laws as are specified in regulations

issued by the United States secretary of labor, and the individual has not received and is not seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of Canada, but if the individual is seeking such benefits and the appropriate agency finally determines that the individual is not entitled to benefits under such law the individual is considered an exhaustee.

21. *a. "Extended benefit period"* means a period which begins with the third week after a week for which there is a state "on" indicator, and ends with either of the following weeks, whichever occurs later:

- (1) The third week after the first week for which there is a state "off" indicator.
- (2) The thirteenth consecutive week of such period.

b. However, an extended benefit period shall not begin by reason of a state "on" indicator before the fourteenth week following the end of a prior extended benefit period which was in effect with respect to this state.

22. "*Extended benefits*" means benefits (including benefits payable to federal civilian employees and to former armed forces personnel pursuant to 5 U.S.C. ch. 85) payable to an individual under the provisions of this section for weeks of unemployment in the individual's eligibility period.

23. "*Fund*" means the unemployment compensation fund established by this chapter, to which all contributions required and from which all benefits provided under this chapter shall be paid.

24. "*Governmental entity*" means a state, a state instrumentality, a political subdivision or an instrumentality of a political subdivision, or a combination of one or more of the preceding.

25. "*Hospital*" means an institution which has been licensed, certified, or approved by the department of inspections and appeals as a hospital.

25A. "*Indian tribe*" shall have the meaning given to the term pursuant to section 4(e) of the federal Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, and shall include any subdivision, subsidiary, or business enterprise wholly owned by such an Indian tribe.

26. "*Institution of higher education*" means an educational institution which admits as regular students individuals having a certificate of graduation from a high school, or the recognized equivalent of such certificate; is legally authorized in this state primarily to provide a program of education beyond high school; provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's or higher degree or provides a program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, a program of postgraduate or postdoctoral studies, or a program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation; and is a public or other nonprofit institution.

27. "*Insured work*" means employment for employers.

28. "*Nonprofit organization*" means an organization described in the federal Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3), which is exempt from income taxation under 26 U.S.C. § 501(a).

29. There is a state "off" indicator for a week if, for the period consisting of the week and the immediately preceding twelve weeks, the rate of insured unemployment under the state law was less than five percent, or less than one hundred twenty percent of the average of the rates for thirteen weeks ending in each of the two preceding calendar years, except that, notwithstanding any such provision of this subsection, any week for which there would otherwise be a state "on" indicator shall continue to be such a week and shall not be determined to be a week for which there is a state "off" indicator.

30. There is a state "on" indicator for a week if the rate of insured unemployment under the state law for the period consisting of the week and the immediately preceding twelve weeks equaled or exceeded five percent and equaled or exceeded one hundred twenty percent of the average of the rates for the corresponding thirteen-week period ending in each of the two preceding calendar years.

31. "*Public housing agency*" means any agency described in section 3(b)(6) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended through January 1, 1989.

32. "*Rate of insured unemployment*", for purposes of determining state "on" indicator and state "off" indicator, means the percentage derived by dividing the average weekly number of individuals filing claims for regular benefits in Iowa for weeks of unemployment with respect

to the most recent thirteen consecutive week period, as determined by the department on the basis of its reports to the United States secretary of labor, by the average monthly insured employment covered under this chapter for the first four of the most recent six completed calendar quarters ending before the end of such thirteen-week period.

33. “*Regular benefits*” means benefits payable to an individual under this or under any other state law (including benefits payable to federal civilian employees and to former armed forces personnel pursuant to 5 U.S.C. ch. 85) other than extended benefits.

34. “*State*” includes, in addition to the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

35. “*State law*” means the unemployment insurance law of any state, approved by the United States secretary of labor under 26 U.S.C. § 3304.

36. “*Statewide average weekly wage*” means the amount computed by the department at least once a year on the basis of the aggregate amount of wages reported by employers in the preceding twelve-month period ending on December 31 and divided by the product of fifty-two times the average mid-month employment reported by employers for the same twelve-month period. In determining the aggregate amount of wages paid statewide, the department shall disregard any limitation on the amount of wages subject to contributions under this chapter.

37. “*Taxable wages*” means an amount of wages upon which an employer is required to contribute based upon wages which have been paid during a calendar year to an individual by an employer or the employer’s predecessor, in this state or another state which extends a like comity to this state, with respect to employment, upon which the employer is required to contribute, which equals the greater of the following:

a. Sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the statewide average weekly wage which was used during the previous calendar year to determine maximum weekly benefit amounts, multiplied by fifty-two and rounded to the next highest multiple of one hundred dollars.

b. That portion of wages subject to a tax under a federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment compensation fund.

38. “*Total and partial unemployment*”.

a. An individual shall be deemed “*totally unemployed*” in any week with respect to which no wages are payable to the individual and during which the individual performs no services.

b. An individual shall be deemed partially unemployed in any week in which either of the following apply:

(1) While employed at the individual’s then regular job, the individual works less than the regular full-time week and in which the individual earns less than the individual’s weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

(2) The individual, having been separated from the individual’s regular job, earns at odd jobs less than the individual’s weekly benefit amount plus fifteen dollars.

c. An individual shall be deemed temporarily unemployed if for a period, verified by the department, not to exceed four consecutive weeks, the individual is unemployed due to a plant shutdown, vacation, inventory, lack of work or emergency from the individual’s regular job or trade in which the individual worked full-time and will again work full-time, if the individual’s employment, although temporarily suspended, has not been terminated.

39. “*Unemployment compensation administration fund*” means the unemployment compensation administration fund established by this chapter, from which administration expenses under this chapter shall be paid.

40. “*United States*” for the purposes of this section includes the states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

41. “*Wages*” means all remuneration for personal services, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration in any medium other than cash. The reasonable cash value of remuneration in any medium other than cash, shall be estimated and determined in accordance with rules prescribed by the department. Wages payable to an individual for insured work performed prior to January 1, 1941, shall, for the purposes of sections 96.3, 96.4, and this section, be deemed to be wages paid within the calendar quarter with respect to which such wages were payable.

The term wages shall not include:

a. The amount of any payment, including any amount paid by an employer for insurance or annuities or into a fund to provide for such payment, made to or on behalf of an employee or any of the employee's dependents under a plan or system established by an employer which makes provisions for the employer's employees generally, or for the employer's employees generally and their dependents, or for a class, or classes of the employer's employees, or for a class or classes of the employer's employees and their dependents, on account of retirement, sickness, accident disability, medical or hospitalization expense in connection with sickness or accident disability, or death.

b. Any payment paid to an employee, including any amount paid by any employer for insurance or annuities or into a fund to provide for any such payment, on account of retirement.

c. Any payment on account of sickness or accident disability, or medical or hospitalization expense in connection with sickness or accident disability made by an employer to, or on behalf of, an employee after the expiration of six calendar months following the last calendar month in which the employee worked for such employer.

d. Remuneration for agricultural labor paid in any medium other than cash.

e. Any portion of the remuneration to a member of a limited liability company based on a membership interest in the company provided that the remuneration is allocated among members, and among classes of members, in proportion to their respective investments in the company. If the amount of remuneration attributable to a membership interest cannot be determined, the entire amount of remuneration shall be deemed to be based on services performed.

42. "Week" means such period or periods of seven consecutive calendar days ending at midnight, or as the department may by regulations prescribe.

43. "Weekly benefit amount". An individual's "weekly benefit amount" means the amount of benefits the individual would be entitled to receive for one week of total unemployment. An individual's weekly benefit amount, as determined for the first week of the individual's benefit year, shall constitute the individual's weekly benefit amount throughout such benefit year.

[C39, §1551.25; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.19; 81 Acts, ch 19, §9; 82 Acts, ch 1030, §3 - 7, 9, ch 1126, §3]

83 Acts, ch 101, §9; 83 Acts, ch 190, §22 - 24, 26, 27; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §525, 935; 87 Acts, ch 222, §6, 7; 89 Acts, ch 117, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1045, §4; 95 Acts, ch 43, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1121, §9 - 11; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §20 - 23; 97 Acts, ch 38, §3, 4; 2001 Acts, ch 111, §3 - 6; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §66; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §182, 183, 201; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §24; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §23

Referred to in §85.28, 85.31, 85.34, 85.37, 85.59, 96.3, 96.4, 96.5, 96.7(2b), 96.8, 96.23, 96.40, 422.11A, 422.33
Subsection 18, paragraph g, subparagraph (1) amended

96.20 Reciprocal benefit arrangements.

1. The department is hereby authorized to enter into arrangements with the appropriate agencies of other states, or a contiguous country with which the United States has an agreement with respect to unemployment compensation or the federal government whereby potential rights to benefits accumulated under the unemployment compensation laws of several states or under such a law of the federal government, or both, may constitute the basis for the payment of benefits through a single appropriate agency under terms which the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests and will not result in any substantial loss to the fund.

2. a. The department may enter into arrangements with the appropriate agencies of other states, or a contiguous country with which the United States has an agreement with respect to unemployment compensation or of the federal government:

(1) Whereby wages or services, upon the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under the unemployment compensation law of another state or of the federal government, shall be deemed to be wages for employment by employers for the purposes of section 96.3 and section 96.4, subsection 5; provided such other state agency or agency of

the federal government has agreed to reimburse the fund for such portion of benefits paid under this chapter upon the basis of such wages or services as the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests, and

(2) Whereby the department will reimburse other state or federal agencies charged with the administration of unemployment compensation laws with such reasonable portion of benefits, paid under the law of any such other states or of the federal government upon the basis of employment or wages for employment by employers, as the department finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests.

b. Reimbursements so payable shall be deemed to be benefits for the purposes of section 96.3, subsection 5, paragraph “a”, and section 96.9, but no reimbursement so payable shall be charged against any employer’s account for the purposes of section 96.7, unless wages so transferred are sufficient to establish a valid claim in Iowa, and that such charges shall not exceed the amount that would have been charged on the basis of a valid claim. The department is hereby authorized to make to other state or federal agencies and receive from such other state or federal agencies, reimbursements from or to the fund, in accordance with arrangements pursuant to this section. The department shall participate in any arrangements for the payment of compensation on the basis of combining an individual’s wages and employment covered under this Act with the individual’s wages and employment covered under the unemployment compensation laws of other states which are approved by the United States secretary of labor in consultation with the state unemployment compensation agencies as reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of compensation in such situations and which include provisions for applying the base period of a single state law to a claim involving the combining of an individual’s wages and employment covered under two or more state unemployment compensation laws, and avoiding the duplication use of wages and employment by reason of such combining.

3. The department is hereby authorized to enter into agreements with the appropriate agencies of other states, or a contiguous country with which the United States has an agreement with respect to unemployment compensation or the federal government administering unemployment compensation laws to provide that contributions on wages for services performed by an individual in more than one state for the same employer may be paid to the appropriate agency of one state.

[C39, §1551.26; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.20]
96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §5; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §14

96.21 Termination.

If at any time Tit. IX of the Social Security Act, as amended, shall be amended or repealed by Congress or held unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States, with the result that no portion of the contributions required under this chapter may be credited against the tax imposed by said Tit. IX, in any such event the operation of the provisions of this chapter requiring the payment of contributions and benefits shall immediately cease, the department shall thereupon requisition from the unemployment trust fund all moneys therein standing to its credit, and such moneys, together with any other moneys in the unemployment compensation fund shall be refunded, without interest and under regulations prescribed by the department, to each employer by whom contributions have been paid, proportionately to the employer’s pro rata share of the total contributions paid under this chapter. Any interest or earnings of the fund shall be available to the department to pay for the costs of making such refunds. When the department shall have executed the duties prescribed in this section and performed such other acts as are incidental to the termination of its duties under this chapter, the provisions of this chapter, in their entirety, shall cease to be operative.

[C39, §1551.27; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.21]
96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §14

96.22 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1045, § 5.

96.23 Base period exclusion.

1. The department shall exclude three or more calendar quarters from an individual’s

base period, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 3, if the individual received workers' compensation benefits for temporary total disability or during a healing period under section 85.33, section 85.34, subsection 1, or section 85A.17 or indemnity insurance benefits during those three or more calendar quarters, if one of the following conditions applies to the individual's base period:

a. The individual did not receive wages from insured work for three calendar quarters.

b. The individual did not receive wages from insured work for two calendar quarters and did not receive wages from insured work for another calendar quarter equal to or greater than the amount required for a calendar quarter, other than the calendar quarter in which the individual's wages were highest, under section 96.4, subsection 4, paragraph "a".

2. The department shall substitute, in lieu of the three or more calendar quarters excluded from the base period, those three or more consecutive calendar quarters, immediately preceding the base period, in which the individual did not receive such workers' compensation benefits or indemnity insurance benefits.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.23]

83 Acts, ch 190, §25, 27; 86 Acts, ch 1034, §2, 3; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §6

Referred to in §96.7(2a)

96.24 Employer to be notified.

Whenever an employee is separated from employment for the purpose of joining the armed forces of the United States, the employee shall notify the employer in writing of the employee's acceptance and date of reporting for service and the employer shall, within fifteen days after said notice from the employee, notify the department of such separation and date of termination of wages on a form furnished by the department.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.24]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

96.25 Office building.

The department may acquire for and in the name of the state of Iowa by purchase, or by rental purchase agreement, such lands and buildings upon such terms and conditions as may entitle this state to grants or credits of funds under the Social Security Act or the Wagner-Peyser Act to be applied against the cost of such property, for the purpose of providing office space for the department at such places as the department finds necessary and suitable.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.25]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §1979; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

Referred to in §96.26, 96.27, 96.28

96.26 Moneys received.

The department is authorized to accept, receive, and receipt for all moneys received from the United States for the payments authorized by sections 96.25 to 96.28 for lands and buildings and to comply with any rules made under the Social Security Act or the Wagner-Peyser Act.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.26]

96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

Referred to in §96.28

96.27 Approval of attorney general.

An agreement made for the purchase or other acquisition of the premises mentioned in section 96.25 with funds granted or credited to this state for such purpose under the Social Security Act or the Wagner-Peyser Act shall be subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state of Iowa as to form and as to title thereto.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.27]

2012 Acts, ch 1023, §15

Referred to in §96.26, 96.28

96.28 Deposit of funds.

All moneys received from the United States for the payments authorized by sections 96.25 to 96.27 for lands and buildings shall be deposited in the employment security administration fund in the state treasury and are appropriated therefrom for the purposes of this chapter.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.28]

Referred to in §96.26

96.29 Extended benefits.

Except when the result would be inconsistent with the other provisions of this chapter, as provided in rules of the department, the provisions of the law which apply to claims for or the payment of regular benefits shall apply to claims for, and the payment of, extended benefits.

1. *Eligibility requirements for extended benefits.* An individual is eligible to receive extended benefits with respect to a week of unemployment in the individual's eligibility period only if the department finds that all of the following conditions are met:

a. The individual is an "exhaustee" as defined in this chapter.

b. The individual has satisfied the requirements of this chapter for the receipt of regular benefits that are applicable to individuals claiming extended benefits, including not being subject to a disqualification for the receipt of benefits.

c. The individual has been paid wages for insured work during the individual's base period in an amount at least one and one-half times the wages paid to the individual during that quarter of the individual's base period in which the individual's wages were highest.

2. *Disqualification for extended benefits.* If an individual claiming extended benefits furnishes satisfactory evidence to the department that the individual's prospects for obtaining work in the individual's customary occupation within a reasonably short period are good, section 96.5, subsection 3 applies. If the department determines that an individual is claiming extended benefits and the individual's prospects for obtaining work in the individual's customary occupation are poor, the following paragraphs apply:

a. An individual shall be disqualified for extended benefits if the individual fails to apply for or refuses to accept an offer of suitable work to which the individual was referred by the department or the individual fails to actively seek work, unless the individual has been employed during at least four weeks, which need not be consecutive, subsequent to the disqualification and has earned at least four times the individual's weekly extended benefit amount. In order to be considered suitable work under this subsection, the gross weekly wage for the suitable work shall be in excess of the individual's weekly extended benefit amount plus any weekly supplemental unemployment compensation benefits which the individual is receiving.

b. An individual shall not be disqualified for extended benefits for failing to apply for or refusing to accept an offer of suitable work, unless the suitable work was offered to the individual in writing or was listed with the department.

c. This subsection shall not apply to claims for extended benefits for weeks of unemployment beginning March 6, 1993, and ending before January 1, 1995, or if otherwise prohibited by federal law.

3. *Weekly extended benefit amount.* The weekly extended benefit amount payable to an individual for a week of total unemployment in the individual's eligibility period is an amount equal to the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual during the individual's applicable benefit year.

4. *Total extended benefit amount.*

a. The total extended benefit amount payable to an eligible individual with respect to the individual's applicable benefit year is the least of the following amounts:

(1) Fifty percent of the total amount of regular benefits which were payable to the individual under this chapter in the individual's applicable benefit year.

(2) Thirteen times the individual's weekly benefit amount which was payable to the individual under this chapter for a week of total unemployment in the applicable benefit year.

b. Except for the first two weeks of an interstate claim for extended benefits filed in any state under the interstate benefit payment plan and payable from an individual's extended

benefit account, the individual is not eligible for extended benefits payable under the interstate claim if an extended benefit period is not in effect in that state.

5. *Beginning and termination of extended benefit period.* If an extended benefit period is to become effective in Iowa as a result of the state “on” indicator, or an extended benefit period is to be terminated in Iowa as a result of the state “off” indicator, the department shall make an appropriate public announcement. Computations required by this subsection shall be made by the department in accordance with regulations prescribed by the United States secretary of labor.

6. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if the benefit year of an individual ends within an eligibility period for extended benefits, the remaining extended benefits which the individual would, but for this section, be entitled to receive in that portion of the eligibility period which extends beyond the end of the individual’s benefit year, shall be reduced, but not below zero, by the number of weeks for which the individual received federal trade readjustment allowances, under 19 U.S.C. § 2101 et seq., as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, within the individual’s benefit year multiplied by the individual’s weekly extended benefit amount.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §96.29; 81 Acts, ch 19, §10, 11; 82 Acts, ch 1030, §8, 9]
93 Acts, ch 10, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1186, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201
Referred to in §96.11, 96.40

96.30 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1045, § 5.

96.31 Tax for benefits.

Political subdivisions may levy a tax outside their general fund levy limits to pay the cost of unemployment benefits. For school districts the cost of unemployment benefits shall be included in the district management levy pursuant to section 298.4.

[C79, 81, §96.31]
83 Acts, ch 123, §50, 209; 89 Acts, ch 135, §51
Referred to in §298.4

96.32 Fraud and overpayment personnel.

It is the declared intent of the general assembly of the state of Iowa that the department shall employ employees as full-time claims specialists in the fraud and overpayment section of the job insurance bureau of the department to the extent that federal funds are available to the department for the employment of such full-time personnel.

[C79, 81, §96.32]
96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

96.33 and 96.34 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1045, § 5.

96.35 Status report.

The department shall annually submit a status report on the unemployment compensation trust fund to the general assembly.

[C79, 81, §96.35]
96 Acts, ch 1186, §23

96.36 through 96.39 Reserved.

96.40 Voluntary shared work program.

1. An employer who wishes to participate in the shared work unemployment compensation program established under this section shall submit a written shared work plan in a form acceptable to the department for approval.

a. As a condition for approval by the department, a participating employer shall agree to furnish the department with reports relating to the operation of the shared work plan as requested by the department.

b. The employer shall monitor and evaluate the operation of the established shared work plan as requested by the department and shall report the findings to the department.

2. The department may approve a shared work plan if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The employer has filed all reports required to be filed under this chapter for all past and current periods and has paid all contributions due for all past and current periods.

b. The plan certifies that the aggregate reduction in work hours is in lieu of temporary layoffs which would have affected at least ten percent of the employees in the affected unit or units to which the plan applies and which would have resulted in an equivalent reduction in work hours. "Affected unit" means a specified plant, department, shift, or other definable unit.

c. The employees in the affected unit are identified by name and social security number and consist of at least five individuals.

d. The shared work plan reduces the normal weekly hours of work for an employee in the affected unit by not less than twenty percent and not more than fifty percent with a corresponding reduction in wages. Only full-time employees who normally work between thirty-five and forty hours per week are eligible to participate.

e. The reduction in hours and corresponding reduction in wages must be applied equally to all of the full-time employees in the affected unit.

f. The plan provides that fringe benefits will continue to be provided to employees in affected units as though their workweeks had not been reduced.

g. The plan will not serve as a subsidy of seasonal employment during the off season, nor as a subsidy of temporary part-time or intermittent employment.

h. The employer certifies that the employer will not hire additional part-time or full-time employees for the affected work force while the program is in operation.

i. The duration of the shared work plan will not exceed fifty-two weeks.

j. The plan is approved in writing by the collective bargaining representative for each employee organization or union which has members in the affected unit.

3. The employer shall submit a shared work plan to the department for approval at least thirty days prior to the proposed implementation date.

4. The department may revoke approval of a shared work plan and terminate the plan if the department determines that the shared work plan is not being executed according to the terms and intent of the shared work unemployment compensation program, or if it is determined by the department that the approval of the shared work plan was based, in whole or in part, upon information contained in the plan which was either false or substantially misleading.

5. An individual who is otherwise entitled to receive regular unemployment compensation benefits under this chapter shall be eligible to receive shared work benefits with respect to any week in which the department finds all of the following:

a. The individual is employed as a member of an affected unit subject to a shared work plan that was approved before the week in question and is in effect for that week.

b. The individual is able to work, available for work, and works all available hours with the participating employer.

c. The individual's normal weekly hours of work have been reduced by at least twenty percent but not more than fifty percent, with a corresponding reduction in wages.

6. The department shall not deny shared work benefits for any week to an otherwise eligible individual by reason of the application of any provision of this chapter which relates to availability for work, active search for work, or refusal to apply for or accept work with an employer other than the participating employer under the plan.

7. The department shall pay an individual who is eligible for shared work benefits under this section a weekly shared work benefit amount equal to the individual's regular weekly benefit amount for a period of total unemployment, less any deductible amounts under this chapter except wages received from any employer, multiplied by the full percentage of reduction in the individual's hours as set forth in the employer's shared work plan. If the shared work benefit amount calculated under this subsection is not a multiple of one dollar, the department shall round the amount so calculated to the next lowest multiple of one

dollar. An individual shall be ineligible for shared work benefits for any week in which the individual performs paid work for the participating employer in excess of the reduced hours established under the shared work plan.

8. An individual shall not be entitled to receive shared work benefits and regular unemployment compensation benefits in an aggregate amount which exceeds the maximum total amount of benefits payable to that individual in a benefit year as provided under section 96.3, subsection 5, paragraph “a”.

9. *a.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, all benefits paid under a shared work plan, which are chargeable to the participating employer or any other base period employer of a participating employee, shall be charged to the account of the participating employer under the plan.

b. An employer may provide as part of the plan a training program the employees may attend during the hours that have been reduced. If the employer is able to show that the training program will provide a substantive increase in the workplace and employability skills of the employee so as to reduce the potential for future periods of unemployment, the department shall relieve the employer of charges for benefits paid to the individual attending training under the plan. The employee may attend the training at the work site utilizing internal resources, provided the training is outside of the normal course of employment, or in conjunction with an educational institution.

10. An individual who has received all of the shared work benefits and regular unemployment compensation benefits available in a benefit year shall be considered an exhaustee, as defined in section 96.19, subsection 20, for purposes of the extended benefit program administered pursuant to section 96.29.

91 Acts, ch 197, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1066, §7; 96 Acts, ch 1186, § 23; 97 Acts, ch 38, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 22, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §111, 112; 2010 Acts, ch 1110, §1

96.41 through 96.50 Reserved.

96.51 Field office operating fund.

A field office operating fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of workforce development. The fund is separate and distinct from the unemployment compensation fund. All moneys properly credited to and deposited in the fund are annually appropriated to the department of workforce development to be used for personnel and nonpersonnel costs of operating field offices.

2005 Acts, ch 170, §20

SUBTITLE 3

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 97

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE SYSTEM

Referred to in §97C.19

97.1	through 97.49 Repealed by 53 Acts, ch 71, §1, except as indicated herein.	97.51 97.52 97.53	Special fund created — refunds. Administration agreements. Rule of construction.
97.50	Repeal of prior law — rights preserved.		

97.1 through 97.49 Repealed by 53 Acts, ch 71, § 1, except as indicated herein.

97.50 Repeal of prior law — rights preserved.

Chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended by the Fifty-fourth General Assembly, is hereby repealed, subject to the provisions which follow:

1. Any person being paid any benefits under the provisions of sections 97.13 to 97.18, Code 1950, as amended, as of June 30, 1953, shall continue to receive such benefits as though that chapter had not been repealed.

2. Any person who became entitled to any benefits under the provisions of sections 97.13 to 97.19, Code 1950, as amended, through the retirement or death of any person prior to June 30, 1953, shall be paid the same benefits upon proper application, subsequent to June 30, 1953, as though that chapter had not been repealed.

3. Any individual who was, as of June 30, 1953, a fully insured individual as defined in section 97.45, subsection 6, Code 1950, as amended, and who would be a fully insured individual at age sixty-five, on the basis of service prior to June 30, 1953 (but who is not under public employment as of such date), shall be entitled to receive, in the event of the individual's reaching sixty-five years of age after June 30, 1953, not less than the same individual primary benefit the individual would have received under the provisions of section 97.13, Code 1950, as amended, had the individual been eligible for retirement as of that date as though chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, had not been repealed. Any individual who was as of June 30, 1953, a fully insured individual as defined in section 97.45, subsection 6, Code 1950, as amended, and who would be fully insured at age of sixty-five, on the basis of service prior to June 30, 1953, and who is as of June 30, 1953, under public employment, and also under coverage of a federal civil service retirement plan, shall be entitled to receive after reaching sixty-five years of age, provided the individual is no longer in public employment, not less than the same individual primary benefit the individual would have received under the provisions of section 97.13, Code 1950, as amended, had the individual been eligible for retirement as of that date, as though chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, had not been repealed; and any wife, widow, child or other dependent of such individual would become entitled to any benefits as provided by chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, after June 30, 1953, shall be entitled to receive benefits as provided by chapter 97, Code 1950, as though that chapter had not been repealed.

4. Any wife, widow, child, or other dependent of any fully insured individual who left employment or died prior to June 30, 1953, who would become entitled to any benefit as provided by chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, after June 30, 1953, shall be entitled to receive benefits as provided by chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, as though that chapter had not been repealed.

5. Any currently insured individual under the terms of subsection 7 of section 97.45, Code 1950, as amended, who is not in Iowa public employment as of June 30, 1953, shall continue to be a currently insured individual against death for the period designated in said subsection

and the provisions of coverage for benefit purposes under said subsection shall apply to such individuals as they would have applied as though chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, had not been repealed.

[C46, 50, §97.13 – 97.19; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97.50]

Referred to in §97.53, 97B.1A, 97B.42, 97B.43, 97B.56

97.51 Special fund created — refunds.

There is hereby created as a special fund, separate and apart from all other public moneys or funds of this state, the "*Iowa Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Liquidation Fund*", this fund to consist of all unexpended moneys collected under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, together with all interest thereon, and also to include all securities and other assets acquired by and through the use of the moneys belonging to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund, and any other moneys that may be paid into this fund. There is hereby transferred to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund all funds and assets of the old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund created by the provisions of section 97.5, Code 1950. There shall also be deposited in the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund all receipts after June 30, 1953, as a result of the collection of taxes or other moneys, as provided by section 97.8, Code 1950.

1. The treasurer of state is the custodian and trustee of this fund and shall administer the fund in accordance with the directions of the Iowa public employees' retirement system created in section 97B.1. It is the duty of the trustee:

a. To hold said trust funds.

b. Under the direction of the system and as designated by the system, invest such portion of said trust funds as are not needed for current payment of benefits, in interest-bearing securities issued by the United States, or interest-bearing bonds issued by the state of Iowa, or bonds issued by counties, school districts or general obligations or limited levy bonds issued by municipal corporations in this state as authorized by law; also to sell and dispose of same when needed for the payment of benefits.

c. To disburse the trust funds upon warrants drawn by the director of the department of administrative services pursuant to the order of the system.

2. All moneys which are paid or deposited into this fund are hereby appropriated and made available to the system to be used only for the purposes herein provided:

a. To be used by the system for the payment of claims for benefits.

b. To be used by the system for the payment in accordance with any agreement with the federal social security administration of amounts required to obtain retroactive federal social security coverage of Iowa public employees, dating from January 1, 1951, and for the payment of refunds which were authorized by the provisions of section 97.7, Code 1950, and for the payment of such other refunds to employees as may be authorized by the general assembly, and such other purposes as may be authorized by the general assembly.

3. The system shall administer the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund and shall also administer all other provisions of this chapter.

4. Any public employee subject to coverage under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, in public service as of June 30, 1953, and who has not applied for and qualified for benefit payments under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, who had contributed to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund prior to the repeal of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, shall be entitled to a refund of contributions paid into the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund by such employee without interest, but there shall be deducted from the amount of any such refund any amount which has been or will be paid in the employee's behalf as the employee's contribution as an employee to obtain retroactive federal social security coverage. Any former public employee not in public service as of June 30, 1953, who has contributed to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund, the employee's beneficiaries or estate, when no benefit has been paid under chapter 97, Code 1950, based upon such employee's prior record, shall be entitled to a refund of seventy-five percent of all contributions paid by the employee into said fund, without interest. The system shall prescribe rules in regard to the granting of such refunds. In the event of such refund any individual receiving the same shall be deemed to have waived any and all rights in behalf

of the individual or any beneficiary or the individual's estate to further benefits under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended.

5. Any employee in public service as of June 30, 1953, may, in lieu of receiving the cash refund of the employee's contributions, elect to come under the coverage of any new retirement system which may be created by the general assembly, to which the employee is eligible, with credits toward future benefits in consideration of the employee's prior contributions and length of service, and may direct the transfer of the amount payable to the employee to the assets of such new retirement system.

6. In the payment of any benefits in the future, as a result of the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, the system shall follow the same procedure as provided by chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, as though said chapter had not been repealed, except the requirements of subsection 4, paragraph "a", and subsection 5 of section 97.21, Code 1950, shall not be applicable, but no primary benefit, based upon employment prior to June 30, 1953, shall be paid to any individual for any month during which the individual receives compensation for work in any position which would have been subject to coverage under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, if the individual's earnings for such month exceed one hundred dollars, nor shall any benefit be paid to a wife or dependent of such employee for such months, except that after a retired member reaches the age of seventy-two years, the member, the member's wife and dependents shall be entitled to the benefits of this chapter regardless of the amount earned.

7. Beginning July 1, 1975, any person receiving benefits under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended, shall receive a monthly increase in benefits equal to one hundred percent of the monthly benefits received for June 1975 or for which the person was eligible to receive for June 1975. Any person who becomes eligible for benefits under chapter 97, Code 1950, on or after July 1, 1975, shall receive the same percentage increase.

8. a. Effective July 1, 1980, a person receiving benefits, or who becomes eligible to receive benefits, on or after July 1, 1980, under this chapter, shall receive the monthly increase in benefits provided in section 97B.49G, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

b. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to finance the provisions of this subsection.

9. a. Effective July 1, 1984, a person receiving benefits, on or after July 1, 1984, under this chapter, shall receive a monthly increase in benefits equal to ten percent of the monthly benefits received for June 1984 or which the person was eligible to receive for June 1984, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. A person who becomes eligible for benefits under chapter 97, Code 1950, on or after July 1, 1984, shall receive the ten percent increase.

b. A person eligible to receive benefits under this chapter on June 30, 1984, may elect in writing to the Iowa department of job service* not to receive the monthly benefit increase granted in this subsection.

c. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to pay the benefit increases provided in this subsection.

10. a. Effective July 1, 1992, a person receiving benefits, on or after July 1, 1992, under this chapter, shall receive a monthly increase in benefits of ten dollars per month. A person who becomes eligible for benefits under chapter 97, Code 1950, on or after July 1, 1992, shall receive the ten dollar increase.

b. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance liquidation fund from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to pay the benefit increases provided in this subsection.

[C46, 50, §97.5, 97.7 – 97.9, 97.12, 97.23, 97.35; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97.51] 84 Acts, ch 1285, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §242; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §165, 166, 286; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §27, 28; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §111; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §97.53, 97B.1A, 97B.42, 97B.43, 97B.56, 97C.14

*Department of workforce development, chapter 84A, is the successor agency

97.52 Administration agreements.

The Iowa public employees' retirement system created in section 97B.1 may enter into agreements whereby services performed by the system and its employees under this chapter and chapters 97B and 97C shall be equitably apportioned among the funds provided for the administration of those chapters. The money spent for personnel, rentals, supplies, and equipment used by the system in administering the chapters shall be equitably apportioned and charged against the funds.

[C46, 50, §97.3 – 97.5, 97.23, 97.48; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97.52]

86 Acts, ch 1244, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §167; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §30

Referred to in §97.53, 97B.1A, 97B.42, 97B.43, 97B.56

97.53 Rule of construction.

As used in sections 97.50 to 97.52, unless clearly indicated by the context to the contrary, all references to employment or service refer to employment or service in Iowa public employment.

[C46, 50, §97.1, 97.2; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97.53]

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.42, 97B.43, 97B.56

CHAPTER 97A

PUBLIC SAFETY PEACE OFFICERS' RETIREMENT, ACCIDENT, AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

Referred to in §8F.2, 12B.10, 12B.10A, 12B.10B, 12B.10C, 12F.2, 12H.2, 70A.23, 70A.30, 80.26, 97B.42B, 97D.1, 97D.3, 97D.5, 411.8, 411.31, 509A.13A, 691.1

97A.1	Definitions of words and phrases.	97A.11A	Supplemental state appropriation.
97A.2	Creation of system — purpose — name.	97A.12	Exemption from execution and other process or assignment — exceptions.
97A.3	Membership in system — reemployment.	97A.13	Protection against fraud.
97A.4	Service creditable.	97A.14	Hospitalization and medical attention.
97A.5	Administration.	97A.14A	Liability of third parties — subrogation.
97A.6	Benefits.	97A.15	Vested and retired members before July 1, 1979 — annuity or withdrawal of contributions.
97A.6A	Optional retirement benefits.	97A.16	Withdrawal of contributions — repayment.
97A.6B	Rollovers of members' accounts.	97A.17	Optional transfers with chapter 411.
97A.7	Management of funds.		
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97A.9	Military service exceptions.		
97A.10	Purchase of eligible service credit.		
97A.10A	Purchase of service credit for military service.		
97A.11	Contributions by the state.		

97A.1 Definitions of words and phrases.

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

1. “*Actuarial equivalent*” shall mean a benefit of equal value, when computed upon the basis of mortality tables adopted by the board of trustees, and interest computed at a rate adopted by the board upon the recommendation of the actuary.

2. “*Amount earned*” shall mean the amount of money actually earned by a beneficiary in some definite period of time.

3. “*Average final compensation*” shall mean the average earnable compensation of the member during the member's highest three years of service as a member of the state department of public safety, or if the member has had less than three years of service, then the average earnable compensation of the member's entire period of service.

4. "Beneficiary" shall mean any person receiving a retirement allowance or other benefit as provided by this chapter.

5. "Board of trustees" means the board created in section 97A.5 to direct the administration of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system.

6. "Child" means only the surviving issue of a deceased active or retired member, or a child legally adopted by a deceased member prior to the member's retirement. "Child" includes only an individual who is under the age of eighteen years, an individual who is under the age of twenty-two and is a full-time student, or an individual who is disabled under the definitions used in section 202 of the Social Security Act as amended if the disability occurred to the individual during the time the individual was under the age of eighteen years and the parent of the individual was an active member of the system.

7. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety of this state.

8. "Department" means the department of public safety of this state.

9. "Earnable compensation" or "compensation earnable" shall mean the regular compensation which a member would earn during one year on the basis of the stated compensation for the member's rank or position including compensation for longevity and the daily amount received for meals under section 80.8 and excluding any amount received for overtime compensation or other special additional compensation, other payments for meal expenses, uniform cleaning allowances, travel expenses, and uniform allowances and excluding any amount received upon termination or retirement in payment for accumulated sick leave or vacation.

10. "Medical board" shall mean the board of physicians provided for in section 97A.5.

11. "Member" or "member of system" shall mean a member of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system as defined by section 97A.3.

12. "Membership service" shall mean service as a peace officer in the division of state patrol, the division of criminal investigation, or division of narcotics enforcement in the department of public safety and arson investigators rendered since last becoming a member, or, where membership is regained as provided in this chapter, all of such service.

13. "Peace officer" means a member, except a non-peace officer member, of the division of state patrol, narcotics enforcement, state fire marshal, or criminal investigation, including but not limited to a gaming enforcement officer, who has passed a satisfactory physical and mental examination and has been duly appointed by the department of public safety in accordance with section 80.15.

14. "Pensions" shall mean annual payments for life derived from the appropriations provided by the state of Iowa and from contributions of the members which are deposited in the retirement fund. All pensions shall be paid in equal monthly installments.

15. "Retirement allowance" shall mean the pension, or any benefits in lieu thereof, granted to a member upon retirement.

16. "Surviving spouse" shall mean the surviving spouse or former spouse of a marriage solemnized prior to retirement of a deceased member from active service. Surviving spouse shall include a former spouse only if the division of assets in the dissolution of marriage decree pursuant to section 598.17 grants the former spouse rights of a spouse under this chapter. If there is no surviving spouse of a marriage solemnized prior to retirement of a deceased member, surviving spouse includes a surviving spouse of a marriage of two years or more duration solemnized subsequent to retirement of the member.

17. "System" shall mean the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system as defined in section 97A.2.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, §97A.1; C77, 79, 81, §97A.1, 97A.6(8b); 82 Acts, ch 1261, §1, 2]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §243; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1232, §504; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §2; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §22, 31; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §47; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §1, 2; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §2

Referred to in §80.1A, 97A.6, 97D.3, 261.93, 411.6

97A.2 Creation of system — purpose — name.

The Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system is created. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide certain retirement and other benefits for the peace officers of the Iowa department of public safety named in this chapter, or benefits to their dependents, in amounts and under terms and conditions set forth in this chapter. The system shall be administered under the direction of the board of trustees, and shall transact all of its business, invest all of its funds, and hold all of its cash and security and other property in the name of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.2]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §244

Referred to in §97A.1

97A.3 Membership in system — reemployment.

1. All peace officer members of the division of state patrol and the division of criminal investigation or the predecessor divisions or subunits in the department of public safety, excepting the members of the clerical force, who are employed by the state of Iowa on July 4, 1949, and all persons thereafter employed as members of such divisions or the predecessor divisions or subunits in the department of public safety or division of narcotics enforcement or division of state fire marshal or the predecessor divisions or subunits, except the members of the clerical force, shall be members of this system, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3. Effective July 1, 1994, gaming enforcement officers employed by the division of criminal investigation for excursion boat and gambling structure gambling enforcement activities and fire prevention inspector peace officers employed by the department of public safety shall be members of this system, except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 or section 97B.42B. Such members shall not be required to make contributions under any other pension or retirement system of the state of Iowa, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. Should any member in any period of five consecutive years after last becoming a member, be absent from service for more than four years, or should a member become a beneficiary or die, the person shall thereupon cease to be a member of this system.

3. a. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, “reemployed” or “reemployment” means the employment of a person in a position which would otherwise be included as a membership position under subsection 1, after the person has commenced receiving a service retirement allowance under section 97A.6.

b. If a person is reemployed, the person shall not become an active member of the system upon reemployment, and the person so reemployed and the state of Iowa shall not make contributions to the system based upon the person's compensation for reemployment. A person who is so reemployed shall continue to receive the service retirement allowance, and the service retirement allowance shall not be recalculated based upon the person's reemployment. Notwithstanding section 97B.1A or any other provision of law to the contrary, a person reemployed as provided in this subsection shall be exempt from chapter 97B.

4. Effective July 1, 1979, a person shall not become a member of the system unless that person has passed the physical and mental examination given under the provisions of section 80.15 and unless that person has received a diploma for satisfactory completion of a training school held pursuant to the provisions of section 80.13.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.3]

92 Acts, ch 1232, §505; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §3; 98 Acts, ch 1100, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §82; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §23; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §48; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §1

Referred to in §97A.1, 97A.6, 97D.3

97A.4 Service creditable.

Service for fewer than six months of a year is not creditable as service. Service of six months or more of a year is equivalent to one year of service, but in no case shall more than one year of service be creditable for all service in one calendar year, nor shall the board of trustees allow credit as service for any period of more than one month duration during which the member was absent without pay.

Any member of the system who has been employed continuously prior to the passage of this chapter in the division of state patrol or the division of criminal investigation in the department of public safety, or as a member of the state patrol, or as a peace officer or a member of the uniformed force in any department or division whose functions were transferred to, merged, or consolidated in the department of public safety at the time such department was created, shall receive credit for such service in determining retirement and disability benefits provided for in this chapter. Arson investigators who have contributed to this system prior to July 1, 1978, shall receive credit for such service in determining retirement and disability benefits.

The board of trustees shall credit as service for a member of the system a previous period of service for which the member had withdrawn the member's accumulated contributions, as defined in section 97A.15.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.4]

90 Acts, ch 1240, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1232, §506; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §12; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

Referred to in §97A.15

97A.5 Administration.

1. *Board of trustees.* A board of trustees of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system is created. The general responsibility for the proper operation of the system is vested in the board of trustees. The board of trustees is constituted as follows: The commissioner of public safety, who is chairperson of the board; the treasurer of state; an actively engaged member of the system, to be chosen by secret ballot by the actively engaged members of the system; a retired member of the system, to be chosen by secret ballot by the retired members of the system; and a person appointed by the governor. The person appointed by the governor shall be an executive of a domestic life insurance company, an executive of a state or national bank operating within the state of Iowa, or an executive in the financial services industry, and shall be subject to confirmation by the senate. The members of the system and the person appointed by the governor shall serve for a term of two years.

2. *Voting.* Each trustee shall be entitled to one vote on said board and three concurring votes shall be necessary for a decision by the trustees on any question at any meeting of said board.

3. *Compensation.* The trustees shall serve as such without compensation, but they shall be reimbursed from the retirement fund for all necessary expenses which they may incur through service on the board.

4. *Rules.* The board of trustees shall, from time to time, establish such rules not inconsistent with this chapter, for the administration of the system and the retirement fund created by this chapter and as may be necessary or appropriate for the transaction of its business.

5. *Staff.* The department of public safety shall provide administrative services to the board of trustees. Investments shall be administered through the office of the treasurer of state.

6. *Data — records — reports.*

a. The department of public safety shall keep in convenient form the data necessary for the actuarial valuation of the system and for checking the expense of the system. The commissioner of public safety shall keep a record of all the acts and proceedings of the board, which records shall be open to public inspection. The board of trustees shall biennially make a report to the general assembly showing the fiscal transactions of the system for the preceding biennium, the amount of the accumulated cash and securities of the system, and the last balance sheet showing the financial condition of the system by means of an actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the system.

b. The commissioner of public safety shall maintain records, including but not limited to names, addresses, ages, and lengths of service, salaries and wages, contributions, designated beneficiaries, benefit amounts, if applicable, and other information pertaining to members as necessary in the administration of this chapter, as well as the names, addresses, and benefit amounts of beneficiaries. For the purpose of obtaining these facts, the commissioner

of public safety shall have access to the records of the various departments of the state and the departments shall provide such information upon request. Member and beneficiary records containing personal information are not public records for the purposes of chapter 22. However, summary information concerning the demographics of the members and general statistical information concerning the system is subject to chapter 22, as well as aggregate information by category.

7. *Legal advisor.* The attorney general of the state of Iowa shall be the legal advisor for the board of trustees.

8. *Medical board.* The board of trustees shall designate a single medical provider network as the medical board for the system. The medical board shall arrange for and pass upon all medical examinations required under the provisions of this chapter and shall report in writing to the board of trustees, its conclusions and recommendations upon all matters duly referred to it. For examinations required because of disability, a physician from the medical board specializing in occupational medicine, and a second physician specializing in an appropriate field of medicine as determined by the occupational medicine physician, shall pass upon the medical examinations required for disability retirements and shall report to the system in writing their conclusions and recommendations upon all matters referred to the medical board. Each report of a medical examination under section 97A.6, subsections 3 and 5, shall include the medical board's findings in accordance with section 97A.6 as to the extent of the member's physical impairment.

9. *Duties of actuary.* The actuary hired by the board of trustees shall be the technical advisor of the board of trustees on matters regarding the operation of the retirement fund created by this chapter and shall perform such other duties as are required in connection therewith.

10. *Tables — rates.* The actuary hired by the board of trustees shall make such investigation of anticipated interest earnings and of the mortality, service, and compensation experience of the members of the system as the actuary recommends, and on the basis of the investigation, the board of trustees shall adopt the tables and the rates as are required in subsection 11 of this section. The board of trustees shall adopt the rate of interest and tables, and certify rates of contributions to be used by the system.

11. *Actuarial investigation.* At least once in each two-year period, the actuary hired by the board of trustees shall make an actuarial investigation in the mortality, service, and compensation experience of the members and beneficiaries of the system, and the interest and other earnings on the moneys and other assets of the system, and shall make a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the retirement fund of the system, and taking into account the results of the investigation and valuation, the board of trustees shall adopt for the system, upon recommendation of the system's actuary, such actuarial methods and assumptions, interest rate, and mortality and other tables as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the actuarial valuation of the system.

12. *Annual actuarial valuation.*

a. On the basis of the actuarial methods and assumptions, rate of interest, and tables adopted by the board of trustees, the actuary hired by the board of trustees shall make an annual actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the retirement fund created by this chapter. As a result of the annual actuarial valuation, the board of trustees shall certify the rates of contribution payable by the state of Iowa in accordance with section 97A.8.

b. Effective with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, the annual actuarial valuation required to be conducted shall include information as required by section 97D.5.

13. *Requirements related to the Internal Revenue Code.*

a. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise requires, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

b. The retirement fund established in section 97A.8 shall be held in trust for the benefit of the members of the system and the members' beneficiaries. No part of the corpus or income of the retirement fund shall be used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of the members or the members' beneficiaries or for expenses incurred in the operation of the retirement fund. A person shall not have any interest in, or right to, any part of the corpus or income of the retirement fund except as otherwise expressly provided.

c. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, in the event of a complete discontinuance of contributions, for reasons other than achieving fully funded status upon an actuarially determined basis, or upon termination of the retirement fund established in section 97A.8, a member shall be vested, to the extent then funded, in the benefits which the member has accrued at the date of the discontinuance or termination.

d. Benefits payable from the retirement fund established in section 97A.8 to members and members' beneficiaries shall not be increased due to forfeitures from other members. Forfeitures shall be used as soon as possible to reduce future contributions by the state to the retirement fund, except that the rate shall not be less than the minimum rate established in section 97A.8.

e. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a member's service retirement allowance shall commence on or before the later of the following:

(1) April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the member attains the age of seventy and one-half years.

(2) April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the member retires.

f. The maximum annual benefit payable to a member by the system shall be subject to the limitations set forth in section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code, and any regulations promulgated pursuant to that section.

g. The annual compensation of a member taken in account for any purpose under this chapter shall not exceed the applicable amount set forth in section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any regulations promulgated pursuant to that section.

14. *Investment contracts.* The board of trustees may execute contracts and agreements with investment advisors, consultants, and investment management and benefit consultant firms in the administration of the retirement fund established in section 97A.8.

15. *Liability.* The department, the board of trustees, and the treasurer of state are not personally liable for claims based upon an act or omission of the person performed in the discharge of the person's duties under this chapter, even if those actions or omissions violate the standards established in section 97A.7, except for acts or omissions which involve malicious or wanton misconduct.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.5]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §245 – 247; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §2; 93 Acts, ch 44, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §4, 5; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §80 – 82; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §168; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §3 – 7

Referred to in §80.8, 97A.1, 97A.6A, 97A.8, 97B.42B

Confirmation, see §2.32

Employers contribution rate calculation study and report by October 15, 2015; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §16

97A.6 Benefits.

1. *Service retirement benefit.* Retirement of a member on a service retirement allowance shall be made by the board of trustees as follows:

a. Any member in service may retire upon the member's written application to the board of trustees, setting forth at what time, not less than thirty nor more than ninety days subsequent to the execution and filing therefor, the member desires to be retired, provided that the said member at the time so specified for retirement shall have attained the age of fifty-five and shall have completed twenty-two years or more of creditable service, and notwithstanding that, during such period of notification, the member may have separated from the service. However, a member may retire at fifty years of age and receive a reduced retirement allowance pursuant to subsection 2A.

b. Any member in service who has been a member of the retirement system four or more years and whose employment is terminated prior to the member's retirement, other than by death or disability, shall upon attaining retirement age, receive a service retirement allowance of four twenty-seconds of the retirement allowance the member would receive at retirement if the member's employment had not been terminated, and an additional one twenty-second of such retirement allowance for each additional year of service not exceeding twenty-two years of service. The amount of the retirement allowance shall be calculated in the manner provided in this paragraph using the average final compensation at the time of termination of employment.

c. Once a person commences receiving a service retirement allowance pursuant to this section, if the person is reemployed, as defined in section 97A.3, the service retirement allowance shall not be recalculated based upon the person's reemployment.

2. *Allowance on service retirement.*

a. Upon retirement from service prior to July 1, 1990, a member shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals fifty percent of the member's average final compensation.

b. Upon retirement from service on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1992, a member shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals fifty-four percent of the member's average final compensation.

c. Commencing July 1, 1992, but before July 1, 2000, the board of trustees shall increase the percentage multiplier of the member's average final compensation by an additional two percent each July 1 until reaching sixty percent of the member's average final compensation.

d. Upon retirement from service on or after July 1, 2000, a member shall receive a service retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which equals sixty and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation.

e. Commencing July 1, 1990, if the member has completed more than twenty-two years of creditable service, the service retirement allowance shall consist of a pension which equals the amount provided in paragraph "b", "c", or "d", plus an additional percentage as set forth below:

(1) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1991, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added three-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years, excluding years of service after the member's fifty-fifth birthday. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(2) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1991, but before October 16, 1992, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added six-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years, excluding years of service after the member's fifty-fifth birthday. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(3) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after October 16, 1992, but before July 1, 1996, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added six-tenths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(4) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1996, but before July 1, 1998, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added one and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than eight additional years of service.

(5) For a member who terminates service, other than by death or disability, on or after July 1, 1998, but before July 1, 2000, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added one and one-half percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than ten additional years of service.

(6) For a member who terminates service, other than by death, on or after July 1, 2000, and who does not withdraw the member's contributions pursuant to section 97A.16, upon the member's retirement there shall be added two and three-fourths percent of the member's average final compensation for each year of service over twenty-two years. However, this subparagraph does not apply to more than ten additional years of service.

2A. *Early retirement benefits.*

a. Notwithstanding the calculation of the service retirement allowance under subsection 2, beginning July 1, 1996, a member who has completed twenty-two years or more of creditable service and is at least fifty years of age, but less than fifty-five years of age, who has otherwise completed the requirements for retirement under subsection 1, may retire and receive a reduced service retirement allowance pursuant to this subsection. The service retirement allowance for a member less than fifty-five years of age shall be calculated in the manner prescribed in subsection 2, except that the percentage multiplier of the member's average final compensation used in the determination of the service retirement allowance shall be reduced by the board of trustees pursuant to paragraph "b".

b. On July 1, 1996, and on each July 1 thereafter, the board of trustees shall determine for the respective fiscal year the percent by which the percentage multiplier under subsection 2 shall be reduced for each month that a member's retirement date precedes the member's fifty-fifth birthday. The board of trustees shall make this determination based upon the most recent actuarial valuation of the system, the calculation of the actuarial cost for each month of retirement of a member prior to age fifty-five, and the premise that the provision of a service retirement allowance to a member who is less than fifty-five years of age will not result in any increase in cost to the system.

3. *Ordinary disability retirement benefit.* Upon the application of a member in service or of the commissioner of public safety, any member shall be retired by the board of trustees, not less than thirty and not more than ninety days next following the date of filing such application, on an ordinary disability retirement allowance, provided that the medical board after a medical examination of such member shall certify that said member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that such incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that such member should be retired. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the medical board that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same position held immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

4. *Allowance on ordinary disability retirement.*

a. Upon retirement for ordinary disability prior to July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an ordinary disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension which shall equal fifty percent of the member's average final compensation unless either of the following conditions exist:

(1) If the member has not had five or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability pension equal to one-fourth of the member's average final compensation.

(2) If the member has had twenty-two or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability retirement allowance that is equal to the greater of the benefit that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member were fifty-five years of age or the disability pension otherwise calculated under this subsection.

b. Upon retirement for ordinary disability on or after July 1, 1998, a member who has five or more years of membership service shall receive a disability retirement allowance in an amount equal to the greater of fifty percent of the member's average final compensation or the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member had attained fifty-five years of age. A member who has less than five years of membership service shall receive a pension equal to one-fourth of the member's average final compensation.

5. *Accidental disability benefit.*

a. Upon application of a member in service or of the commissioner of public safety, any member who has become totally and permanently incapacitated for duty as the natural and proximate result of an injury, disease, or exposure occurring or aggravated while in the actual performance of duty at some definite time and place shall be retired by the board of trustees, provided that the medical board shall certify that such member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that such incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that such member should be retired. However, if a person's membership in the system

first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the medical board that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same position held immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

b. Disease under this section shall mean heart disease or any disease of the lungs or respiratory tract and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of strain, exposure, or the inhalation of noxious fumes, poison, or gases. However, if a person's membership in the system first commenced on or after July 1, 1992, and the heart disease or disease of the lungs or respiratory tract would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced, the presumption established in this paragraph shall not apply.

6. *Retirement after accident.*

a. Upon retirement for accidental disability prior to July 1, 1990, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension equal to sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the member's average final compensation.

b. Upon retirement for accidental disability on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension equal to sixty percent of the member's average final compensation. However, if the member has had twenty-two or more years of membership service, the member shall receive a disability retirement allowance that is equal to the greater of the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member were fifty-five years of age or the disability retirement allowance calculated under this paragraph.

c. Upon retirement for accidental disability on or after July 1, 1998, a member shall receive an accidental disability retirement allowance which shall consist of a pension in an amount equal to the greater of sixty percent of the member's average final compensation or the retirement allowance that the member would receive under subsection 2 if the member had attained fifty-five years of age.

7. *Reexamination of beneficiaries retired on account of disability.* Once each year during the first five years following the retirement of a member on a disability retirement allowance, and once in every three-year period thereafter, the board of trustees may, and upon the member's application shall, require any disability beneficiary who has not yet attained age fifty-five to undergo a medical examination at a place designated by the medical board. Such examination shall be made by the medical board or in special cases, by an additional physician or physicians designated by such board. Should any disability beneficiary who has not attained the age of fifty-five refuse to submit to such medical examination, the beneficiary's allowance may be discontinued until the beneficiary's withdrawal of such refusal, and should the beneficiary's refusal continue for one year all rights in and to the beneficiary's pension may be revoked by the board of trustees.

a. (1) Should any beneficiary for either ordinary or accidental disability, except a beneficiary who is fifty-five years of age or over and would have completed twenty-two years of service if the beneficiary had remained in active service, be engaged in a gainful occupation paying more than the difference between the member's net retirement allowance and one and one-half times the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement, then the amount of the retirement allowance shall be reduced to an amount such that the member's net retirement allowance plus the amount earned by the member shall equal one and one-half times the amount of the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement. Should the member's earning capacity be later changed, the amount of the retirement allowance may be further modified, provided that the new retirement allowance shall not exceed the amount of the retirement allowance originally granted adjusted by annual readjustments of pensions pursuant to subsection 14 of this section nor an amount which would cause the member's net retirement allowance, when

added to the amount earned by the beneficiary, to equal one and one-half times the amount of the current earnable compensation of an active member at the same position on the salary scale within the member's rank as the member held at retirement. A beneficiary restored to active service at a salary less than the average final compensation upon the basis of which the member was retired at age fifty-five or greater, shall not again become a member of the retirement system and shall have the member's retirement allowance suspended while in active service. If the rank or position held by the retired member is subsequently abolished, adjustments to the allowable limit on the amount of income which can be earned in a gainful occupation shall be computed in the same manner as provided in subsection 14, paragraph "c", of this section for readjustment of pensions when a rank or position has been abolished. If the salary scale associated with a member's rank at retirement is changed after the member retires, earnable compensation for purposes of this section shall be based upon the salary an active member currently would receive at the same rank and with seniority equal to that of the retired member at the time of retirement. For purposes of this paragraph, "*net retirement allowance*" means the amount determined by subtracting the amount paid during the previous calendar year by the beneficiary for health insurance or similar health care coverage for the beneficiary and the beneficiary's dependents from the amount of the member's retirement allowance paid for that year pursuant to this chapter. The beneficiary shall submit sufficient documentation to the board of trustees to permit the system to determine the member's net retirement allowance for the applicable year.

(2) A beneficiary retired under the provisions of this paragraph in order to be eligible for continued receipt of retirement benefits shall no later than May 15 of each year submit to the board of trustees a copy of the beneficiary's federal individual income tax return for the preceding year. The beneficiary shall also submit, within sixty days, any documentation requested by the system that is determined to be necessary by the system to determine the beneficiary's gross wages.

(3) Retroactive to July 1, 1976, the limitations on pay of a member engaged in a gainful occupation who is retired under accidental disability prescribed in this paragraph shall not apply to a member who retired before July 1, 1976.

b. Should a disability beneficiary under age fifty-five be restored to active service at a compensation not less than the disability beneficiary's average final compensation, the disability beneficiary's retirement allowance shall cease, the disability beneficiary shall again become a member and shall contribute thereafter at the same rate payable by other members of comparable rank, seniority, and age, and former service on the basis of which the disability beneficiary's service was computed at the time of retirement shall be restored to full force and effect. Upon subsequent retirement the disability beneficiary shall be credited with all service as a member, and also with no more than two years of the period of disability retirement.

c. The commissioner of public safety may, subject to approval of the medical board, assign any former member of the division of state patrol or the division of criminal investigation or an arson investigator who is retired and drawing a pension for disability under the provisions of this chapter, to the performance of light duties in such division.

d. Should a disability beneficiary under age fifty-five be employed in a public safety occupation, the disability beneficiary's retirement allowance shall cease. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, if a disability beneficiary is employed in a public safety occupation that would otherwise constitute membership service, the disability beneficiary shall not become a member of the system. For purposes of this paragraph, "*public safety occupation*" means a peace officer, as defined in section 97A.1; a protection occupation, as defined in section 97B.49B; a sheriff or deputy sheriff as defined in section 97B.49C; and a police officer or fire fighter as defined in section 411.1, who was not restored to active service as provided by this subsection.

8. *Ordinary death benefit.*

a. Upon the receipt of proof of the death of a member in service, or a member not in service who has completed four or more years of service as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b", there shall be paid to the person designated by the member to the board of trustees as the member's beneficiary if the member has had one or more years of membership service and no

pension is payable under subsection 9, an amount equal to fifty percent of the compensation earned by the member during the year immediately preceding the member's death if the member is in service, or an amount equal to fifty percent of the compensation earned by the member during the member's last year of service if the member is not in service.

b. (1) In lieu of the payment specified in paragraph "a", a beneficiary meeting the qualifications of paragraph "c" may elect to receive a monthly pension equal to one-twelfth of forty percent of the average final compensation of the member, but not less than an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol if the member was in service at the time of death. For a member not in service at the time of death, the pension shall be reduced as provided in subsection 1, paragraph "b".

(2) For a member not in service at the time of death, the pension shall be paid commencing when the member would have attained the age of fifty-five except that if there is a child of the member, the pension shall be paid commencing with the member's death until the children reach the age of eighteen, or twenty-two if applicable. The pension shall resume commencing when the member would have attained the age of fifty-five.

(3) For a member in service at the time of death, the pension shall be paid commencing with the member's death. In addition to the pension, there shall also be paid for each child of a member, a monthly pension equal to six percent of the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

(4) For the purpose of this chapter, a senior patrol officer is a person who has completed ten years of service in the state patrol.

(5) Notwithstanding section 97A.6, subsection 8, Code 1985, effective July 1, 1990, for a member's surviving spouse who, prior to July 1, 1986, elected to receive pension benefits under this paragraph, the monthly pension benefit shall be equal to the higher of one-twelfth of forty percent of the average final compensation of the member, or the amount the surviving spouse was receiving on July 1, 1990.

c. The pension under paragraph "b" may be selected only by the following beneficiaries:

(1) The spouse.

(2) If there is no spouse, or if the spouse dies and there is a child of a member, then the guardian of the member's child or children, divided as the board of trustees determines, to continue as a joint and survivor pension until every child of the member dies or attains the age of eighteen, or twenty-two if applicable.

(3) If there is no surviving spouse or child, then the member's dependent father or mother, or both, as the board of trustees determines, to continue until remarriage or death.

d. If there is no nomination of beneficiary, the benefits provided in this subsection shall be paid to the member's estate.

9. *Accidental death benefit.* If, upon the receipt of evidence and proof that the death of a member in service was the natural and proximate result of an accident, disease, or exposure occurring or aggravated at some definite time and place while the member was in the actual performance of duty, the board of trustees shall decide that death was so caused in the performance of duty there shall be paid, in lieu of the ordinary death benefit provided in subsection 8 of this section, to the member's estate or to such person having an insurable interest in the member's life as the member shall have nominated by written designation duly executed and filed with the board of trustees:

a. A pension equal to one-half of the average final compensation of such member shall be paid to the surviving spouse, children or dependent parents as provided in paragraphs "c", "d", and "e" of subsection 8 of this section.

b. If there is no surviving spouse, child, or dependent parent surviving a deceased member, the death shall be treated as an ordinary death case and the benefit payable under subsection 8, paragraph "a" of this section, in lieu of the pension provided in paragraph "a" of this subsection, shall be paid to the member's estate.

c. In addition to the benefits for the surviving spouse enumerated in this subsection, there shall also be paid for each child of a member a monthly pension equal to six percent of the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

10. *Optional allowance.* With the provision that no optional selection shall be effective in case a beneficiary dies within thirty days after retirement, in which event such a beneficiary shall be considered as an active member at the time of death, until the first payment on account of any benefit becomes normally due, any beneficiary may elect to receive the beneficiary's benefit in a retirement allowance payable throughout life, or may elect to receive the actuarial equivalent at that time of the beneficiary's retirement allowance in a lesser retirement allowance payable throughout life with the provision that an amount in money not exceeding the amount of the beneficiary's accumulated contributions shall be immediately paid in cash to such member or some other benefit or benefits shall be paid either to the member or to such person or persons as the member shall nominate, provided such cash payment or other benefit or benefits, together with the lesser retirement allowance, shall be certified by the actuary to be of equivalent actuarial value to the member's retirement allowance and shall be approved by the board of trustees; provided, that a cash payment to such member or beneficiary at the time of retirement of an amount not exceeding fifty percent of the member's or beneficiary's accumulated contributions shall be made by the board of trustees upon said member's or beneficiary's election.

11. *Pensions offset by compensation benefits.* Any amounts which may be paid or payable by the state under the provisions of any workers' compensation or similar law to a member or to the dependents of a member on account of any disability or death, shall be offset against and payable in lieu of any benefits payable out of the retirement fund provided by the state under the provisions of this chapter on account of the same disability or death. In case the present value of the total commuted benefits under said workers' compensation or similar law is less than the present value of the benefits otherwise payable from the retirement fund provided by the state under this chapter, then the present value of the commuted payments shall be deducted from the pension payable and such benefits as may be provided by the system so reduced shall be payable under the provisions of this chapter.

12. *Pension to surviving spouse and children of deceased pensioned members.* In the event of the death of any member receiving a retirement allowance under the provisions of subsections 2, 2A, 4, or 6 of this section there shall be paid a pension:

a. To the member's surviving spouse, equal to one-half the amount received by the deceased beneficiary, but in no instance less than an amount equal to twenty-five percent of the monthly earnable compensation paid to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol, and in addition a monthly pension equal to the monthly pension payable under subsection 9, paragraph "c", of this section for each child under eighteen years of age or twenty-two years of age if applicable; or

b. If the spouse dies either prior or subsequent to the death of the member, to the guardian of each surviving child, a monthly pension equal to the monthly pension payable under subsection 9, paragraph "c", of this section for the support of the child.

13. *Judicial review of action of the board of trustees.* Judicial review of any action of the board of trustees may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, the petition for judicial review must be filed within thirty days after the member receives written notice of the trustees' action. The board of trustees shall be represented by the attorney general. An appeal may be taken by the petitioner or the board of trustees to the supreme court of this state irrespective of the amount involved.

14. *Pensions payable.* Pensions payable under this section shall be adjusted as follows:

a. On each July 1 and January 1, the monthly pensions authorized in this section payable to retired members and to beneficiaries, except children of a deceased member, shall be adjusted as provided in this paragraph. The monthly pension of each retired member and each beneficiary shall be adjusted by adding to that monthly pension an amount equal to the amounts determined in subparagraphs (1) and (2). The adjusted monthly pension of a retired member shall not be less than the amount which was paid at the time of the member's retirement.

(1) (a) An amount equal to the difference between the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member of the department, of the same rank and position on the salary scale as was held by the retired or deceased member at the time of the member's retirement

or death, for the month for which the last preceding adjustment was made and the monthly earnable compensation payable to an active member of the department of the same rank and position on the salary scale for the month for which the adjustment is made shall be multiplied by the following applicable percentage:

(i) Forty percent for members receiving a service retirement allowance and for beneficiaries receiving a pension under subsection 9 of this section.

(ii) Forty percent for members with five or more years of membership service who are receiving an ordinary disability retirement allowance.

(iii) Twenty-four percent for members with less than five years of membership service who are receiving an ordinary disability retirement allowance, and for beneficiaries receiving a pension under subsection 8 of this section.

(iv) Forty percent for members receiving an accidental disability allowance.

(b) The amount added to the monthly pension of a surviving spouse receiving a pension under subsection 12, paragraph "a", of this section shall be equal to one-half the amount that would have been added to the monthly pension of the retired member under this subparagraph.

(2) (a) For each adjustment occurring on July 1, the following applicable amount determined as follows:

(i) Fifteen dollars where the member's retirement date was less than five years prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(ii) Twenty dollars where the member's retirement date was at least five years, but less than ten years, prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(iii) Twenty-five dollars where the member's retirement date was at least ten years, but less than fifteen years, prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(iv) Thirty dollars where the member's retirement date was at least fifteen years, but less than twenty years, prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(v) Thirty-five dollars where the member's retirement date was at least twenty years prior to the effective date of the adjustment.

(b) As of July 1 and January 1 of each year, the monthly pension payable to each surviving child under the provisions of subsections 8, 9, and 12 of this section shall be adjusted to equal six percent of the monthly earnable compensation payable in the month for which the adjustment is made to an active member having the rank of senior patrol officer of the state patrol.

b. All monthly pensions adjusted as provided in this subsection shall be payable beginning on the first of the month in which the adjustment is made and shall continue in effect until the next following month in which an adjustment is made pursuant to this subsection at which time the monthly pensions shall again be adjusted in accordance with paragraph "a" of this subsection.

c. The adjustment of pensions required by this subsection shall recognize the retired or deceased member's position on the salary scale within the member's rank at the time of the member's retirement or death. In the event that the rank or position held by the retired or deceased member at the time of retirement or death is subsequently abolished, adjustments in the pensions of the member or of the member's spouse or children shall be computed by the board of trustees as though such rank or position had not been abolished and salary increases had been granted to such rank or position on the same basis as increases granted to other ranks and positions in the department.

d. A retired member eligible for benefits under the provisions of subsection 1 is not eligible for the annual readjustment of pensions provided in this subsection unless the member served at least twenty-two years prior to the member's termination of employment.

15. *Remarriage of surviving spouse.* Effective July 1, 1990, for a member who died prior to July 1, 1988, if the member's surviving spouse remarried prior to July 1, 1988, the remarriage does not make the spouse ineligible under subsection 8, paragraph "c", subparagraphs (1) and (2), to receive benefits under subsections 8, 9, 12, and 14.

16. *Line of duty death benefit.*

a. If, upon the receipt of evidence and proof that the death of a member in service was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty, the

board of trustees decides that death was so caused, there shall be paid, to a person authorized to receive an accidental death benefit as provided in subsection 9, the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be payable in a lump sum.

b. A line of duty death benefit shall not be payable under this subsection if any of the following applies:

(1) The death resulted from stress, strain, occupational illness, or a chronic, progressive, or congenital illness, including, but not limited to, a disease of the heart, lungs, or respiratory system, unless a traumatic personal injury was a substantial contributing factor to the member's death.

(2) The death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the member or by the member's intent to cause the member's own death.

(3) The member was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of death.

(4) The member was performing the member's duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

(5) An individual who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subsection was, through the individual's actions, a substantial contributing factor to the member's death.

(6) The death qualifies for a volunteer emergency services provider death benefit pursuant to section 100B.31.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.6; 82 Acts, ch 1261, §3 – 8]

84 Acts, ch 1285, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1243, §1, 2; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §3 – 6; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §3 – 9; 91 Acts, ch 41, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §2 – 5; 92 Acts, ch 1232, §507; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §6 – 8; 96 Acts, ch 1178, §1, 2; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §83 – 91; 98 Acts, ch 1074, §13 – 16; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §1 – 6; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §3 – 6, 9; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §2, 3, 6; 2003 Acts, ch 20, §1, 2; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2006 Acts, ch 1103, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §8, 9; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §3 – 6

Referred to in §80.8, 97A.3, 97A.5, 97A.14, 97A.14A, 97A.15, 261.93

Limitations on pension adjustment amount; legislative intent; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §17

97A.6A Optional retirement benefits.

In lieu of the retirement benefits otherwise provided upon service retirement for members of the system and the members' beneficiaries, members may elect to receive an optional retirement benefit during the member's lifetime and have the optional retirement benefit, or a designated fraction of the optional retirement benefit, continued and paid to the member's beneficiary after the member's death and during the lifetime of the beneficiary.

The member shall make the election request in writing to the board of trustees at the time of the member's service retirement. The election is subject to the approval of the board of trustees. If the member is married, the election of an option under this section requires the written acknowledgment of the member's spouse.

A member's optional retirement benefits shall be the actuarial equivalent of the amount of the retirement benefits payable to the member and the member's beneficiaries under the service retirement provisions of this chapter. The actuarial equivalent shall be based on the mortality and interest assumptions set out in section 97A.5.

If the member dies without a beneficiary prior to receipt in benefits of an amount equal to the total amount remaining to the member's credit at the time of separation from service, the election is void.

If the member dies with a beneficiary and the beneficiary subsequently dies prior to receipt in retirement benefits by both the member and the beneficiary of an amount equal to the total amount remaining to the member's credit at the time of separation from service, the election remains valid.

For the purpose of this section, "*beneficiary*" means a spouse, child, or a dependent parent. 90 Acts, ch 1240, §10

97A.6B Rollovers of members' accounts.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Direct rollover*" means a payment by the system to the eligible retirement plan specified by the member or the member's surviving spouse.

b. (1) “*Eligible retirement plan*” means either of the following that accepts an eligible rollover distribution from a member or a member’s surviving spouse:

(a) An individual retirement account in accordance with section 408(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(b) An individual retirement annuity in accordance with section 408(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(2) In addition, an “*eligible retirement plan*” includes an annuity plan in accordance with section 403(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, or a qualified trust in accordance with section 401(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, that accepts an eligible rollover distribution from a member.

c. “*Eligible rollover distribution*” means all or any portion of a member’s account, except that an eligible rollover distribution does not include any of the following:

(1) A distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, which occur annually or more frequently, made for the life or life expectancy of the distributee or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of the distributee and the distributee’s designated beneficiary, or made for a specified period of ten years or more.

(2) A distribution to the extent that the distribution is required pursuant to section 401(a)(9) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(3) The portion of any distribution that is not includible in the gross income of the distributee, determined without regard to the exclusion for net unrealized appreciation with respect to employer securities.

(4) A distribution of less than two hundred dollars of taxable income.

2. Effective January 1, 1993, a member or a member’s surviving spouse may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed in rules adopted by the board of trustees, to have the system pay all or a portion of an eligible rollover distribution directly to an eligible retirement plan, specified by the member or the member’s surviving spouse, in a direct rollover. If a member or a member’s surviving spouse elects a partial direct rollover, the amount of funds elected for the partial direct rollover must equal or exceed five hundred dollars.

94 Acts, ch 1183, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

97A.7 Management of funds.

1. The board of trustees shall be the trustees of the retirement fund created by this chapter as provided in section 97A.8 and shall have full power to invest and reinvest funds subject to the terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions imposed by subsection 2 of this section and chapters 12F and 12H, and subject to like terms, conditions, limitations, and restrictions said trustees shall have full power to hold, purchase, sell, assign, transfer, or dispose of any of the securities and investments of the retirement fund which have been invested, as well as of the proceeds of said investments and any moneys belonging to the retirement fund. The board of trustees may authorize the treasurer of state to exercise any of the duties of this section. When so authorized the treasurer of state shall report any transactions to the board of trustees at its next monthly meeting.

2. The retirement fund created by this chapter may be invested in any investments authorized for the Iowa public employees’ retirement system in section 97B.7A.

3. The treasurer of state shall be the custodian of the retirement fund. All payments from the retirement fund shall be made by the treasurer only upon vouchers signed by two persons designated by the board of trustees. A duly attested copy of the resolution of the board of trustees designating such persons and bearing on its face specimen signatures of such persons shall be filed with the treasurer of state as the treasurer’s authority for making payments on such vouchers. No voucher shall be drawn unless it shall previously have been allowed by resolution of the board of trustees.

4. A member of the board of trustees or an employee of the department of public safety shall not have a direct interest in the gains or profits of any investment made by the board of trustees. A trustee shall not receive any pay or emolument for the trustee’s services. A trustee or employee of the department of public safety shall not directly or indirectly use the assets of the system except to make current and necessary payments as authorized by the board of trustees, nor shall a trustee or employee of the department of public safety become

an endorser or surety or become in any manner an obligor for moneys loaned by or borrowed from the board of trustees.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.7]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §248; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §92; 97 Acts, ch 23, §9; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §6, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §169; 2007 Acts, ch 39, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §10; 2011 Acts, ch 82, §9

Referred to in §97A.5

97A.8 Method of financing.

There is hereby created as a special fund, separate and apart from all other public moneys or funds of this state, the peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system retirement fund, hereafter called the "*retirement fund*". All the assets of the system created and established by this chapter shall be credited to the retirement fund.

1. All moneys for the payment of all pensions and other benefits payable from contributions made by the state and from which shall be paid the lump-sum death benefits for all members payable from the said contributions shall be accumulated in the retirement fund. The refunds and benefits for all members and beneficiaries shall be payable from the retirement fund. Contributions to and payments from the retirement fund shall be as follows:

a. On account of each member there shall be paid annually into the retirement fund by the state of Iowa an amount equal to a certain percentage of the earnable compensation of the member to be known as the "normal contribution". The rate percent of such contribution shall be fixed on the basis of the liabilities of the retirement system as shown by annual actuarial valuations.

b. (1) On the basis of the actuarial methods and assumptions, rate of interest, and of the mortality, interest, and other tables adopted by the board of trustees, the board of trustees, upon the advice of the actuary hired by the board for that purpose, shall make each valuation required by this chapter pursuant to the requirements of section 97A.5 and shall immediately after making such valuation, determine the "normal contribution rate". The normal contribution rate shall be the rate percent of the earnable compensation of all members equal to the rate required by the system to discharge its liabilities, stated as a percentage of the earnable compensation of all members, and reduced by the employee contribution rate provided in this subsection. However, the normal rate of contribution shall not be less than seventeen percent.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1) to the contrary, the normal contribution rate shall be as follows:

- (a) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, nineteen percent.
- (b) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2009, twenty-one percent.
- (c) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2010, twenty-three percent.
- (d) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, twenty-five percent.
- (e) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, twenty-seven percent.
- (f) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, twenty-nine percent.
- (g) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, thirty-one percent.
- (h) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015, thirty-three percent.
- (i) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016, thirty-five percent.

(j) For each fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2017, the lesser of thirty-seven percent or the normal contribution rate as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1).

c. The total amount payable in each year to the retirement fund shall not be less than the rate percent known as the normal contribution rate of the total compensation earnable by all members during the year. However, the aggregate payment by the state shall be sufficient when combined with the amount in the retirement fund to provide the pensions and other benefits payable out of the retirement fund during the then current year.

d. All lump-sum death benefits on account of death in active service payable from contributions of the state shall be paid from the retirement fund.

e. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph "g":

(1) An amount equal to three and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1989.

(2) An amount equal to four and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990.

(3) An amount equal to five and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991.

(4) An amount equal to six and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992.

(5) An amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1993.

(6) An amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994, and an amount equal to eight and thirty-five hundredths percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal period beginning January 1, 1995, through June 30, 1995.

(7) An amount equal to nine and thirty-five hundredths percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995.

(8) (a) For purposes of this subparagraph, the "*applicable employee percentage*" shall be as follows:

(i) For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2006, and ending June 30, 2011, nine and thirty-five hundredths percent.

(ii) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011, nine and eighty-five hundredths percent.

(iii) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2012, ten and thirty-five hundredths percent.

(iv) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013, ten and eighty-five hundredths percent.

(v) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, and each fiscal year thereafter, eleven and thirty-five hundredths percent.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, beginning July 1, 1996, and each fiscal year thereafter, an amount equal to the member's contribution rate times each member's compensation shall be paid to the retirement fund from the earnable compensation of the member. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the member's contribution rate shall be the applicable employee percentage.

f. (1) The board of trustees shall certify to the director of the department of administrative services and the director of the department of administrative services shall cause to be deducted from the earnable compensation of each member the contribution required under this subsection and shall forward the contributions to the board of trustees for recording and for deposit in the retirement fund.

(2) The deductions provided for under this subsection shall be made notwithstanding that the minimum compensation provided by law for any member is reduced. Every member is deemed to consent to the deductions made under this section.

g. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph "e", the following transition percentages apply to members' contributions as specified:

(1) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-nine years or more, an amount equal to nine and one-tenth percent of each member's compensation from the earnable compensation of the member shall be paid to the retirement fund for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1990, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "e", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(2) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-eight years but have not attained the age of forty-nine years, an amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and an amount equal to nine and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1991, through October 15, 1992,

and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "e", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(3) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-seven years but have not attained the age of forty-eight years, an amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, an amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, and an amount equal to nine and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1992, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "e", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(4) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-six years but have not attained the age of forty-seven years, an amount equal to six and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, an amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, an amount equal to eight and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1992, through October 15, 1992, and commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "e", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

(5) For members who on July 1, 1990, have attained the age of forty-five years but have not attained the age of forty-six years, an amount equal to five and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, an amount equal to six and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991, and an amount equal to seven and one-tenth percent shall be paid for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1992, through October 15, 1992. Commencing October 16, 1992, and for each subsequent fiscal period, the rates specified in paragraph "e", subparagraphs (4) through (8), shall apply.

h. (1) Notwithstanding paragraph "f" or other provisions of this chapter, beginning January 1, 1995, for federal income tax purposes, and beginning January 1, 1999, for state income tax purposes, member contributions required under paragraph "e" or "g" which are picked up by the department shall be considered employer contributions for federal and state income tax purposes, and the department shall pick up the member contributions to be made under paragraph "e" or "g" by its employees. The department shall pick up these contributions by reducing the salary of each of its employees covered by this chapter by the amount which each employee is required to contribute under paragraph "e" or "g" and shall certify the amount picked up in lieu of the member contributions to the department of administrative services. The department of administrative services shall forward the amount of the contributions picked up to the board of trustees for recording and deposit in the retirement fund.

(2) Member contributions picked up by the department under subparagraph (1) shall be treated as employer contributions for federal and state income tax purposes only and for all other purposes of this chapter shall be treated as employee contributions and deemed part of the employee's earnable compensation or salary.

i. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, if any statutory changes are enacted by any session of the general assembly meeting after January 1, 2011, which increases the cost to the system, the system shall, if the increased cost cannot be absorbed within the contribution rates otherwise established pursuant to this subsection at the time the statutory changes are enacted, increase the normal contribution rate and the member's contribution rate as necessary to cover any increase in cost by providing that sixty percent of the additional cost of such statutory changes shall be paid by the employer under paragraph "c" and forty percent of the additional cost shall be paid by employees under paragraph "e", subparagraph (8).

2. *a.* All the expenses necessary in connection with the administration and operation of the system shall be paid from the retirement fund. Investment management expenses shall be charged to the investment income of the system and there is appropriated from the system an amount required for the investment management expenses. The board of trustees shall report the investment management expenses for the fiscal year as a percent of the market value of the system.

b. For purposes of this subsection, investment management expenses are limited to the following:

(1) Fees for investment advisors, consultants, and investment management and benefit consultant firms hired by the board of trustees in administering this chapter.

(2) Fees and costs for safekeeping fund assets.

(3) Costs for performance and compliance monitoring, and accounting for fund investments.

(4) Any other costs necessary to prudently invest or protect the assets of the fund.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.8; 82 Acts, ch 1261, §9]

84 Acts, ch 1180, §8; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §11, 12; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §10 – 12; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §93 – 96; 98 Acts, ch 1174, §1, 6; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §7, 8; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §184, 201; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §11; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §7

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Referred to in §97A.5, 97A.7, 97A.9, 97A.11A, 97A.14A, 97A.16, 97B.42B

97A.9 Military service exceptions.

A member who is absent from duty as a peace officer while serving in the armed services of the United States or its allies and is discharged or separated from service in the armed forces under honorable conditions shall have the period of absence while serving in the armed services on other than a voluntary basis and one period of absence, not in excess of four years, while serving in the armed forces on a voluntary basis, included as part of the member's period of service in the department. The member is not required to continue the contributions required of the member under section 97A.8, during the period of military service, if the member, within one year after the member has been discharged or separated under honorable conditions from military service returns, and resumes the member's duties in the department, and if the member is declared physically capable to resume those duties upon examination by the medical board.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.9]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §7

97A.10 Purchase of eligible service credit.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. (1) "*Eligible qualified service*" means service as a member of a city fire retirement system or police retirement system operating under chapter 411 prior to January 1, 1992, for which service was not eligible to be transferred to this system pursuant to section 97A.17.

(2) "*Eligible qualified service*" under this paragraph "a" does not include service if the receipt of credit for such service would result in the member receiving a retirement benefit under more than one retirement plan for the same period of service.

b. "*Permissive service credit*" means credit that will be recognized by the retirement system for purposes of calculating a member's benefit, for which the member did not previously receive service credit in the retirement system, and for which the member voluntarily contributes to the retirement system the amount required by the retirement system, not in excess of the amount necessary to fund the benefit attributable to such service.

2. An active member of the system may make contributions to the system to purchase up to the maximum amount of permissive service credit for eligible qualified service as determined by the system, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 415(n) and the requirements of this section. A member seeking to purchase permissive service credit pursuant to this section shall file a written application along with appropriate documentation with the department by July 1, 2011.

3. A member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for eligible qualified service under this section shall make contributions in an amount equal to the actuarial cost of the permissive service credit purchase, less an amount equal to the member's contributions under chapter 411 for the period of eligible qualified service together with interest at a rate determined by the board of trustees. For purposes of this subsection, the actuarial cost of the permissive service credit purchase is an amount determined by the system in accordance with actuarial tables, as reported to the system

by the system's actuary, which reflects the actuarial cost necessary to fund an increased retirement allowance resulting from the purchase of permissive service credit.

2006 Acts, ch 1028, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §10, 11
State appropriation for actuarial cost of permissive service credit purchase; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §15

97A.10A Purchase of service credit for military service.

1. An active member of the system who has been a member of the retirement system five or more years may elect to purchase up to five years of service credit for military service, other than military service required to be recognized under Internal Revenue Code § 414(u) or under the federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act, that will be recognized by the retirement system for purposes of calculating a member's benefit, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code § 415(n) and the requirements of this section.

2. a. A member seeking to purchase service credit pursuant to this section shall file a written application with the system requesting an actuarial determination of the cost of a purchase of service credit. Upon receipt of the cost estimate for the purchase of service from the system, the member may make contributions to the system in an amount equal to the actuarial cost of the service credit purchase.

b. For purposes of this subsection, the actuarial cost of the service credit purchase is an amount determined by the system in accordance with actuarial tables, as reported to the system by the system's actuary, which reflects the actuarial cost necessary to fund an increased retirement allowance resulting from the purchase of service credit.

3. The system shall ensure that the member, in exercising an option provided in this section, does not exceed the amount of annual additions to a member's account permitted pursuant to § 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

4. The board of trustees shall adopt rules providing for the implementation and administration of this section.

2010 Acts, ch 1171, §2

97A.11 Contributions by the state.

On or before the first day of January in each year, the board of trustees shall certify to the director of the department of administrative services the amounts which will become due and payable during the fiscal year next following to the retirement fund. The amounts so certified shall be paid by the director of the department of administrative services out of the funds appropriated for the Iowa department of public safety, to the treasurer of state, the same to be credited to the system for the ensuing fiscal year.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.11]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §12; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §12

97A.11A Supplemental state appropriation.

1. Beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2013, and ending June 30 of the fiscal year during which the board determines that the system's funded ratio of assets to liabilities is at least eighty-five percent, there is appropriated from the general fund of the state for each fiscal year to the retirement fund described in section 97A.8, an amount equal to five million dollars.

2. Moneys appropriated by the state pursuant to this section shall not be used to reduce the normal rate of contribution by the state below seventeen percent.

2010 Acts, ch 1167, §13; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §3

97A.12 Exemption from execution and other process or assignment — exceptions.

The right of any person to a pension, annuity, or retirement allowance, to the return of contributions, the pension, annuity, or retirement allowance itself, any optional benefit or death benefit, any other right accrued or accruing to any person under this chapter, and the moneys in the retirement fund created under this chapter, are not subject to execution, garnishment, attachment, or any other process whatsoever, and are unassignable except for the purposes of enforcing child, spousal, or medical support obligations or marital property orders, or as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter. For the purposes of

enforcing child, spousal, or medical support obligations, the garnishment or attachment of or the execution against compensation due a person under this chapter shall not exceed the amount specified in 15 U.S.C. § 1673(b).

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.12]

89 Acts, ch 228, §1; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §97; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §13

97A.13 Protection against fraud.

Any person who shall knowingly make any false statement, or shall falsify or permit to be falsified any record or records of the system in any attempt to defraud the system as a result of such act, shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice. Should any change or error in records result in any member or beneficiary receiving from the system more or less than the person would have been entitled to receive had the records been correct, the board of trustees shall correct such error, and, as far as practicable, shall adjust the payments in such a manner that the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which such member or beneficiary was correctly entitled, shall be paid.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.13]

Fraudulent practices, see §714.8

97A.14 Hospitalization and medical attention.

1. The board of trustees shall provide hospital, nursing, and medical attention for the members in service when injured while in the performance of their duties and shall continue to provide hospital, nursing, long-term care, and medical attention for injuries or diseases incurred while in the performance of their duties for the members but only while the members are still receiving a retirement allowance under section 97A.6, subsection 6. The cost of hospital, nursing, and medical attention shall be paid out of the retirement fund. However, any amounts received by the injured person under the workers' compensation law of the state, or from any other source for such specific purposes, shall be deducted from the amount paid by the board of trustees under this section.

2. For purposes of this section, medical attention shall include but not be limited to services provided by licensed medical personnel to include office, hospital, nursing home care, long-term care, and prescriptions for medicine or equipment. Within twelve months of receiving treatment or incurring a cost with direct correlation to the disabling condition, the beneficiary of an accidental disability benefit shall submit a written request for reimbursement to the board. A denial of reimbursement by the board shall be subject to judicial review in the same manner as any other action by the board in accordance with section 97A.6, subsection 13.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97A.14]

2008 Acts, ch 1171, §14; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §14

Referred to in §97A.14A

97A.14A Liability of third parties — subrogation.

1. If, on or after July 1, 2002, a member receives an injury or dies for which benefits are payable under section 97A.6, subsection 3, 5, 8, or 9, or section 97A.14, and if the injury or death is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability for damages against a third party other than the system, the system, the member, or the member's dependent or the trustee of the dependent may maintain an action for damages against the third party as provided by this section. If a member, the member's dependent, or the trustee of the dependent commences such an action, the plaintiff member, dependent, or trustee shall serve a copy of the original notice upon the system not less than ten days before the trial of the action, but a failure to serve the notice does not prejudice the rights of the system, and the following rights and duties ensue:

a. The system shall be indemnified out of the recovery of damages to the extent of benefit payments made by the system, with legal interest, except that the attorney fees and expenses of the plaintiff member, dependent, or trustee may be first allowed by the district court.

b. The system has a lien on the damage claim against the third party and on any judgment on the damage claim for benefits for which the system is liable. In order to continue and preserve the lien, the system shall file a notice of the lien within thirty days after receiving a

copy of the original notice in the office of the clerk of the district court in which the action is filed.

2. If a member, the member's dependent, or the trustee of the dependent fails to bring an action for damages against a third party within ninety days after the system, through the board of trustees, requests the member, the member's dependent, or the trustee of the dependent in writing to do so, then the system is subrogated to the rights of the member and may, by action of the board of trustees, maintain the action against the third party, and may recover damages for the injury or death to the same extent that the member, the member's dependent, or the trustee of the dependent may recover damages for the injury or death. If the system recovers damages in the action, the court shall enter judgment for distribution of the recovery as follows:

a. A sum sufficient to repay the system for the amount of such benefits actually paid by the system up to the time of the entering of the judgment.

b. A sum sufficient to pay the system the present worth, computed at the interest rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees, of the future payments of such benefits for which the system is liable until the member attains the age of fifty-five, but the sum is not a final adjudication of the future payment which the member is entitled to receive.

c. Any balance of the recovery remaining after distribution of the recovery pursuant to paragraphs "a" and "b" shall be paid to the member or the member's beneficiary.

3. Before a settlement is effective between the system and a third party who is liable for any injury, the member, the member's dependent, or the trustee of the dependent must consent in writing to the settlement; and if the settlement is between the member, the member's dependent, or the trustee of the dependent and a third party, the system must consent in writing to the settlement; or on refusal to consent, in either case, the workers' compensation commissioner must consent in writing to the settlement.

4. For purposes of subrogation under this section, a payment made to an injured member, the member's guardian, or the member's legal representative, by or on behalf of a third party or the third party's principal or agent, who is liable for, connected with, or involved in causing the injury or death to the member, shall be considered paid as damages because the injury or death was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability against the third party, whether the payment is made under a covenant not to sue, compromise settlement, denial of liability, or is otherwise made.

5. All funds recovered by the system under this section shall be deposited in the retirement fund created in section 97A.8.

2002 Acts, ch 1135, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §15

97A.15 Vested and retired members before July 1, 1979 — annuity or withdrawal of contributions.

1. Members who became vested and terminated service prior to July 1, 1979, and members receiving an annuity from accumulated contributions made prior to July 1, 1979, shall continue to receive the benefits the member was entitled to under the provisions of this chapter, as this chapter was effective on the date of the member's retirement or vested termination.

2. For the purposes of this section:

a. "*Accumulated contributions*" means the sum of all amounts deducted from the compensation of a member and credited to the member's individual account in the annuity savings fund together with regular interest thereon as provided in this subsection. Accumulated contributions do not include any amount deducted from the compensation of a member and credited to the retirement fund.

b. "*Annuity*" means annual payments for life derived from the accumulated contributions of a member. All annuities shall be payable in monthly installments.

c. "*Annuity reserve*" shall mean the present value of all payments to be made on account of an annuity, or benefit in lieu of an annuity, granted under the provisions of this chapter, upon the basis of such mortality tables as shall be adopted by the board of trustees, and regular interest.

d. "*Annuity savings fund*" means the account maintained by the board of trustees in which

the accumulated contributions of the members were deposited prior to July 1, 1979, to provide for their annuities.

e. "*Annuity reserve fund*" means the account maintained by the board of trustees from which shall be paid all annuities and all benefits in lieu of annuities payable as provided in this chapter as this chapter was effective on June 30, 1978.

f. "*Regular interest*" means interest at the rate of four percent per annum, compounded annually and credited to the member's account as of the date of the member's retirement or termination from employment.

g. "*Member who became vested*" and "*vested member*" mean a member who has been a member of the retirement system four or more years and is entitled to benefits under this chapter.

3. Beginning July 1, 1979, the board of trustees shall maintain and invest funds in the annuity reserve fund and the annuity savings fund which had been contributed by members prior to July 1, 1979. Members receiving an annuity as a portion of their retirement or disability benefits on June 30, 1979, shall continue to receive such annuity from the annuity reserve fund maintained by the board of trustees. Members receiving an annuity, if reemployed under service covered by this chapter, shall cease to receive retirement benefits.

4. The accumulated contributions of a member withdrawn by the member or paid to the member's estate or designated beneficiary in the event of the member's death shall be paid from the annuity savings fund account. Upon the retirement of a member, the member's accumulated contributions shall be transferred from the annuity savings fund to the annuity reserve fund.

5. A member of the retirement system prior to July 1, 1979, with fifteen or more years of service whose employment was terminated prior to retirement, other than by death or disability, is entitled to receipt of the member's accumulated contributions upon retirement together with other retirement benefits provided in the law on the date of the member's retirement.

6. Any member in service prior to July 1, 1979, may at the time of retirement withdraw the member's accumulated contributions made before July 1, 1979, or receive an annuity which shall be the actuarial equivalent of the member's accumulated contributions at the time of the member's retirement.

7. Notwithstanding subsections 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this section, an active or vested member may request in writing and receive from the board of trustees, the member's accumulated contributions from the annuity savings' fund at the discretion of the board of trustees and remain eligible to receive benefits under section 97A.6. However, a member with fifteen or more years of service prior to July 1, 1979, is not eligible for a service retirement allowance under section 97A.6 if the member withdrew the member's accumulated contributions from the annuity savings fund prior to July 1, 1979, except as provided in section 97A.4. However, the board shall not liquidate securities at a loss for the sole purpose of returning the accumulated contributions to the members. All requested accumulated contributions shall be returned prior to July 1, 1984.

8. The actuary shall annually determine the amount required in the annuity reserve fund. If the amount required is less than the amount in the annuity reserve fund, the board of trustees shall transfer the excess funds from the annuity reserve fund to the retirement fund. If the amount required is more than the amount in the annuity reserve fund, the board of trustees shall transfer the amount prescribed by the actuary to the annuity reserve fund from the retirement fund.

[C50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §97A.1(10, 11, 15, 18), 97A.8(1, 2); C79, 81, §97A.15]

90 Acts, ch 1240, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §16, 17

Referred to in §97A.4

97A.16 Withdrawal of contributions — repayment.

1. Commencing July 1, 1990, if an active member, in service on or after that date, terminates service, other than by death or disability, the member may elect to withdraw the member's contributions under section 97A.8, subsection 1, paragraphs "f" and "h", together with interest thereon at a rate determined by the board of trustees. If a member withdraws

contributions as provided in this section, the member shall be deemed to have waived all claims for other benefits from the system for the period of membership service for which the contributions are withdrawn.

2. A layoff for an indefinite period of time shall be deemed to be a termination of service for the purposes of this section. A member who withdraws the member's contributions as provided in this section following a layoff for an indefinite period of time and who is subsequently recalled to service may repay the contributions. The contributions repaid by the member for such service shall be equal to the amount of contributions withdrawn, plus interest computed based upon the investment interest rate assumption established by the board of trustees as of the time the contributions are repaid. However, the member must make the contributions within two years of the date of the member's return to service. The period of membership service for which contributions are repaid shall be treated as though the contributions were never withdrawn.

90 Acts, ch 1240, §14; 93 Acts, ch 44, §2

Referred to in §97A.6, 411.31

97A.17 Optional transfers with chapter 411.

1. For purposes of this section unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Average accrued benefit*" means the average of the amounts representing the present value of the accrued benefit earned by the member determined by the former system and the present value of the accrued benefit earned by the member determined by the current system.

b. "*Current system*" means the eligible retirement system in which a person has commenced employment covered by the system after having terminated employment covered by the former system.

c. "*Eligible retirement system*" means the system created under this chapter and the statewide fire and police retirement system established in chapter 411.

d. "*Former system*" means the eligible retirement system in which a person has terminated employment covered by the system prior to commencing employment covered by the current system.

e. "*Refund liability*" means the amount the member may elect to withdraw from the former system under section 411.23.

2. Commencing July 1, 1996, a vested member of an eligible retirement system who terminates employment covered by one eligible retirement system and, within one year, commences employment covered by the other eligible retirement system may elect to transfer the greater of the average accrued benefit or the refund liability earned from the former system to the current system. The member shall file an application with the current system for transfer of the greater of the average accrued benefit or the refund liability within ninety days of the commencement of employment with the current system.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, a vested member whose employment with the current system commenced prior to July 1, 1996, may elect to transfer the average accrued benefit earned under the former system to the current system by filing an application with the current system for transfer of the average accrued benefit on or before July 1, 1997.

4. Upon receipt of an application for transfer as provided in this section, the current system shall calculate the average accrued benefit and the refund liability and the former system shall transfer to the current system assets in an amount equal to the greater of the average accrued benefit or the refund liability. Once the transfer is completed, the member's service under the former system shall be treated as membership service under the current system for purposes of this chapter and chapter 411.

96 Acts, ch 1187, §98; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §5, 6; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §1 - 3

Referred to in §97A.10

CHAPTER 97B

IOWA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (IPERS)

Referred to in §8F.2, 10A.601, 12B.10, 12B.10A, 12B.10B, 12B.10C, 12F.2, 12H.2, 25B.2, 28F.13, 28J.7, 70A.20, 70A.23, 70A.30, 80.26, 97.52, 97A.3, 97C.19, 97D.3, 97D.5, 99G.4, 173.1, 231.33, 261A.6, 279.46, 331.324, 331.424, 331.652, 411.3, 411.30, 509A.13A, 602.1611, 602.1612, 602.1613, 602.9107C, 602.11115, 602.11116

Ch 97, Code 1950, repealed by 53 Acts, ch 71, with certain rights preserved; see §97.50 – 97.53

97B.1	System created — organizational definitions.	97B.30	and 97B.31 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, §211.
97B.1A	Definitions.	97B.32	Appeal to supreme court.
97B.2	Purpose of chapter.	97B.33	Payment to individuals.
97B.3	Chief executive officer — appointment and qualifications.	97B.34	Payment to representatives.
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97B.5	and 97B.6 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, §23, 24.	97B.35	Finality of such payments.
97B.7	Fund created — exclusive benefit — standing appropriations.	97B.36	Representatives of system.
97B.7A	Investment and management of retirement fund — standards — immunity.	97B.37	Recognition of agents.
97B.8	Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, §23, 24.	97B.38	Fees for services.
97B.8A	Investment board.	97B.39	Rights not transferable or subject to legal process — exceptions.
97B.8B	Benefits advisory committee.	97B.40	Fraud.
97B.9	Contributions — payment and interest.	97B.41	Transferred to §97B.1A in Code 99; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §82.
97B.9A	Collections — waiver.	97B.42	Mandatory membership — membership in other systems.
97B.10	Crediting of erroneous contributions.	97B.42A	Optional exclusion from membership.
97B.11	Contributions by employer and employee.	97B.42B	Transfer to chapter 97A — options for certain public safety employees.
97B.11A	Pickup of employee contributions.	97B.42C	Retirement system merger — municipal utility retirement system.
97B.12	Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1183, §75.	97B.43	Prior service credit.
97B.13	Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §73.	97B.44	Beneficiary.
97B.14	Contributions forwarded.	97B.45	Normal retirement date.
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97B.17	Records maintained.	97B.48A	Reemployment.
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97B.19	Revision for error.	97B.49A	Monthly payments of allowance — general calculation.
97B.20	Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1183, §75.	97B.49B	Protection occupation.
97B.20A	Appeal procedure.	97B.49C	Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.
97B.20B	Hearing by administrative law judge.	97B.49D	Hybrid formula.
97B.21	Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, §211.	97B.49E	Minimum benefits.
97B.22	Witnesses and evidence.	97B.49F	Retirement dividends.
97B.23	Penalty for noncompliance.	97B.49G	Monthly payments of allowance — miscellaneous provisions.
97B.24	Production of books and papers.	97B.49H	Active member supplemental accounts.
97B.25	Applications for benefits.	97B.49I	Qualified benefits arrangement.
97B.26	Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1201, §77.	97B.50	Early retirement.
97B.27	Review of decision.	97B.50A	Disability benefits for special service members.
97B.28	System deemed party to action.	97B.51	Allowance upon retirement.
97B.29	Judicial review.	97B.52	Payment to beneficiary.
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		97B.53	Termination of employment — refund options.
		97B.53A	Duty of system.
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97B.54	Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1183, §88.	97B.70	Interest and dividends to members.
97B.55	Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1031, §1.	97B.71	Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1201, §77.
97B.56	Abolished system — liquidation fund.	97B.72	through 97B.73A Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §60.
97B.57	Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, §23, 24.	97B.73B	Patient advocates — unpaid contributions — service purchase. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §46, 48.
97B.58	Information furnished by employer.	97B.74	Reinstatement as a vested member (buy-back). Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §60.
97B.59	through 97B.61 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, §23, 24.	97B.75	Prior service credit before January 1, 1946. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §60.
97B.62	Accepting employment deemed consent.	97B.76	Transferred to §97D.4.
97B.63	Repealed by 67 Acts, ch 121, §24.	97B.77	through 97B.79 Reserved.
97B.64	Insurance laws not applicable.	97B.80	Veteran's credit.
97B.65	Revision rights reserved — limitation on increase of benefits — rates of contribution.	97B.80A	and 97B.80B Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §60.
97B.66	Former members.	97B.80C	Purchases of permissive service credit.
97B.67	Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1242, §63.	97B.81	Leaves of absence. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §60.
97B.68	Employees under federal civil service.	97B.82	Purchase of service credit — direct rollovers — direct transfers.
97B.69	Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1285, §30.		

97B.1 System created — organizational definitions.

1. The “*Iowa Public Employees’ Retirement System*” is established as an independent agency within the executive branch of state government. The Iowa public employees’ retirement system shall administer the retirement system established under this chapter.

2. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

a. “*Board*” means the investment board created by section 97B.8A.
b. “*Chief executive officer*” means the chief executive officer of the Iowa public employees’ retirement system.

c. “*Committee*” means the benefits advisory committee created by section 97B.8B.

d. “*System*” means the Iowa public employees’ retirement system.

[C46, 50, §97.1; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.1]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §249; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §6; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §7, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §170
Referred to in §97.51, 97.52, 97C.2

97B.1A Definitions.

When used in this chapter:

1. “*Abolished system*” means the Iowa old-age and survivors’ insurance system repealed by sections 97.50 to 97.53.

2. “*Accumulated contributions*” means the total obtained as of any date, by accumulating each individual contribution by the member with interest plus interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70, for all completed calendar years and for any completed calendar year for which the interest dividend has not been declared and for completed months of partially completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70.

2A. “*Accumulated employer contributions*” means an amount equal to the total obtained as of any date, by accumulating each individual contribution by the employer for the member with interest plus interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70, for all completed calendar years and for any completed calendar year for which the interest dividend has not been declared and for completed months of partially completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70.

3. “*Active member*” during a calendar year means a member who made contributions to the retirement system at any time during the calendar year and who:

a. Had not received or applied for a refund of the member's accumulated contributions for withdrawal or death, and

b. Had not commenced receiving a retirement allowance.

4. "*Actuarial equivalent*" means a benefit of equal value when computed upon the basis of such actuarial tables as are adopted by the system.

5. "*Beneficiary*" means the person or persons who are entitled to receive any benefits payable under this chapter at the death of a member, if the person or persons have been designated on a form provided by the system and filed with the system. If no such designation is in effect at the time of death of the member or if no person so designated is living at that time, then the beneficiary is the estate of the member.

6. "*Bona fide retirement*" means a retirement by a vested member which meets the requirements of section 97B.52A and in which the member is eligible to receive benefits under this chapter.

7. "*Contributions*" means the payments to the fund required herein, by the employer and by the members, to provide the benefits of the retirement system.

8. "*Employee*" means an individual who is employed as defined in this chapter for whom coverage under this chapter is mandatory.

a. "*Employee*" shall also include any of the following individuals who do not elect out of coverage under this chapter pursuant to section 97B.42A:

(1) Elective officials in positions for which the compensation is on a fee basis, elective officials of school districts, elective officials of townships, and elective officials of other political subdivisions who are in part-time positions. An elective official covered under this section may terminate membership under this chapter by informing the system in writing of the expiration of the member's term of office or by informing the system of the member's intent to terminate membership for employment as an elective official and establishing that the member has a bona fide termination of employment from all employment covered under this chapter other than as an elective official and that the member has filed a completed application for benefits form with the system. A county attorney is an employee for purposes of this chapter whether that county attorney is employed on a full-time or part-time basis.

(2) Members of the general assembly of Iowa and temporary employees of the general assembly of Iowa.

(a) A member of the general assembly covered under this chapter may terminate membership under this chapter by informing the system in writing of the member's intent to terminate membership.

(b) Temporary employees of the general assembly covered under this chapter may terminate membership by sending written notification to the system of their separation from service.

(3) Nonvested employees of drainage and levee districts.

(4) Employees of a community action program determined to be an instrumentality of the state or a political subdivision.

(5) Magistrates.

(6) Members of the ministry, rabbinate, or other religious order who have taken the vow of poverty.

(7) Persons employed as city managers, or as city administrators performing the duties of city managers, under a form of city government listed in chapter 372 or chapter 420.

(8) Members of the state transportation commission, the board of parole, and the state health facilities council.

(9) Employees appointed by the state board of regents who do not elect coverage in a retirement system qualified by the state board of regents that meets the criteria of section 97B.2.

(10) Persons employed by the board of trustees for the statewide fire and police retirement system established in section 411.36.

(11) Persons employed by a municipal water utility or waterworks that has established a pension and annuity retirement system for its employees pursuant to chapter 412.

(12) Employees of a regional administrator formed in accordance with section 331.392,

determined to be an instrumentality of the political subdivision forming the regional administrator.

b. "Employee" does not mean the following individuals:

(1) Individuals who are enrolled as students and whose primary occupations are as students who are incidentally employed by employers.

(2) Graduate medical students while serving as interns or resident doctors in training at any hospital, or county medical examiners and deputy county medical examiners under chapter 331, division V, part 8, who are not full-time county employees.

(3) Employees hired for temporary employment of less than six consecutive months or one thousand forty hours in a calendar year. An employee who works for an employer for six or more consecutive months or who works for an employer for more than one thousand forty hours in a calendar year is not a temporary employee under this subparagraph. Adjunct instructors are temporary employees for the purposes of this chapter. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "adjunct instructors" means instructors employed by a community college or a university governed by the state board of regents without a continuing contract, whose teaching load does not exceed one-half time for two full semesters or three full quarters per calendar year.

(4) Foreign exchange teachers and visitors including alien scholars, trainees, professors, teachers, research assistants, and specialists in their field of specialized knowledge or skill.

(5) Employees of the Iowa dairy industry commission established under chapter 179, the Iowa beef cattle producers association established under chapter 181, the Iowa pork producers council established under chapter 183A, the Iowa turkey marketing council established under chapter 184A, the Iowa soybean association as provided in chapter 185, the Iowa corn promotion board established under chapter 185C, and the Iowa egg council established under chapter 184.

(6) Judicial hospitalization referees appointed under section 229.21.

(7) Employees of an area agency on aging, if as of July 1, 1994, the agency provides for participation by all of its employees in an alternative qualified plan pursuant to the requirements of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(8) Persons employed through any program described in section 84A.7 and provided by the Iowa conservation corps.

(9) Persons employed by the Iowa student loan liquidity corporation.

9. "Employer" means the state of Iowa, the counties, municipalities, agencies, public school districts, all political subdivisions, and all of their departments and instrumentalities, including area agencies on aging, other than those employing persons as specified in subsection 8, paragraph "b", subparagraph (7), and joint planning commissions created under chapter 28E or 28I.

If an interstate agency is established under chapter 28E and similar enabling legislation in an adjoining state, and an employer had made contributions to the retirement system for employees performing functions which are transferred to the interstate agency, the employees of the interstate agency who perform those functions shall be considered to be employees of the employer for the sole purpose of membership in the retirement system, although the employer contributions for those employees are made by the interstate agency.

10. "Employment for any calendar quarter" means any service performed under an employer-employee relationship under this chapter for which wages are reported in the calendar quarter. For the purposes of this chapter, elected officials are deemed to be in employment for all quarters of the elected officials' respective terms of office, even if the elected officials have selected a method of payment of wages which results in the elected officials not being credited with wages every quarter of a year.

10A. "Final average covered wage" means the greater of the following:

a. (1) The member's covered wages averaged for the highest five years of the member's regular service, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. The highest five years of a member's covered wages shall be determined using calendar years. However, if a member's final quarter of a year of employment does not occur at the end of a calendar year, the system may determine the wages for the fifth year by computing the average quarter of all quarters from the member's highest calendar year of covered wages not being used in the selection

of the four highest years and using the computed average quarter for each quarter in the fifth year in which no wages have been reported in combination with the final quarter or quarters of the member's service to create a full calendar year. However, the system shall not use the member's final quarter of wages if using that quarter would reduce the member's final average covered wage. If the five-year average covered wage of a member exceeds the highest maximum covered wages in effect for a calendar year during the member's period of service, the five-year average covered wage of the member shall be reduced to the highest maximum covered wages in effect during the member's period of service. Notwithstanding any other provision of this subparagraph to the contrary, a member's wages for the fifth year as computed under this subparagraph shall not exceed, by more than three percent, the member's highest actual calendar year of covered wages.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph "a" to the contrary, the member's five-year average covered wage shall be the lesser of the five-year average covered wage as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1) and the adjusted covered wage amount. For purposes of this subparagraph (2), the covered wage amount shall be an amount equal to one hundred thirty-four percent of the member's applicable calendar year wages. The member's applicable calendar year wages shall be the member's highest calendar year of covered wages not used in the calculation of the member's five-year average covered wage pursuant to subparagraph (1), or such other calendar year of covered wages selected by the system pursuant to rules adopted by the system.

b. If the member was vested as of June 30, 2012, the member's three-year average covered wage as of June 30, 2012.

11. "*First month of entitlement*" means the first month for which a member is qualified to receive retirement benefits under this chapter. Effective January 1, 1995, a member who meets all of the following requirements is qualified to receive retirement benefits under this chapter:

a. Has attained the minimum age for receipt of a retirement allowance under this chapter.

b. If the member has not attained seventy years of age, has terminated all employment covered under this chapter or formerly covered under this chapter pursuant to section 97B.42 in the month prior to the member's first month of entitlement.

c. Has filed a completed application for benefits with the system setting forth the member's intended first month of entitlement.

d. Has survived into the month for which the member's first retirement allowance is payable by the retirement system.

11A. "*Fully funded*" means a funded ratio of at least one hundred percent using the most recent actuarial valuation. For purposes of this subsection, "*funded ratio*" means the ratio produced by dividing the lesser of the actuarial value of the system's assets or the market value of the system's assets, by the system's actuarial liabilities, using the actuarial method adopted by the investment board pursuant to section 97B.8A, subsection 3.

12. "*Inactive member*" with respect to future service means a member who at the end of a year had not made any contributions during the current year and who has not received a refund of the member's accumulated contributions.

13. "*Internal Revenue Code*" means the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

14. "*Member*" means an employee or a former employee who maintains the employee's or former employee's accumulated contributions in the retirement system. The former employee is not a member if the former employee has received a refund of the former employee's accumulated contributions.

14A. "*Member account*" means the account established for each member and includes the member's accumulated contributions and the member's share of the accumulated employer contributions as provided in section 97B.53. "*Member account*" does not mean the supplemental account for active members.

15. "*Membership service*" means service rendered by a member after July 4, 1953. Years of membership service shall be counted to the complete quarter calendar year. However, membership service for a calendar year shall not include more than four quarters. In determining a member's period of membership service, the system shall combine all periods of service for which the member has made contributions.

16. "Prior service" means any service by an employee rendered at any time prior to July 4, 1953.

17. "Regular service" means service for an employer other than special service.

18. "Retired member" means a member who has applied for the member's retirement allowance and has survived into at least the first day of the member's first month of entitlement.

19. "Retirement" means that period of time beginning when a member who has filed an approved application for a retirement allowance has survived into at least the first day of the member's first month of entitlement and ending when the member dies.

19A. "Retirement system" means the retirement plan as contained in this chapter or as duly amended.

20. "Service" means service under this chapter by an employee, except an elected official, for which the employee is paid covered wages. Service shall also mean the following:

a. Service in the armed forces of the United States, if the employee was employed by a covered employer immediately prior to entry into the armed forces, and if any of the following requirements are met:

(1) The employee was released from service and returns to covered employment with an employer within twelve months of the date on which the employee has the right of release from service or within a longer period as required by the applicable laws of the United States.

(2) The employee, while serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States in an area designated by the president of the United States or the United States Congress as a combat zone or as a qualified hazardous duty area, or deployed outside the United States away from the individual's permanent duty station while participating in an operation designated by the United States secretary of defense as a contingency operation as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101(a)(13), or which became such a contingency operation by the operation of law, dies, or suffers an injury or acquires a disease resulting in death, so long as the death from the injury or disease occurs within a two-year period from the date the employee suffered the active duty injury or disease and the active duty injury or disease prevented the employee from returning to covered employment as provided in subparagraph (1).

b. Leave of absence authorized by the employer prior to July 1, 1998, for a period not exceeding twelve months and ending no later than July 1, 1999.

c. A leave of absence authorized pursuant to the requirements of the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, or other similar leave authorized by the employer for a period not to exceed twelve weeks in any calendar year.

d. Temporary or seasonal interruptions in service for employees of a school corporation or educational institution when the temporary suspension of service does not terminate the period of employment of the employee and the employee returns to service at a school corporation or educational institution upon the end of the temporary or seasonal interruption. However, effective July 1, 2004, "service" does not mean service for which an employee receives remuneration from an employer for temporary employment during any quarter in which the employee is on an otherwise unpaid leave of absence that is not authorized under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 or other similar leave. Remuneration paid by the employer for the temporary employment shall not be treated by the system as covered wages.

e. Employment with an employer prior to January 1, 1946, if the member is not receiving a retirement allowance based upon that employment.

21. "Service" for an elected official means the period of membership service for which contributions are made beginning on the date an elected official assumes office and ending on the expiration date of the last term the elected official serves, excluding all the intervening periods during which the elected official is not an elected official.

22. "Special service" means service for an employer while employed in a protection occupation as provided in section 97B.49B, and as a county sheriff or deputy sheriff as provided in section 97B.49C.

22A. "Supplemental account for active members" or "supplemental account" means the account established for each active member under section 97B.49H.

23. Reserved.

24. a. "Three-year average covered wage" means a member's covered wages averaged for the highest three years of the member's service, except as otherwise provided in this subsection. The highest three years of a member's covered wages shall be determined using calendar years. However, if a member's final quarter of a year of employment does not occur at the end of a calendar year, the system may determine the wages for the third year by computing the average quarter of all quarters from the member's highest calendar year of covered wages not being used in the selection of the two highest years and using the computed average quarter for each quarter in the third year in which no wages have been reported in combination with the final quarter or quarters of the member's service to create a full year. However, the system shall not use the member's final quarter of wages if using that quarter would reduce the member's three-year average covered wage. If the three-year average covered wage of a member exceeds the highest maximum covered wages in effect for a calendar year during the member's period of service, the three-year average covered wage of the member shall be reduced to the highest maximum covered wages in effect during the member's period of service. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph to the contrary, a member's wages for the third year as computed by this paragraph shall not exceed, by more than three percent, the member's highest actual calendar year of covered wages for a member whose first month of entitlement is January 1999 or later.

b. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary, the three-year average covered wage shall be computed as follows for the following members:

(a) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1997, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds forty-eight thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest four years of the member's service or forty-eight thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(b) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1998, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds fifty-two thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest five years of the member's service or fifty-two thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(c) For a member who retires during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1999, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds fifty-five thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member's service or fifty-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(d) For a member who retires on or after January 1, 2000, but before January 1, 2001, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds sixty-five thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member's service or sixty-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(e) For a member who retires on or after January 1, 2001, but before January 1, 2002, and whose three-year average covered wage at the time of retirement exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars, the member's covered wages averaged for the highest six years of the member's service or seventy-five thousand dollars, whichever is greater.

(2) For purposes of this paragraph, the highest years of the member's service shall be determined using calendar years and may be determined using one computed year calculated in the manner and subject to the restrictions provided in paragraph "a".

c. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary, for a member who retires on or after July 1, 2007, the member's three-year average covered wage shall be the lesser of the three-year average covered wage as calculated pursuant to paragraph "a" and the adjusted covered wage amount. For purposes of this paragraph, the adjusted covered wage amount shall be the greater of the member's three-year average covered wage calculated pursuant to paragraph "a" as of July 1, 2007, and an amount equal to one hundred twenty-one percent of the member's applicable calendar year wages. The member's applicable calendar year wages shall be the member's highest calendar year of covered wages not used in the calculation of the member's three-year average covered wage pursuant to paragraph "a", or such other calendar year of covered wages selected by the system pursuant to rules adopted by the system.

25. a. "Vested member" means a member who has attained through age or sufficient years

of service eligibility to receive monthly retirement benefits upon the member's retirement. A vested member must meet one of the following requirements:

- (1) Is vested by service.
- (2) Prior to July 1, 2005, has attained the age of fifty-five.
- (3) Between July 1, 2005, and June 30, 2012, has attained the age of fifty-five or greater while in covered employment.
- (4) On and after July 1, 2012, meets one of the following requirements:
 - (a) For a member in special service, has attained the age of fifty-five or greater while in covered employment.
 - (b) For a member in regular service, has attained the age of sixty-five or greater while in covered employment.

b. "Active vested member" means an active member who has attained sufficient membership service to achieve vested status.

c. "Inactive vested member" means an inactive member who was a vested member at the time of termination of employment.

d. "Vested by service" means a member who meets one of the following requirements:

- (1) Prior to July 1, 1965, had attained the age of forty-eight and completed at least eight years of service.
- (2) Between July 1, 1965, and June 30, 1973, had completed at least eight years of service.
- (3) Between July 1, 1973, and June 30, 2012, had completed at least four years of service.
- (4) On and after July 1, 2012, meets one of the following requirements:
 - (a) For a member in special service, has completed at least four years of special service.
 - (b) For a member in regular service, has completed at least seven years of service.
- (5) On or after July 1, 1988, an inactive member who had accumulated, as of the date of the member's last termination of employment, years of membership service equal to or exceeding the years of membership service specified in this paragraph "d" for qualifying as vested by service on that date of termination.

26. a. (1) "Wages" means all remuneration for employment, including but not limited to any of the following:

(a) The cash value of wage equivalents not necessitated by the convenience of the employer. The fair market value of such wage equivalents shall be reported to the system by the employer.

(b) The remuneration paid to an employee before employee-paid contributions are made to plans qualified under sections 125, 129, 401, 403, 408, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, "wages" includes amounts that can be received in cash in lieu of employer-paid contributions to such plans, if the election is uniformly available and is not limited to highly compensated employees, as defined in section 414(q) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) For an elected official, other than a member of the general assembly, the total compensation received by the elected official, whether paid in the form of per diem or annual salary, exclusive of expense and travel allowances.

(d) For a member of the general assembly, the total compensation received by a member of the general assembly, whether paid in the form of per diem or annual salary, exclusive of expense and travel allowances paid to a member of the general assembly except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph division. Wages includes per diem payments paid to members of the general assembly during interim periods between sessions of the general assembly. Wages also includes daily allowances to members of the general assembly for nontravel expenses of office during a session of the general assembly, but does not include the portion of the daily allowance which exceeds the maximum established by law for members from Polk county.

(e) Payments for compensatory time earned that are received in lieu of taking regular work hours off and when paid as a lump sum. However, "wages" does not include payments made in a lump sum for compensatory time earned in excess of two hundred forty hours per year.

(f) Employee contributions required under section 97B.11 and picked up by the employer under section 97B.11A.

- (2) "Wages" does not include any of the following:
- (a) The cash value of wage equivalents necessitated by the convenience of the employer.
 - (b) Payments made for accrued sick leave or accrued vacation leave that are not being used to replace regular work hours, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.
 - (c) Payments made as an incentive for early retirement or as payment made upon dismissal or severance from employment, or a special bonus payment intended as an early retirement incentive, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.
 - (d) Employer-paid contributions that cannot be received by the employee in cash and that are made to, and any distributions from, plans, programs, or arrangements qualified under section 117, 120, 125, 129, 401, 403, 408, or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (e) Employer-paid contributions for coverage under, or distributions from, an accident, health, or life insurance plan, program, or arrangement.
 - (f) Workers' compensation and unemployment compensation payments.
 - (g) Disability payments.
 - (h) Reimbursements of employee business expenses except for those expenses included as wages for a member of the general assembly.
 - (i) Payments for allowances except for those allowances included as wages for a member of the general assembly.
 - (j) Payments of damages, attorney fees, interest, and penalties made to satisfy a grievance, wage claim, or employment dispute.
 - (k) Payments for services as an independent contractor.
 - (l) Payments made by an entity that is not an employer under this chapter.
 - (m) Payments made in lieu of any employer-paid group insurance coverage.
 - (n) Bonuses of any type, whether paid in a lump sum or in installments.
- b. (1) "Covered wages" means wages of a member during the periods of membership service as follows:
- (a) For the period from July 4, 1953, through December 31, 1953, and each calendar year from January 1, 1954, through December 31, 1963, wages not in excess of four thousand dollars.
 - (b) For each calendar year from January 1, 1964, through December 31, 1967, wages not in excess of four thousand eight hundred dollars.
 - (c) For each calendar year from January 1, 1968, through December 31, 1970, wages not in excess of seven thousand dollars, for each calendar year from January 1, 1971, through December 31, 1972, wages not in excess of seven thousand eight hundred dollars, and for each calendar year from January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1975, wages not in excess of ten thousand eight hundred dollars.
 - (d) For each calendar year from January 1, 1976, through December 31, 1983, wages not in excess of twenty thousand dollars.
 - (e) For each calendar year from January 1, 1984, through December 31, 1985, wages not in excess of twenty-one thousand dollars per year.
 - (f) For the calendar year from January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986, wages not in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars.
 - (g) For the calendar year from January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1987, wages not in excess of twenty-three thousand dollars.
 - (h) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1988, and ending December 31, 1988, wages not in excess of twenty-four thousand dollars.
 - (i) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1989, and ending December 31, 1989, wages not in excess of twenty-six thousand dollars.
 - (j) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1990, and ending December 31, 1990, wages not in excess of twenty-eight thousand dollars.
 - (k) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1991, wages not in excess of thirty-one thousand dollars.
 - (l) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1992, wages not in excess of thirty-four thousand dollars.
 - (m) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1993, wages not in excess of thirty-five thousand dollars.

(n) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1994, wages not in excess of thirty-eight thousand dollars.

(o) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1995, wages not in excess of forty-one thousand dollars.

(p) For the calendar year beginning January 1, 1996, wages not in excess of forty-four thousand dollars.

(q) Commencing with the calendar year beginning January 1, 1997, and for each subsequent calendar year, wages not in excess of the amount permitted for that year under section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter providing for the payment of the benefits provided in section 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, the system shall establish the covered wages limitation which applies to members covered under section 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, at the same level as is established under this subparagraph for other members of the retirement system.

(3) Effective July 1, 1992, "covered wages" does not include wages to a member on or after the effective date of the member's retirement, except as otherwise permitted by the system's administrative rules, unless the member is reemployed, as provided under section 97B.48A.

(4) If a member is employed by more than one employer during a calendar year, the total amount of wages paid to the member by the several employers shall be included in determining the limitation on covered wages as provided in this lettered paragraph. If the amount of wages paid to a member by the member's several employers during a calendar year exceeds the covered wage limit, the amount of such excess shall not be subject to the contributions required by section 97B.11.

27. "Years of prior service" means the total of all periods of prior service of a member. In computing credit for prior service, service of less than a full quarter shall be rounded up to a full quarter. Where a member had prior service as a teacher, a full year of service shall be granted that member if the member had three quarters of service and a contract for employment for the following school year.

[C46, 50, §97.1 – 97.5, 97.7 – 97.9, 97.12, 97.14, 97.18, 97.23, 97.45, 97.48; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.41; 82 Acts, ch 1261, §13 – 17]

83 Acts, ch 101, §10; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10042, 10201; 84 Acts, ch 1285, §4 – 8; 86 Acts, ch 1243, §4 – 8; 87 Acts, ch 115, §13; 87 Acts, ch 227, §18; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §21 – 30; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §16 – 23; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §24 – 35; 93 Acts, ch 44, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §16 – 22, 97; 95 Acts, ch 102, §1 – 4; 96 Acts, ch 1034, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §11 – 22; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §18 – 24, 77, 82

C99, §97B.1A

2000 Acts, ch 1077, §10 – 20, 76; 2001 Acts, ch 61, §15; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §7 – 11, 38; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §171, 286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §4 – 12; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §22; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §112; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §1 – 3; 2006 Acts, ch 1092, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §185, 201; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §18 – 20, 48; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §15; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §19 – 22; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §76, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1120, §30; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, §37, 40, 41

Referred to in §97A.3, 97B.42A, 97B.42B, 97B.43, 97B.50A, 97B.66, 97B.68, 97B.80C, 411.3, 411.30, 602.11115, 602.11116

Inclusion in definition of wages of certain allowable employer-paid contributions paid by eligible employers to eligible employees; 2000 Acts, ch 1171, §26

For definition of final average covered wage for 2010-2012 fiscal period, see 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §37

2012 amendment striking former subparagraph (12) of subsection 8, paragraph a, takes effect May 25, 2012, and applies retroactively to July 1, 2011; 2012 Acts, ch 1126, sections 40, 41

97B.2 Purpose of chapter.

The purpose of this chapter is to promote economy and efficiency in the public service by providing an orderly means for employees, without hardship or prejudice, to have a retirement system which will provide for the payment of annuities, enabling the employees to care for themselves in retirement, and which will improve public employment within the

state, reduce excessive personnel turnover, and offer suitable attraction to high-grade men and women to enter public service in the state.

[C46, 50, §97.2; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.2]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §8

Referred to in §97B.1A

97B.3 Chief executive officer — appointment and qualifications.

1. The administrator of the system is the chief executive officer. The chief executive officer shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and shall serve a four-year term of office beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as a full-term appointment is made. The governor may remove the chief executive officer for malfeasance in office, or for any cause that renders the chief executive officer ineligible, incapable, or unfit to discharge the duties of the office. The investment board, under the pay plan applicable to employees of the division, shall set the salary of the chief executive officer.

2. The qualifications for appointment as the chief executive officer shall include management-level pension fund administration experience. The qualifications for appointment as the chief executive officer shall also include a demonstrated knowledge of all aspects of pension fund administration, including financial management, investment asset management, benefit design and delivery, legal administration, and operations administration. The chief executive officer shall not be selected on the basis of political affiliation, and while employed as the chief executive officer, shall not be a member of a political committee, participate in a political campaign, or be a candidate for a partisan elective office, and shall not contribute to a political campaign fund, except that the chief executive officer may designate on the checkoff portion of the state or federal income tax return, or both, a party or parties to which a contribution is made pursuant to the checkoff. The chief executive officer shall not hold any other office under the laws of the United States or of this or any state and shall devote full time to the duties of office.

3. By January 31 of the year in which the term of office of the chief executive officer will end, the investment board and the benefits advisory committee shall submit a written report to the governor and the secretary of the senate concerning the board's and committee's evaluation of the performance of the chief executive officer, together with a recommendation concerning the reappointment of the chief executive officer.

2001 Acts, ch 68, §8, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 94, §1, 2, 4; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Confirmation, see §2.32

97B.4 Administration of chapter — powers and duties of system — immunity.

1. *Chief executive officer.* The system, through the chief executive officer, shall administer this chapter. The chief executive officer shall also be the system's statutory designee with respect to the rulemaking power.

2. *General authority.*

a. The system may adopt, amend, waive, or rescind rules, employ persons, execute contracts with outside parties, make expenditures, require reports, make investigations, and take other action it deems necessary for the administration of the retirement system in conformity with the requirements of this chapter, the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and all other applicable federal and state laws. The rules shall be effective upon compliance with chapter 17A.

b. The system may delegate to any person such authority as it deems reasonable and proper for the effective administration of this chapter, and may bond any person handling moneys or signing checks under this chapter.

c. The budget program for the system shall be established by the chief executive officer in consultation with the board and other staff of the system and shall be compiled and submitted by the system pursuant to section 8.23.

d. In administering this chapter, the system shall not be a participating agency for purposes of chapter 8B.

3. *Personnel.*

a. *Chief investment officer.* The chief executive officer, following consultation with the board, shall employ a chief investment officer who shall be appointed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and shall be responsible for administering the investment program for the retirement fund pursuant to the investment policies of the board.

b. *Chief benefits officer.* The chief executive officer, following consultation with the benefits advisory committee, shall employ a chief benefits officer who shall be appointed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and shall be responsible for administering the benefits and other services provided under the retirement system.

c. *Actuary.* The system shall employ an actuary who shall be selected by the board and shall serve at the pleasure of the board. The actuary shall be the technical advisor for the system on matters regarding the operation of the retirement fund.

d. *System employees.* Subject to other provisions of this chapter, the system may employ all other personnel as necessary for the administration of the retirement system. The maximum number of full-time equivalent employees specified by the general assembly for the system for administration of the retirement system for a fiscal year shall not be reduced by any authority other than the general assembly. The personnel of the system shall be appointed pursuant to chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The system shall not appoint or employ a person who is an officer or committee member of a political party organization or who holds or is a candidate for a partisan elective public office.

e. *Legal advisors.* The system may employ attorneys and contract with attorneys and legal firms for the provision of legal counsel and advice in the administration of this chapter and chapter 97C.

f. *Outside advisors.* The system may execute contracts with persons outside state government, including investment advisors, consultants, and managers, in the administration of this chapter. However, a contract with an investment manager or investment consultant shall not be executed by the system pursuant to this paragraph without the prior approval by the board of the hiring of the investment manager or investment consultant.

4. *Reports.*

a. *Annual report to governor.* Not later than the thirty-first day of December of each year, the system shall submit to the governor a report covering the administration and operation of this chapter during the preceding fiscal year and shall make recommendations for amendments to this chapter. The report shall include a balance sheet of the moneys in the retirement fund. The report shall also include information concerning the investment management expenses for the retirement fund for each fiscal year expressed as a percent of the market value of the retirement fund investment assets. The information provided under this paragraph shall also include information on the investment policies and investment performance of the retirement fund. In providing this information, to the extent possible, the system shall include the total investment return for the entire fund, for portions of the fund managed by investment managers, and for internally managed portions of the fund, and the cost of managing the fund per thousand dollars of assets. The performance shall be based upon market value, and shall be contrasted with relevant market indices and with performances of pension funds of similar asset size.

b. *Annual statement to members.* The system shall prepare and distribute to the members, at the expense of the retirement fund, an annual statement of the member's account and, in such a manner as the system deems appropriate, other information concerning the retirement system.

c. *Actuarial investigation.* During calendar year 2002, and every four years thereafter, the system shall cause an actuarial investigation to be made of all experience under the retirement system. Pursuant to such an investigation, the system shall, from time to time, determine upon an actuarial basis the condition of the retirement system and shall report to the general assembly its findings and recommendations.

d. *Annual valuation of assets.* The system shall cause an annual actuarial valuation to be made of the assets and liabilities of the retirement system and shall prepare an annual statement of the amounts to be contributed under this chapter, and shall publish annually such valuation of the assets and liabilities and the statement of receipts and disbursements of the retirement system. Based upon the actuarial methods and assumptions adopted by

the board for the annual actuarial valuation, the system shall certify to the governor the contribution rates determined thereby as the rates necessary and sufficient for members and employers to fully fund the benefits and retirement allowances being credited. Effective with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, the annual actuarial valuation required by this paragraph shall include information as required by section 97D.5 for each membership group which separately determines contribution rates under this chapter.

5. *Investments.* The system, through the chief investment officer, shall invest, subject to chapters 12F and 12H and in accordance with the investment policy and goal statement established by the board, the portion of the retirement fund which, in the judgment of the system, is not needed for current payment of benefits under this chapter subject to the requirements of section 97B.7A.

6. *Old records.* The system may destroy or dispose of such original reports or records as have been properly recorded or summarized in the permanent records of the system and are deemed by the chief executive officer to be no longer necessary to the proper administration of this chapter. The destruction or disposition shall be made only by order of the chief executive officer. Records of deceased members of the retirement system may be destroyed ten years after the later of the final payment made to a third party on behalf of the member or the death of the member. Any moneys received from the disposition of these records shall be deposited to the credit of the retirement fund subject to rules adopted by the system.

7. *Immunity.* The system, employees of the system, the board, the members of the board, and the treasurer of state are not personally liable for actions or omissions under this chapter that do not involve malicious or wanton misconduct even if those actions or omissions violate the standards established in section 97B.7A.

[C46, 50, §97.4, 97.23; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.4]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §251; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §9, 10; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §7; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §9, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §172, 173, 286; 2006 Acts, ch 1092, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 39, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §21, 22, 48; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §23, 24; 2011 Acts, ch 82, §10

Referred to in §97B.7A, 97B.8A

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

97B.5 and 97B.6 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, § 23, 24. See § 97B.4.

97B.7 Fund created — exclusive benefit — standing appropriations.

1. There is hereby created as a special fund, separate and apart from all other public moneys or funds of this state, the "Iowa Public Employees' Retirement Fund", hereafter called the "retirement fund". The retirement fund shall consist of all moneys collected under this chapter, together with all interest, dividends, and rents thereon, and shall also include all securities or investment income and other assets acquired by and through the use of the moneys belonging to the retirement fund and any other moneys that have been paid into the retirement fund.

2. The treasurer of the state of Iowa is hereby made the custodian of the retirement fund and shall hold and disburse the retirement fund in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. As custodian, the treasurer shall be authorized to disburse moneys in the retirement fund upon warrants drawn by the director of the department of administrative services pursuant to the order of the system. The treasurer shall not select any bank or other third party for the purposes of investment asset safekeeping, other custody, or settlement services without prior consultation with the board.

3. All moneys which are paid or deposited into the fund are appropriated and made available to the system to be used for the exclusive benefit of the members and their beneficiaries or contingent annuitants as provided in this chapter:

a. To be used by the system for the payment of claims for benefits under this chapter.

b. To be used by the system to pay refunds provided for in this chapter.

c. To be used for the costs of administering the system, including up to fifty thousand dollars per fiscal year for actual and necessary expenses of the benefits advisory committee. If as a result of action under section 8.31, the governor has reduced the moneys appropriated from the retirement fund to the system for salaries, support, maintenance, and other

operational purposes to pay the costs of the system for a fiscal year, it is the intent of the general assembly that the amount by which the appropriation has been reduced should be transferred from the retirement fund to the system for salaries, support, maintenance, and other operational purposes to pay the costs of the system for that fiscal year.

d. To be used to pay for investment management expenses incurred in the management of the retirement fund. Expenses incurred pursuant to this paragraph shall be charged to the investment income of the retirement fund.

[C46, 50, §97.5, 97.7; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.7; 82 Acts, ch 1261, §10]

84 Acts, ch 1180, §9; 84 Acts, ch 1285, §3; 85 Acts, ch 190, §1; 85 Acts, ch 227, §7; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §253; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §11 – 13; 89 Acts, ch 83, §20; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §10; 94 Acts, ch 1001, §3; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §2, 3; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §10, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §23, 48

Referred to in §97B.42B, 97B.43, 97B.49, 97B.49G
Section not amended; editorial change applied

97B.7A Investment and management of retirement fund — standards — immunity.

1. *Investment and investment policy standards.* In establishing the investment policy of the retirement fund and providing for the investment of the retirement fund, the system and board shall do the following:

a. Exercise the judgment and care, under the circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for the purpose of speculation, but with regard to the permanent disposition of the funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety, of their capital.

b. Give appropriate consideration to those facts and circumstances that the system and board know or should know are relevant to the particular investment or investment policy involved, including the role the investment plays in the total value of the retirement fund.

c. For the purposes of this subsection, appropriate consideration includes, but is not limited to, a determination that the particular investment or investment policy is reasonably designed to further the purposes of the retirement system, taking into consideration the risk of loss and the opportunity for gain or income associated with the investment or investment policy and consideration of the following factors as they relate to the retirement fund:

(1) The composition of the retirement fund with regard to diversification.

(2) The liquidity and current return of the investments in the retirement fund relative to the anticipated cash flow requirements of the retirement system.

(3) The projected return of the investments relative to the funding objectives of the retirement system.

2. *Investment acquisitions.* Within the limitations of the investment standards prescribed in this section, the system may acquire and retain every kind of property and every kind of investment which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence acquire or retain for their own account. Consistent with this section, investments shall be made in a manner that will enhance the economy of this state, and in particular, will result in increased employment of the residents of this state. Investments of moneys in the retirement fund are not subject to sections 73.15 through 73.21.

3. *Liability — reimbursement.* Except as provided in section 97B.4, subsection 7, if there is loss to the retirement fund, the treasurer of state, the system, the employees of the system, the members of the board severally, and the board are not personally liable, and the loss shall be charged against the retirement fund. There is appropriated from the retirement fund the amount required to cover a loss.

4. *Investment procedures.* In managing the investment of the retirement fund, the system, in accordance with the investment policy established by the board, is authorized to do the following:

a. To sell any securities or other property in the retirement fund and reinvest the proceeds when such action may be deemed advisable by the system for the protection of the retirement fund or the preservation of the value of the investment. Such sale of securities or other property of the retirement fund and reinvestment shall only be made in accordance with policies of the board in the manner and to the extent provided in this chapter.

b. To subscribe for the purchase of securities for future delivery in anticipation of future income. The securities shall be paid for by anticipated income or from funds from the sale of securities or other property held by the retirement fund.

c. To pay for securities directed to be purchased upon the receipt of the purchasing bank's paid statement or paid confirmation of purchase.

5. *Travel.* In the administration of the investment of moneys in the retirement fund, employees of the system and members of the board may travel outside the state for the purpose of meeting with investment firms and consultants and attending conferences and meetings to fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities. This travel is not subject to section 8A.512, subsection 2.*

2001 Acts, ch 68, §11, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §174, 286

Referred to in §12.8, 12B.10, 12C.5, 12C.10, 97A.7, 97B.4, 97B.8A, 257B.20, 411.7, 412.4, 602.9111

*Former subsection 2 of section 8A.512, that required executive council approval of certain out-of-state travel expenses, was stricken by 2011 Acts, ch 127, §43

97B.8 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, § 23, 24. See § 97B.8A.

97B.8A Investment board.

1. *Board established.* A board is established to be known as the "Investment Board of the Iowa Public Employees' Retirement System", referred to in this chapter as the "board". The duties of the board are to establish policy, and review its implementation, in matters relating to the investment of the retirement fund. The board shall be the trustee of the retirement fund.

2. *Investment review.*

a. At least annually the board shall review the investment policies and procedures used by the board and system, and shall hold a public meeting on the investment policies and investment performance of the retirement fund. Following its review and the public meeting, the board shall, pursuant to the requirements of section 97B.7A, and in consultation with the chief investment officer and other relevant personnel of the system, establish an investment policy and goal statement that shall direct the investment activities concerning the retirement fund.

b. The board shall review and approve, prior to the execution of a contract with the system, the hiring of each investment manager and investment consultant outside of state government.

c. The board shall be involved in the performance evaluation of the chief investment officer.

3. *Actuarial responsibilities.*

a. The board shall select the actuary to be employed by the system as provided in section 97B.4.

b. The board shall, in consultation with the chief executive officer, the actuary, and other relevant personnel of the system, adopt from time to time mortality tables and all other necessary factors for use in actuarial calculations required in connection with the retirement system. The board shall also adopt the actuarial methods and assumptions to be used by the actuary for the annual valuation of assets as required by section 97B.4.

4. *Membership.*

a. The board shall consist of eleven members, including seven voting members and four nonvoting members.

(1) The voting members shall be as follows:

(a) Three public members, appointed by the governor, who are not members of the retirement system and who each have substantial institutional investment experience or substantial institutional financial experience.

(b) Three members, appointed by the governor, who are members of the retirement system. Prior to the appointment by the governor of a member of the board under this subparagraph, the benefits advisory committee shall submit a slate of at least two nominees per position to the governor for the governor's consideration. The governor is not required to appoint a member from the slate submitted. Of the three members appointed, one shall be an active member who is an employee of a school district, area education agency, or

merged area; one shall be an active member who is not an employee of a school district, area education agency, or merged area; and one shall be a retired member of the retirement system.

(c) The treasurer of state.

(2) The nonvoting members of the board shall be two state representatives, one appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one by the minority leader of the house, and two state senators, one appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one by the minority leader of the senate.

b. Four voting members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

c. The three members who have substantial institutional investment experience or substantial institutional financial experience, and the member who is a retired member of the retirement system, shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day of service not exceeding forty days per year. Legislative members shall be paid the per diem and expenses specified in section 2.10, for each day of service. The per diem and expenses of the legislative members shall be paid from funds appropriated under section 2.12. The members who are active members of the retirement system and the treasurer of state shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the board and the performance of their duties as members of the board shall not affect their salaries, vacations, or leaves of absence for sickness or injury.

d. The appointive terms of the members appointed by the governor are for a period of six years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. If there is a vacancy in the membership of the board for one of the members appointed by the governor, the governor has the power of appointment. Gubernatorial appointees to this board are subject to confirmation by the senate.

5. *Closed sessions.* In addition to the reasons provided in section 21.5, subsection 1, the board may hold a closed session pursuant to the requirements of section 21.5 of that portion of a board meeting in which financial or commercial information is provided to or discussed by the board if the board determines that disclosure of such information could result in a loss to the retirement system or to the provider of the information.

2001 Acts, ch 68, §12, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §97B.1, 97B.1A, 97B.8B

Confirmation, see §2.32

Section not amended; editorial change applied

97B.8B Benefits advisory committee.

1. *Committee established.* A benefits advisory committee shall be established whose duty is to consider and make recommendations to the system and the general assembly concerning the provision of benefits and services to members of the retirement system.

2. *Membership.* The benefits advisory committee shall be comprised of representatives of constituent groups concerned with the retirement system, and shall include representatives of employers, active members, and retired members. In addition, the director of the department of administrative services and a member of the public selected by the voting members of the committee shall serve as members of the committee. The system shall adopt rules under chapter 17A to provide for the selection of members to the committee and the election of the voting members of the committee.

3. *Voting members.* Of the members who comprise the committee, nine members shall be voting members. Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, the voting members shall be elected by the members of the committee from the membership of the committee. Of the nine voting members of the committee, four shall represent covered employers, and four shall represent the members of the retirement system. Of the four voting members representing employers, one shall be the director of the department of administrative services, one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents cities, one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents counties, and one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents local school districts. Of the four voting members who represent members of the retirement system, one shall be a member of a constituent group that represents teachers. The ninth voting member of the committee shall be a citizen who

is not a member of the retirement system and who is elected by the other voting members of the committee.

4. *Duties.*

a. At least every two years, the benefits advisory committee shall review the benefits and services provided to members under this chapter, and the voting members of the committee shall make recommendations to the system and the general assembly concerning the services provided to members and the benefits, benefits policy, and benefit goals, provided under this chapter.

b. The benefits advisory committee shall be involved in the performance evaluation of the chief benefits officer.

c. Upon the expiration of the term of office of or a vacancy concerning one of the three members of the investment board described in section 97B.8A, subsection 4, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (b), the voting members of the committee shall submit to the governor the names of at least two nominees who meet the requirements specified in that subparagraph division. The governor may appoint the member from the list submitted by the committee.

5. *Terms of voting members.* Except for the director of the department of administrative services and as otherwise provided in the rules for the initial selection of voting members of the committee, each member selected to be a voting member shall serve as a voting member for three years. Terms for voting members begin on May 1 in the year of selection and expire on April 30 in the year of expiration. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original selections. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term.

6. *Expenses.* The members who are not active members of the retirement system shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day of service not exceeding forty days per year. The members who are active members of the retirement system and the director of the department of administrative services shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the committee and the performance of their duties as members of the committee shall not affect their salaries, vacations, or leaves of absence for sickness or injury. However, the benefits advisory committee shall not incur any additional expenses in fulfilling its duties as provided by this section without the express written authority of the chief executive officer.

2001 Acts, ch 68, §13, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §97B.1

97B.9 Contributions — payment and interest.

1. An employer shall be charged the greater of twenty dollars per occurrence or interest at the combined interest and dividend rate required under section 97B.70 for the applicable calendar year for contributions unpaid on the date on which they are due and payable as prescribed by the system. The system may adopt rules prescribing circumstances for which the interest or charge shall not accrue with respect to contributions required. Interest or charges collected pursuant to this section shall be paid into the Iowa public employees' retirement fund.

2. If within thirty days after due notice the employer defaults in payment of contributions or interest thereon, the amount due may be collected by civil action in the name of the system, and the employer adjudged in default shall pay the costs of such action. Civil actions brought under this section to collect contributions or interest thereon shall be heard by the court at the earliest possible date and shall be entitled to preference upon the calendar of the court over all other civil actions.

3. The employer shall pay its contribution from funds available and is directed to pay same from tax money or from any other income of the political subdivision; provided, however, the contributions shall be paid from the same fund as the employee salary.

4. Every political subdivision is hereby authorized and directed to levy a tax sufficient to meet its obligations under the provisions of this chapter if any tax is needed.

5. Regardless of any potentially applicable statute of limitations, if the system finds that the employer or employee, or both, have erroneously underpaid contributions, the system

shall notify the employer and employee in writing of the total amount of the underpayment, including interest, and the employer's and employee's share of the underpayment. The system shall collect from the employer the total amount of the underpayment, including the employer's share, the employee's share, and the interest assessed to both shares of the underpayment, regardless of whether the employee has reimbursed the employer for the employee's share of the underpayment. The employee shall be obligated to pay only the employee's share of the underpaid contributions, without interest, to the employer. The employer may collect the employee's share of underpaid contributions from the employee or the employee's estate. The employer may collect the employee's share through a deduction from the employee's wages, or by maintaining a legal action against the employee or the employee's estate. For purposes of section 1526 of the federal Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, eligible participants, as defined by section 1526, may make payments of contributions under this section without regard to the limitations of section 415(c)(1) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

[C46, 50, §97.6, 97.8, 97.9, 97.12; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.9]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §15; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §10; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §22, 23; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §24, 48

97B.9A Collections — waiver.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the system may, in its sole discretion, waive the collection of benefits overpayments, contribution underpayments, or any other debts owed the system, that occur more than three years prior to the date of discovery of the overpayment, underpayment, or debt by the system, for cases in which there is no evidence of fraud or other misconduct on the part of the affected employer or the affected member or beneficiary in providing or failing to provide information necessary to the proper determination of a debt owed the system, calculation of contributions and payments, or calculation of benefits under this chapter.

2004 Acts, ch 1103, §13

97B.10 Crediting of erroneous contributions.

1. If the system finds the employee or employer, or both, have erroneously paid contributions, including the payment of contributions prior to an individual's valid decision to elect out of coverage under this chapter on or after January 1, 1999, pursuant to section 97B.42A, the system shall make an adjustment, compromise, or settlement and shall credit such payments to the appropriate party.

2. A claim of an employee or employer for a credit for erroneously paid contributions shall be made within three years of date of payment. However, the system may issue a credit to employees or employers after the expiration of the three-year deadline if the system finds that issuing the credit is just and equitable.

3. Interest shall not be paid on credits issued pursuant to this section. However, the system may, at any time, apply accumulated interest and interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70 on any credits issued under this section if the system finds that the crediting of interest is just and equitable.

[C46, 50, §97.7; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.10]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §13; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §11; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §25, 48

Referred to in §97B.42A

97B.11 Contributions by employer and employee.

1. Each employer shall deduct from the wages of each member of the retirement system a contribution in the amount of the applicable employee percentage of the covered wages paid by the employer and such additional amount if otherwise required by law, until the member's termination from employment. The contributions of the employer shall be in the amount of the applicable employer percentage of the covered wages of the member and such additional amount if otherwise required by law.

2. Prior to July 1, 2011, for purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Applicable employee percentage" means the percentage rate equal to three and seven-tenths percent plus forty percent of the total additional percentage.

b. "Applicable employer percentage" means the percentage rate equal to five and seventy-five hundredths percent plus sixty percent of the total additional percentage.

c. "Total additional percentage" means for the fiscal period beginning July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2011, the total additional percentage for the prior fiscal year plus, only if the total comparison percentage is greater than the total of the applicable employee percentage and the applicable employer percentage for the prior fiscal year, one-half percentage point.

d. "Total comparison percentage" means the percentage rate that the system determines, based upon the most recent actuarial valuation of the retirement system, would be sufficient to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability of the retirement system in ten years.

3. On and after July 1, 2011, for purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. For members in regular service:

(1) "Applicable employee percentage" means the percentage rate equal to forty percent of the required contribution rate for members in regular service.

(2) "Applicable employer percentage" means the percentage rate equal to sixty percent of the required contribution rate for members in regular service.

b. For members in special service in a protection occupation as described in section 97B.49B:

(1) "Applicable employee percentage" means the percentage rate equal to forty percent of the required contribution rate for members described in section 97B.49B.

(2) "Applicable employer percentage" means the percentage rate equal to sixty percent of the required contribution rate for members described in section 97B.49B.

c. For members in special service as a county sheriff or deputy sheriff as described in section 97B.49C:

(1) "Applicable employee percentage" means the percentage rate equal to fifty percent of the required contribution rate for members described in section 97B.49C.

(2) "Applicable employer percentage" means the percentage rate equal to fifty percent of the required contribution rate for members described in section 97B.49C.

d. "Required contribution rate" means that percentage of the covered wages of members in regular service, members described in section 97B.49B, and members described in section 97B.49C, that the system shall, for each fiscal year, separately set for members in each membership category as provided in this paragraph. The required contribution rate that is set by the system for a membership category shall be the contribution rate the system actuarially determines, based upon the most recent actuarial valuation of the system and using the actuarial methods, assumptions, and funding policy approved by the investment board, is the rate required by the system to discharge its liabilities as a percentage of the covered wages of members in that membership category. However, the required contribution rate set by the system for members in regular service for a fiscal year shall not vary by more than one percentage point from the required contribution rate for the prior fiscal year.

[C46, 50, §97.8, 97.12; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.11]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §16; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §14; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §4; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §12; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §26, 48; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §25

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.11A, 97B.14, 97B.42, 97B.49G, 97B.49H, 97B.50A, 97B.80, 260C.14, 384.6

Establishment of required contribution rate for special service members for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §47; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §35

Establishment of required contribution rate for regular service members for fiscal year beginning July 1, 2011; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §38

97B.11A Pickup of employee contributions.

1. Notwithstanding section 97B.11 or other provisions of this chapter, beginning January 1, 1995, for federal income tax purposes, and beginning January 1, 1999, for state income tax purposes, member contributions required under section 97B.11 which are picked up by the employer shall be considered employer contributions for federal and state income tax purposes, and each employer shall pick up the member contributions to be made under section 97B.11 by its employees. Each employer shall pick up these contributions by

reducing the salary of each of its employees covered by this chapter by the amount which each employee is required to contribute under section 97B.11 and shall pay the amount picked up in lieu of the member contributions as provided in section 97B.14.

2. Member contributions picked up by each employer under subsection 1 shall be treated as employer contributions for federal and state income tax purposes only and for all other purposes of this chapter shall be treated as employee contributions and deemed part of the employee's wages or salary.

94 Acts, ch 1183, §13; 98 Acts, ch 1174, §2, 6
Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.14

97B.12 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1183, § 75.

97B.13 Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1077, § 73.

97B.14 Contributions forwarded.

Contributions deducted from the wages of the member under section 97B.11 prior to January 1, 1995, member contributions picked up by the employer under section 97B.11A beginning January 1, 1995, and the employer's contribution shall be forwarded to the system for recording and deposited with the treasurer of the state to the credit of the Iowa public employees' retirement fund. Contributions shall be remitted monthly and shall be otherwise paid in such manner, at such times, and under such conditions, either by copies of payrolls or other methods necessary or helpful in securing proper identification of the member, as may be prescribed by the system.

[C46, 50, §97.12; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.14]

94 Acts, ch 1183, §14; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §5; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §27, 48

Referred to in §97B.11A

97B.14A Wage reporting.

1. For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "*Change in the schedule of wage payments*" means the formal or informal deferral of wages earned in one calendar year to a later calendar year or the acceleration of the wages payable under a contract of employment to the prior calendar year by changing the period over which the contractual compensation is paid, by shortening the period of employment over which contract wages are to be paid, or similar arrangements altering the timing of wage payments.

b. "*Distortion of the normal wage progression pattern*" means an increase of ten percent or more between the covered wages reported for any two consecutive years.

2. An employer shall report wages of employees covered by this chapter to the system in a manner and form as prescribed by the system. If the wages reported by an employer appear to be a distortion of the normal wage progression pattern for an employee, the system may request that the employer provide documentation explaining the reason for the distortion. If the distortion of the normal wage progression pattern results from covering compensation that is excluded from the definition of covered wages, or from a change in the schedule of wage payments for an individual, the system shall remove wages that should not be covered from its records, and shall, in cases involving increases caused by a change in the schedule of wage payments, reallocate covered wages to the calendar quarters in which the covered wages would have been reported but for the change in the schedule of wage payments.

2000 Acts, ch 1077, §25; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §14

97B.15 Rules, policies, and procedures.

The system may adopt rules under chapter 17A and establish procedures, not inconsistent with this chapter, which are necessary or appropriate to implement this chapter and shall adopt reasonable and proper rules to regulate and provide for the nature and extent of the proofs and evidence and the method of taking and furnishing the proofs and evidence in order to establish the right to benefits under this chapter. The system may adopt rules, and

take action based on the rules, to conform the requirements for receipt of retirement benefits under this chapter to the mandates of applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

Prior to the adoption of rules, the system may establish interim written policies and procedures, and take action based on the policies and procedures, to conform the requirements for receipt of retirement benefits under this chapter to the applicable requirements of federal and state law.

[C46, 50, §97.23; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.15]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §17; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §15; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §6; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §12; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.16 Procedure of system.

The system shall make decisions as to the rights of an individual applying for a payment under this chapter. When requested by an individual, or a person who makes a showing in writing that the individual's or person's rights may be prejudiced by a decision the system has made, a hearing shall be scheduled under the Iowa administrative procedures Act, chapter 17A. If a hearing is held, the decision shall, on the basis of evidence adduced at the hearing, be affirmed, modified, or reversed under chapter 17A.

[C46, 50, §97.24; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.16]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §18; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.17 Records maintained.

1. The system shall establish and maintain records of each member, including but not limited to the amount of wages of each member, the contributions made on behalf of each member with interest, interest dividends credited, beneficiary designations, and applications for benefits of any type. The records may be maintained in paper, magnetic, or electronic form, including optical disk storage, as set forth in chapter 554D. The system may accept, but shall not require, electronic records and electronic signatures to the extent permitted under chapter 554D. These records are the basis for the compilation of the retirement benefits provided under this chapter.

2. The following records maintained under this chapter are not public records for the purposes of chapter 22:

a. Records containing social security numbers.

b. Records specifying amounts accumulated in members' accounts and supplemental accounts.

c. Records containing names or addresses of members or their beneficiaries.

d. Records containing amounts of payments to members or their beneficiaries.

e. Records containing financial or commercial information that relates to the investment of retirement system funds if the disclosure of such information could result in a loss to the retirement system or to the provider of the information.

3. Summary information concerning the demographics of the members and general statistical information concerning the retirement system are subject to chapter 22, as well as aggregate information by category.

4. a. The system's records are evidence for the purpose of proceedings before the system or any court of the amounts of wages and the periods in which they were paid, and the absence of an entry as to a member's wages in the records for any period is evidence that wages were not paid that member in the period.

b. Notwithstanding any provisions of chapter 22 to the contrary, the system's records may be released to any political subdivision, instrumentality, or other agency of the state solely for use in a civil or criminal law enforcement activity pursuant to the requirements of this subsection. To obtain the records, the political subdivision, instrumentality, or agency shall, in writing, certify that the activity is authorized by law, provide a written description of the information desired, and describe the law enforcement activity for which the information is sought. The system shall not be civilly or criminally liable for the release or rerelease of records in accordance with this subsection.

5. Confidential records of the system maintained for the operation of the retirement system may be released to the directors, agents, and employees of the legislative services

agency, the department of revenue, the department of management, the department of administrative services, or an employer of employees covered by the retirement system pursuant to rules adopted by the system for the performance of the requestor's duties. To obtain a record under this subsection, the person requesting the records shall provide a written description of the information requested and the reason for requesting the records to the system. A person receiving a record pursuant to this subsection shall maintain the confidentiality of any information otherwise required to be kept confidential and shall be subject to the same penalties as the custodian of the records for the public dissemination of such information.

[C46, 50, §97.25 – 97.27; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.17]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §19; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §15; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §7, 8; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §14; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §26; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §13; 2003 Acts, ch 35, §45, 49; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §30; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §15

Release of records for purposes of administering and monitoring the state employee retirement incentive program; 2010 Acts, ch 1005, §1, 2

97B.18 Statement of accumulated credit.

After the expiration of each calendar year and prior to July 1 of the succeeding year, the system shall furnish each member with a statement of the member's accumulated contributions and benefit credits accrued under this chapter up to the end of that calendar year and additional information the system deems useful to a member. The system may furnish an estimate of the credits as of the projected normal retirement date of the member under section 97B.45. The records of the system as shown by the statement as to the wages of each individual member for a year and the periods of payment shall be conclusive for the purpose of this chapter, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.11, 97.25; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.18]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §16; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §97B.19

97B.19 Revision for error.

If following the delivery of the statement provided in section 97B.18, it is brought to the attention of the system that any entry of wages in its records is erroneous, or that any item of wages has been omitted from the records, the system may correct the entry or include the omitted item in its records, as the case may be. Written notice of any revision of any entry which is adverse to the interest of any individual shall be given to the individual in any case where the individual has previously been notified by the system of the amount of wages and of the period of payments shown by the entry. Upon request in writing, the system shall afford any individual, or after the individual's death shall afford the individual's beneficiary or any other person so entitled in the judgment of the system, reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing with respect to any entry or alleged omission of wages of the individual in such record, or any revision of any entry. If a hearing is held, the system shall make findings of fact and a decision based upon the evidence adduced at the hearing and shall revise its records accordingly. Judicial review of action of the system under this section may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, and section 97B.29.

[C46, 50, §97.22, 97.26, 97.28; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.19]

98 Acts, ch 1183, §15; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.20 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1183, § 75.

97B.20A Appeal procedure.

Members and third-party payees may appeal any decision made by the system that affects their rights under this chapter. The appeal shall be filed with the system within thirty days after the notification of the decision was mailed to the party's last known mailing address, or the decision of the system is final. If the party appeals the decision of the system, the system

shall conduct an internal review of the decision and the chief executive officer shall notify the individual who has filed the appeal in writing of the system's decision. The individual who has filed the appeal may file an appeal of the system's final decision with the system under chapter 17A by notifying the system of the appeal in writing within thirty days after the notification of its final decision was mailed to the party's last known mailing address. Once notified, the system shall forward the appeal to the department of inspections and appeals.

92 Acts, ch 1201, §17; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §14, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.20B Hearing by administrative law judge.

If an appeal is filed and is not withdrawn, an administrative law judge in the department of inspections and appeals, after affording the parties reasonable opportunity for fair hearing, shall affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the system. The hearing shall be recorded by mechanical means and a transcript of the hearing shall be made. The transcript shall then be made available for use by the employment appeal board and by the courts at subsequent judicial review proceedings under the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, if any. The parties shall be duly notified of the administrative law judge's decision, together with the administrative law judge's reasons. The decision is final unless, within thirty days after the date of notification or mailing of the decision, review by the employment appeal board is initiated pursuant to section 97B.27.

92 Acts, ch 1201, §18; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.21 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, § 211.

97B.22 Witnesses and evidence.

For the purpose of any hearing, investigation, or other proceeding authorized or directed under this chapter, or relative to any other matter within its jurisdiction under this chapter, the system or administrative law judge may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation or in question before the system. Attendance of witnesses and production of evidence at the designated place of the hearing, investigation, or other proceedings may be required from any political subdivision in the state. Subpoenas of the system shall be served by anyone authorized by it by delivering a copy of the subpoena to the individual named in it, or by certified mail addressed to the individual at the individual's last known dwelling place or principal place of business. A verified return by the individual serving the subpoena setting forth the manner of service, or in the case of service by certified mail, the return post office receipt signed by the individual served, shall be proof of service. Witnesses subpoenaed shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the district courts of the state of Iowa. In the discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter, the system or an administrative law judge and any duly authorized representative or member of the system may administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify to official acts, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed necessary as evidence in connection with the administration of this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.30, 97.32; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.22]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §19; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Witness fees, §622.69 – 622.75

97B.23 Penalty for noncompliance.

In case of refusal to obey a subpoena duly served upon any person, any district court of the state of Iowa for the district in which the person charged with refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the system, may issue an order requiring that person to appear and give testimony, or to appear and produce evidence, or both. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as contempt.

[C46, 50, §97.31, 97.32; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.23]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §20; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Contempts, chapter 665

97B.24 Production of books and papers.

No person so subpoenaed or ordered shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of the person may tend to incriminate the person or subject the person to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for, or on account of, any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which the person is compelled, after having claimed the person's privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such person so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

[C46, 50, §97.32; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.24]
Perjury, §720.2, 720.3

97B.25 Applications for benefits.

A representative designated by the chief executive officer and referred to in this chapter as a retirement benefits officer shall promptly examine applications for retirement benefits and on the basis of facts found shall determine whether or not the claim is valid. If the claim is valid, the retirement benefits officer shall send a notification to the member stating the option the member has selected pursuant to section 97B.51, the month with respect to which benefits shall commence, and the monthly benefit amount payable. If the claim is invalid, the retirement benefits officer shall promptly notify the applicant and any other interested party of the decision and the reasons. A retirement application shall not be amended or revoked by the member once the first retirement allowance is paid. A member's death during the first month of entitlement shall not invalidate an approved application.

[C46, 50, §97.33, 97.39, 97.41; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.25]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §255; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §13; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §21; 94 Acts, ch 1023, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §15; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §9; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §16; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §27; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §15, 24

97B.26 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1201, § 77. See § 97B.20B.

97B.27 Review of decision.

Anyone aggrieved by the decision of the administrative law judge may, at any time before the administrative law judge's decision becomes final, petition the department of inspections and appeals for review by the employment appeal board established in section 10A.601. The appeal board shall review the record made before the administrative law judge, but no additional evidence shall be heard. On the basis of the record the appeal board shall affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the administrative law judge and shall determine the rights of the appellant. It shall promptly notify the appellant and any other interested party by written decision.

[C46, 50, §97.33; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.27]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §257; 88 Acts, ch 1109, §15

Referred to in §97B.20B

97B.28 System deemed party to action.

The system shall be deemed to be a party to any judicial action involving any such decision and may be represented in any such judicial action by any qualified attorney who is a regular salaried employee of the system or who has been designated by the system for that purpose or, at the system's request, by the attorney general.

[C46, 50, §97.34; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.28]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.29 Judicial review.

Judicial review of action of the system may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the claimant was last employed or resides, provided that if

the claimant does not reside in the state of Iowa the action shall be brought in the district court of Polk county, Iowa, against the system for the review of this decision, in which action any other parties to the proceeding before the system shall be named in the petition. The system may also, in its discretion, certify to such courts, questions of law involving any decision by it. Such petitions for judicial review and the questions so certified shall be given precedence over all other civil cases except cases arising under the workers' compensation law and the employment security law of this state.

[C46, 50, §97.33; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.29]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §97B.19

97B.30 and 97B.31 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, § 211.

97B.32 Appeal to supreme court.

No bond shall be required for entering an appeal from any final order, judgment or decree of the district court in a proceeding for judicial review to the supreme court.

[C46, 50, §97.33; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.32]

97B.33 Payment to individuals.

Upon final decision of the system, or upon final judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, that any person is entitled to any payment or payments under this chapter, the system shall make payment to the person, provided that where judicial review of the system's decision is or may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A, payment may be withheld pending such review.

[C46, 50, §97.35; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.33]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §28, 48

97B.34 Payment to representatives.

When it appears to the system that the interest of an applicant entitled to a payment would be served, certification of payment may be made, regardless of the legal competency or incompetency of the individual entitled to the payment, either for direct payment to the applicant, or for the applicant's use and benefit to a representative of an applicant. The system may adopt rules under chapter 17A for making payments to a representative of an applicant if the system determines that it can sufficiently safeguard the member's rights under this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.36; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.34]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §22; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §97B.35

97B.34A Payment to minors.

1. The system may make payments to a minor, as defined in section 599.1, as follows:

a. If the total sum to be paid to the minor is less than the greater of twenty-five thousand dollars or the maximum amount permitted under section 565B.7, subsection 3, the funds may be paid to an adult as custodian for the minor. The custodian must complete the proper forms as determined by the system.

b. If the total sum to be paid to the minor is equal to or more than the amount authorized in paragraph "a", the funds must be paid to a court-established conservator. The system shall not make payment until the conservatorship has been established and the system has received the appropriate documentation.

c. Interest shall be paid on the funds, at a rate determined by the system, until disbursement of the funds.

2. If the system makes payments to a minor pursuant to this section, the system may make payments directly to the person when the person attains the age of eighteen or is declared to be emancipated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

92 Acts, ch 1201, §23; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §29, 48

97B.35 Finality of such payments.

Any payment made after June 30, 1953, under the conditions set forth in section 97B.34, shall be a complete settlement and satisfaction of any claim, right, or interest in and to such payment.

[C46, 50, §97.37; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.35]

97B.36 Representatives of system.

The system is authorized to delegate to any member, officer, or employee of the system designated by it any of the powers conferred upon it by this chapter and is authorized to be represented by its own attorneys in any court in any case or proceeding arising under the provisions of said chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.38; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.36]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.37 Recognition of agents.

The system may prescribe rules governing the recognition of agents or other persons representing claimants before the system, and may require of the agents or other persons, before being recognized as representatives of claimants, that they show that they are of good character and in good repute, possessed of the necessary qualifications to enable them to render the claimants valuable service, and otherwise competent to advise and assist the claimants in the presentation of their cases. Claimants may be represented by counsel at their own expense.

[C46, 50, §97.38; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.37]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §20; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.38 Fees for services.

The system may, by rule, prescribe reasonable fees which may be charged for costs incurred, including staff time and materials, to perform its duties under this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.42; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, § 97B.38]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §30, 48

97B.39 Rights not transferable or subject to legal process — exceptions.

The right of any person to any future payment under this chapter is not transferable or assignable, at law or in equity, and the moneys paid or payable or rights existing under this chapter are not subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, or other legal process, or to the operation of any bankruptcy or insolvency law except for the purposes of enforcing child, spousal, or medical support obligations or marital property orders, or for recovery of medical assistance payments pursuant to section 249A.53. For the purposes of enforcing child, spousal, or medical support obligations, the garnishment or attachment of or the execution against compensation due a person under this chapter shall not exceed the amount specified in 15 U.S.C. § 1673(b). The system shall comply with the provisions of a marital property order requiring the selection of a particular benefit option, designated beneficiary, or contingent annuitant if the selection is otherwise authorized by this chapter and the member has not received payment of the member's first retirement allowance. However, a marital property order shall not require the payment of benefits to an alternative payee prior to the member's retirement, prior to the date the member elects to receive a lump sum distribution of accumulated contributions pursuant to section 97B.53, or in an amount that exceeds the benefits the member would otherwise be eligible to receive pursuant to this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.43; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.39]

89 Acts, ch 228, §2; 92 Acts, ch 1195, §501; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §10; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2012 Acts, ch 1133, §93

Referred to in §97B.51

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

97B.40 Fraud.

1. A person shall be guilty of a fraudulent practice if the person makes, or causes to be made, any false statement or representation for the purpose of causing an increase in any payment authorized to be made under this chapter, for the purpose of causing any payment to be made where no payment is authorized under this chapter, for the purpose of obtaining confidential information from the system, or for any other unlawful purpose related to this chapter.

2. If the system determines that a person may have engaged in a fraudulent practice as described under this section, the system may, in addition to any statutory or equitable remedies provided by law, refer the matter to the auditor of state and to the appropriate law enforcement authorities for possible investigation and prosecution.

3. For purposes of this section, "*any false statement or representation*" includes the following:

a. Any false statement or representation willfully made or caused to be made as to the amount of any wages paid or received for the period during which earned or unpaid, knowing it to be false.

b. Any false statement of a material fact made or caused to be made knowing it to be false in any application for any payment under this chapter.

c. Any false statement, representation, affidavit, or document willfully made, presented, or caused to be made in connection with an application for any payment under this chapter knowing it to be false.

d. Any unauthorized use of any security devices, such as personal identification codes, utilized for the purpose of accessing information from the system.

[C46, 50, §97.44; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.40]

98 Acts, ch 1183, §17; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §17

Fraudulent practice, see §714.8

97B.41 Transferred to § 97B.1A in Code 99; 98 Acts, ch 1183, § 82.

97B.42 Mandatory membership — membership in other systems.

1. Each employee whose employment commences after July 4, 1953, or who has not qualified for credit for prior service rendered prior to July 4, 1953, or any publicly elected official of the state or any of its political subdivisions shall become a member upon the first day in which such employee is employed. The employee shall continue to be an active member so long as the employee continues in covered employment. The employee shall cease to be an active member if the employee joins another retirement system in the state which is maintained in whole or in part by public contributions or payments and receives retirement credit for service in that other system for the same position previously covered under this chapter. If an employee joins another publicly maintained retirement system and ceases to be an active member under this chapter, the employee may elect to leave the employee's accumulated contributions in the retirement fund or receive a refund of the employee's accumulated contributions in the manner provided for members who are terminating covered employment pursuant to section 97B.53. However, if an employee joins another publicly maintained retirement system and leaves the employee's accumulated contributions in the retirement fund, the employee shall not be eligible to receive retirement benefits until the employee has a bona fide retirement from employment with a covered employer as provided in section 97B.52A, or until the employee would otherwise be eligible to receive benefits upon attaining the age of seventy years as provided in section 97B.46.

2. Employment shall not be covered under this chapter until the employment is covered under the federal Social Security Act and any agreements which are required pursuant to chapter 97C are effective.

3. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to exclude from coverage, under the provisions of this chapter, any public employee who was not on or as of July 4, 1953, a member of another retirement system supported by public funds. All such employees and their employers shall be required to make contributions as specified as to other public employees

and employers. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit the reestablishment of a retirement system supported by public funds which had been in operation prior to July 4, 1953, and was subsequently liquidated.

4. Persons who are members of any other retirement system in the state which is maintained in whole or in part by public contributions other than persons who are covered under the provisions of chapter 97, Code 1950, as amended by the Fifty-fourth General Assembly on the date of the repeal of said chapter, under the provisions of sections 97.50 through 97.53 shall not become members under this chapter while still actively participating in that other retirement system unless the persons do not receive retirement credit for service in that other system for the position to be covered under this chapter.

5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit any employer to make any public contributions or payments on behalf of an employee in the same position for the same period of time to both the Iowa public employees' retirement system and any other retirement system in the state which is supported in whole or in part by public contributions or payments.

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a person newly entering employment with a community college on or after July 1, 1990, may elect coverage under an eligible alternative retirement benefits system described in section 260C.14, subsection 17, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), in lieu of coverage under the Iowa public employees' retirement system, but only if the person is already a member of the alternative retirement benefits system. An election to participate in an eligible alternative retirement benefits system as described in section 260C.14, subsection 17, is irrevocable as to the person's employment with that community college and any other community college in this state.

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, commencing July 1, 1994, a member who is employed by a community college may elect coverage under an eligible alternative retirement benefits system as provided in section 260C.14, subsection 17, in lieu of continuing or commencing contributions to the Iowa public employees' retirement system. However, the employer's annual contribution in dollars to the eligible alternative retirement benefits system shall not exceed the annual contribution in dollars which the employer would contribute if the employee had elected to remain an active member under this chapter, as set forth in section 97B.11. A member employed by a community college who elects coverage under an eligible alternative retirement benefits system may withdraw the member's accumulated contributions effective when coverage under the eligible alternative retirement benefits system commences. A member who is employed by a community college prior to July 1, 1994, must file an election for coverage under the eligible alternative retirement benefits system described in section 260C.14, subsection 17, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), with the system and the employing community college within eighteen months of the first day on which coverage commences under the community college's eligible alternative retirement benefits system described in section 260C.14, subsection 17, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1), or the employee shall remain a member under this chapter and shall not be eligible to elect to participate in that community college's eligible alternative retirement benefits system described in section 260C.14, subsection 17, paragraph "a", subparagraph (1) at a later date. Employees of a community college hired on or after July 1, 1994, must file an election for coverage under an eligible alternative retirement benefits system with the system and the employing community college within sixty days of commencing employment, or the employee shall remain a member under this chapter and shall not be eligible to elect to participate in an eligible alternative retirement benefits system of the community college at a later date. The system shall cooperate with the boards of directors of the community colleges to facilitate the implementation of this provision.

8. Except as otherwise provided in this section, an employer shall not sponsor and a member shall not participate in another retirement system in this state supported in whole or in part by public contributions or payments where such retirement system is in lieu of the retirement system established by this chapter. However, in addition to the retirement system established by this chapter, an employer may sponsor and a member may participate in a supplemental defined contribution plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code § 401(a), a tax-deferred annuity qualified under Internal Revenue Code § 403(b), or an eligible deferred compensation plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code § 457, regardless of whether

contributions to such supplemental plans are characterized as employer contributions or employee contributions, and subject to the applicable limits set forth in the Internal Revenue Code for such plans. A defined benefit plan that supplements the retirement system established by this chapter shall not be offered by public employers covered under this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.2, 97.6, 97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, §97B.42, 97B.63; C71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.42] 90 Acts, ch 1240, §24; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §36, 37; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §23, 24; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §23 – 26; 97 Acts, ch 14, §1, 3; 98 Acts, ch 1077, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §18; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §16

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.52A, 260C.14

97B.42A Optional exclusion from membership.

1. Commencing January 1, 1999, a person who is newly hired in a position as an employee, as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 8, paragraph “a”, shall be covered under this chapter unless the person files an application with appropriate documentation to the system within sixty days of employment in the position to affirmatively elect out of coverage. A decision to elect out of coverage under this chapter is irrevocable upon approval from the system.

2. If a person elects out of coverage pursuant to this section, the period of time from the date on which the person was newly hired until the date the person’s election out of coverage is effective shall not constitute service for purposes of coverage under this chapter. In addition, a wage adjustment shall be processed for the person based on any contributions collected pursuant to this chapter during that period of time and shall be credited pursuant to section 97B.10.

3. A person who is employed in a position as an employee as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 8, paragraph “a”, on January 1, 1999, and who has not elected coverage under this chapter prior to that date and is not an active member of another retirement system in the state which is maintained in whole or in part by public contributions or payments, shall begin coverage under the retirement system on January 1, 1999, unless the person files an application with appropriate documentation with the system to elect out of coverage on or before January 1, 2000. If a person elects out of coverage, the period of time from January 1, 1999, until the date the person’s election out of coverage is effective shall not constitute service for purposes of coverage under this chapter and a wage adjustment shall be processed for the person based on any contributions collected pursuant to this chapter during that period of time and shall be credited pursuant to section 97B.10. A decision to elect out of coverage under this chapter pursuant to this section is irrevocable upon approval from the system.

4. A person who becomes a member of the retirement system pursuant to subsection 3, or who is a member of the retirement system, and who has one or more years of covered wages, may purchase credit, pursuant to section 97B.73, Code 2003, for one or more quarters of service prior to January 1, 1999, in which the person was employed in a position as described in section 97B.1A, subsection 8, paragraph “a”, but was not a member of the retirement system.

5. a. A person who is employed in a position as an employee as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 8, paragraph “a”, subparagraph (11), on July 1, 2000, and who has not elected out of coverage under this chapter prior to that date, shall begin coverage under the retirement system on July 1, 2000, unless, on or before August 31, 2000, the person files an application with appropriate documentation to elect coverage under an alternative pension and annuity retirement system established pursuant to chapter 412. If a person elects coverage under the alternative pension and annuity retirement system, the period of time from July 1, 2000, until the date the person’s election of coverage is effective shall not constitute service for purposes of coverage under this chapter and a wage adjustment shall be processed for the person based on any contributions collected pursuant to this chapter during that period of time and shall be credited pursuant to section 97B.10. A decision to elect coverage under an alternative pension and annuity retirement system established pursuant to chapter 412 under this subsection is irrevocable upon approval from the system.

b. A person who becomes a member of the Iowa public employees’ retirement system pursuant to this subsection, and who has one or more years of covered wages, may purchase

credit, pursuant to section 97B.73, Code 2003, for one or more quarters of service prior to August 1, 2000, in which the person was employed in a position as described by section 97B.1A, subsection 8, paragraph "a", subparagraph (11), but was not a member of the retirement system.

94 Acts, ch 1183, §25; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §25; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §28, 29; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §19, 20; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.10, 602.1611

97B.42B Transfer to chapter 97A — options for certain public safety employees.

1. Commencing July 1, 1994, a person who is newly hired in the following positions in the department of public safety shall be a member of the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system established in chapter 97A:

a. Gaming enforcement officers employed by the division of criminal investigation for excursion boat and gambling structure gambling enforcement activities.

b. Fire prevention inspector peace officers.

2. Commencing July 1, 1994, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a member who is employed in a position specified in subsection 1 prior to July 1, 1994, may elect coverage under the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system established in chapter 97A, in lieu of continuing contributions to the Iowa public employees' retirement system, or may remain a member of the Iowa public employees' retirement system. A member who is employed in a position specified in subsection 1 prior to July 1, 1994, must file an election for coverage under the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system with the board of trustees established in section 97A.5 on or before July 1, 1995, or the employee shall remain a member under this chapter and shall not be eligible to elect to participate in the system established pursuant to chapter 97A at a later date pursuant to this section. The board of trustees established in section 97A.5 shall notify the system of elections received pursuant to this section, and the board of trustees and the system shall cooperate to facilitate the implementation of this section. Coverage under chapter 97A shall commence, and coverage as an active member under this chapter shall cease, when the election has been approved by the board of trustees established in section 97A.5.

3. If an employee elects coverage under chapter 97A as provided in subsection 2 and the election is approved by the board of trustees established in section 97A.5, membership in the Iowa public employees' retirement system shall cease, and the employee shall be transferred to membership in the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system. The system shall transfer the accumulated contributions of these employees to the treasurer of state for deposit in the pension accumulation fund established in section 97A.8. However, employer contributions which were made with respect to the employees while the employees were members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system shall remain in the fund established in section 97B.7, and any costs pertaining to the payment of employer contributions to the system established in chapter 97A with respect to the period of time during which the employees were members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system, or any other costs related to the transfer, shall be borne by the system established in chapter 97A, notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if the board of trustees established in section 97A.5 approves an election pursuant to subsection 2, the employees transferred from coverage under this chapter to coverage under the system established in chapter 97A shall receive credit for years of service under chapter 97A for those years of service during which the employees were members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system and employed in positions specified in subsection 1. In addition, notwithstanding the limitation on covered wages provided in section 97B.1A, subsection 26, compensation which was paid to an employee in a position specified in subsection 1 while the employee was a member pursuant to this chapter shall be included in determining the average final compensation of the employee pursuant to chapter 97A, if applicable. Employees whose membership is transferred pursuant to this section and the employer, the department of public safety, shall not be required to pay the difference in the employee and employer contributions

in effect for the period of time in which the employees were members pursuant to this chapter, as compared to the employee and employer contributions then in effect for members of the system established in chapter 97A.

5. It is the intent of the general assembly that in administering the provisions of this section, the board of trustees established in section 97A.5 and the system shall interpret this section in a manner which provides that the employees whose membership is transferred shall not lose benefits which would have otherwise accrued had the employees been members of the system established in chapter 97A during the period of time in which the employees were actually members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system.

94 Acts, ch 1183, §26; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §82; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §24; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §2

Referred to in §97A.3, 97B.49B

97B.42C Retirement system merger — municipal utility retirement system.

A municipal water utility or waterworks that has established a pension and annuity retirement system for its employees pursuant to chapter 412 may adopt a resolution to authorize the merger of its pension and annuity retirement system with and into the Iowa public employees' retirement system. The system is authorized, but is not required, to accept such a proposal. The governing body of the municipal water utility or waterworks and the Iowa public employees' retirement system shall, acting in their fiduciary capacities, mutually determine the terms and conditions of such a merger, including any additional funds necessary to fund the service credits being transferred to the Iowa public employees' retirement system, and either party may decline the merger if they cannot agree on such terms and conditions. The system shall adopt such rules as it deems necessary and prudent to effectuate mergers as provided by this section.

2002 Acts, ch 1135, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §31; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.43 Prior service credit.

Each member in service on July 4, 1953, who made contributions under the abolished system, and who has not applied for and qualified for benefit payments under the abolished system, shall receive credit for years of prior service in the determination of retirement allowance payments under this chapter, if the member elects to become a member on or before October 1, 1953, the member has not made application for a refund of the part of the member's contributions under the abolished system which are payable under sections 97.50 to 97.53, and the member gives written authorization prior to October 1, 1953, to the commission to credit to the retirement fund the amount of the member's contribution which would be subject to a claim for refund. The amount so credited shall, after transfer, be considered as a contribution to the retirement system made as of July 4, 1953, by the member and shall be included in the determination of the amount of moneys payable under this chapter. However, an employee who was under a contract of employment as a teacher in the public schools of the state of Iowa at the end of the school year 1952-1953, or any person covered by section 97B.1A, subsection 20, paragraph "c" or "d", shall be considered as in service as of July 4, 1953, if they were members of the abolished system.

Any person with a record of thirty years as a public employee in the state of Iowa prior to July 1, 1947, and who is not eligible for prior service credit under other provisions of this section, is entitled to a credit for years of prior service in the determination of the retirement allowance payment under this chapter, provided the public employee makes application to the system for credit for prior public service, accompanied by verification of the person's claim as the system may require. The person's allowance for prior service credits shall be computed in the same manner as otherwise provided in this section, but shall not exceed the sum of four hundred fifty dollars nor be less than three hundred dollars per annum. Any such person is entitled to receive retirement allowances computed as provided by this chapter, effective from the date of application to the system, provided such application is approved. However, beginning July 1, 1975, the amount of such person's retirement allowance payment received during June 1975, as computed under this section shall be increased by two hundred percent and the allowance for prior service credits shall not exceed one thousand three hundred fifty

dollars nor be less than nine hundred dollars per annum. Effective July 1, 1987, there is appropriated for each fiscal year from the Iowa public employees' retirement fund created in section 97B.7 to the system an amount sufficient to fund the retirement allowance increases paid under this paragraph. Effective July 1, 1980, a person with a record of thirty years as a public employee in the state of Iowa prior to July 1, 1947, receiving retirement allowances under this chapter shall receive the monthly increase in benefits provided in section 97B.49G, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

Each individual who on or after July 1, 1978, was an active, vested, or retired member and who (1) made application for and received a refund of contributions made under the abolished system or (2) has on deposit with the retirement fund contributions made under the abolished system shall be entitled to credit for years of prior service in the determination of retirement allowance payments by filing a written election with the system on or after July 1, 1978, and by redepositing any withdrawn contributions under the abolished system together with interest as stated in this paragraph. Any individual who on or after July 1, 1978, is a retired member and who made application for and received a refund of contributions made under the abolished system may, by filing a written election with the system on or after July 1, 1978, have the system retain fifty percent of the monthly increase in retiree benefits that will accrue to the individual because of prior service. If the monthly increase in retirement benefits is less than ten dollars, the system shall retain five dollars of the scheduled increase, and if the monthly increase is less than five dollars, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply. The system shall continue to retain such funds until the withdrawn contributions, together with interest accrued to the month in which the written election is filed, have been repaid. Due notice of this provision shall be sent to all retired members on or after July 1, 1978. However, this paragraph shall not apply to any person who received a refund of any membership service contributions unless the person repaid the membership service contributions pursuant to section 97B.80C; but a refund of contributions remitted for the calendar quarter ending September 30, 1953, which was based entirely upon employment which terminated prior to July 4, 1953, shall not be considered as a refund of membership service contributions. The interest to be paid into the fund shall be compounded at the rates credited to member accounts from the date of payment of the refund of contributions under the abolished system to the date the member redeposits the refunded amount. The provisions of the first paragraph of this section relating to the consideration given to credited amounts shall apply to the redeposited amounts or to amounts left on deposit. Effective July 1, 1978, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply to each individual who on or after July 1, 1978, was an active, vested, or retired member, but who was not in service on July 4, 1953. The period for filing the written election with the system and redepositing any withdrawn contributions together with interest accrued shall commence July 1, 1978. A member who is a retired member on or after July 1, 1978, may file written election with the system on or after July 1, 1978, to have the system retain fifty percent of the monthly increase as provided in this paragraph.

Effective July 1, 2004, a member eligible for an increased retirement allowance because of the repayment of contributions under this section is entitled to receipt of adjustment payments beginning with the month in which payment was received by the system.

[C46, 50, §97.13, 97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.43]

88 Acts, ch 1123, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §31; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §25; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §38; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §26, 82; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §175, 286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §21, 22

Referred to in §97B.49A, 97B.68

97B.44 Beneficiary.

Each member shall designate on a form to be furnished by the system a beneficiary for death benefits payable under this chapter on the death of the member. The designation may be changed from time to time by the member by filing a new designation with the system. A designation or change in designation made by a member on or after July 1, 2000, shall contain the written consent of the member's spouse, if applicable. The designation of a beneficiary is not applicable if the member receives a refund of all contributions of the member. If a

member who has received a refund of contributions returns to employment, the member shall file a new designation with the system.

If a member has not designated a beneficiary on a form furnished by the system, or if there are no surviving designated beneficiaries of a member, death benefits payable under this chapter shall be paid to the member's estate.

However, the system may accept a married member's designation or change in designation under this section without the written consent of the member's spouse if the member submits a notarized statement indicating that the member has been unable to locate the member's spouse to obtain the written consent of the spouse after reasonable diligent efforts. The member's designation or change in designation shall become effective upon filing the necessary forms, including the notarized statement, with the system. The system shall not be liable to the member, the member's spouse, or to any other person affected by the member's designation or change of designation, based upon a designation or change of designation accomplished without the written consent of the member's spouse.

[C46, 50, §97.14 – 97.18; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.44]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §39; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §30; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §16; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.45 Normal retirement date.

A member's normal retirement date is any of the following, whichever is applicable to the member:

1. The first of the month in which a member attains the age of sixty-five years if the member has not completed twenty years of membership service.

2. The first of the month in which the member attains the age of sixty-two years if the member has completed twenty years of membership service.

3. The first of any month in which the member has completed twenty years of membership service if the member has attained the age of sixty-two years but is not yet sixty-five years of age.

4. The first of any month in which the member is at least fifty-five years of age and for which the sum of the number of years of membership service and prior service and the member's age in years as of the member's last birthday equals or exceeds eighty-eight.

[C46, 50, §97.13, 97.39; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.45]

86 Acts, ch 1243, §9; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §32; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §27; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §27, 77; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §23

Referred to in §97B.18

97B.46 Service after age sixty-five.

1. A member who is not an active member of any other retirement system in the state which is maintained in whole or in part by public contributions may remain in service beyond the date the member attains the age of sixty-five. The employer shall not consider age as a factor in determining the continuation of the member's service.

2. A member remaining in service after attaining the age of seventy years is entitled to receive a retirement allowance under sections 97B.49A through 97B.49H, as applicable, without terminating employment.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.46]

87 Acts, ch 19, §5; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §33, 34; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §28; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §28, 29; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §24

Referred to in §97B.42, 602.1610

97B.47 Early retirement date.

A member's early retirement date shall be the first of the month in which a member attains the age of fifty-five years or the first of any month after attaining the age of fifty-five years

prior to the member's normal retirement date, provided such date shall be after the last day of service.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.47]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §25

Referred to in §97B.53

97B.48 Payment of allowances.

1. Retirement allowances shall be paid monthly, except that, if an allowance of less than six hundred dollars a year is payable pursuant to section 97B.51, subsection 1, paragraph "b", the member's retirement benefit shall be paid as a lump sum in an amount equal to the sum of the member's and employer's accumulated contributions and the retirement dividends standing to the member's credit before December 31, 1966. Receipt of the lump sum payment by a member shall terminate any and all entitlement for the period of service covered of the member under this chapter and the member shall not be eligible to buy back the period of service.

2. The first monthly payment of a retirement allowance shall be paid as of the member's first month of entitlement. The payments shall be continued thereafter for the lifetime of the retired member except as provided in section 97B.48A.

3. On or before the first of the month in which a member attains the age of seventy years, the system shall provide written notification to each member for whom the system has an address that the member may commence receiving a retirement allowance regardless of the member's employment status. Prior to receiving a retirement allowance pursuant to this subsection, a member shall acknowledge in writing that the member was informed by the system of the consequences of electing to receive a retirement allowance pursuant to this subsection and that receipt of a retirement allowance under this subsection is optional. Upon termination from employment of a member receiving a retirement allowance pursuant to this subsection, the member is entitled to have the member's monthly retirement allowance recalculated using the applicable formula for determining a retirement allowance pursuant to sections 97B.49A through 97B.49G, as applicable, in place at the time of the member's first month of entitlement.

4. Payment of a member's retirement allowance pursuant to sections 97B.49A through 97B.49H shall commence no later than the required beginning date specified under section 401(a)(9) of the federal Internal Revenue Code regardless of whether the member has submitted the appropriate notice to receive an allowance. If the lump sum actuarial equivalent under subsection 1 could have been selected by the member, payments shall be made in a lump sum rather than as a monthly allowance.

5. Effective on such date as the system determines by rule, but in no event later than July 1, 2006, if the system determines that the lump sum amount payable to a living member who has had a break in service or to a beneficiary of a deceased member is less than the current maximum amount prescribed by the internal revenue service that may be distributed without triggering automatic rollover rights, the lump sum amount payable under this chapter shall be paid to the living member or beneficiary in full satisfaction of all rights of the member or beneficiary to receive any payments under the system. For purposes of this section, a "break in service" means twenty consecutive calendar quarters in which no wages are reported to the system. The lump sum payment shall be made within one hundred eighty days after the calendar quarter in which the member completes a break in service or dies, whichever is applicable. A member or beneficiary who receives a mandatory distribution under this subsection shall have sixty days to return the distribution to the system and restore the member's or beneficiary's account.

6. Effective July 1, 2005, monthly retirement allowance payments shall be directly deposited without charge to a retired member's account via electronic funds transfer. A retired member may elect to receive monthly allowance payments as paper warrants in lieu of electronic funds transfers, but the system shall charge an administrative fee for processing such paper warrants. However, the system may, for good cause shown, waive

the administrative fee. The fee may be automatically deducted from the monthly retirement allowance before the warrant is issued to the retired member.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.48; 82 Acts, ch 1261, §18]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §35; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §26, 27; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §40, 41; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §29; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §27; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §30, 31; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §31, 32; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §18; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §26 – 28; 2006 Acts, ch 1092, §4, 8

Referred to in §97B.48A, 97B.52, 97B.52A

97B.48A Reemployment.

1. *a.* If a member who has not reached the member's sixty-fifth birthday and who has a bona fide retirement under this chapter is in regular full-time employment during a calendar year, the member's retirement allowance shall be reduced by fifty cents for each dollar the member earns over the limit provided in this subsection. However, employment is not full-time employment until the member receives remuneration in an amount in excess of thirty thousand dollars for a calendar year, or an amount equal to the amount of remuneration permitted for a calendar year for persons under sixty-five years of age before a reduction in federal social security retirement benefits is required, whichever is higher. Effective the first of the month in which a member attains the age of sixty-five years, a retired member may receive a retirement allowance without a reduction after return to covered employment regardless of the amount of remuneration received.

b. If a member dies and the full amount of the reduction from retirement allowances required under this subsection has not been paid, the remaining amounts shall be deducted from the payments made, if any, to the member's designated beneficiary or contingent annuitant. If the member has selected an option under which remaining payments are not required or the remaining payments are insufficient to satisfy the full amount of the reduction from retirement allowances required under this subsection, the amount still unpaid shall be a claim against the member's estate.

c. For purposes of this subsection and not for purposes of determining a retiree's covered wages, remuneration paid on and after July 1, 2007, includes noncovered contributions to a defined contribution plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code section 401(a), a tax-deferred annuity qualified under Internal Revenue Code section 403(b), an eligible deferred compensation plan qualified under Internal Revenue Code section 457, or any other tax qualified or nonqualified investment vehicle, that is provided by an employer to a retiree who has been or will be reemployed in covered employment.

2. Effective January 1, 1991, a retired member of any age may receive a retirement allowance after return to covered employment, regardless of the amount of remuneration received, if the covered employment consists of holding an elective office.

3. Upon a retirement after reemployment, a retired member may have the retired member's retirement allowance redetermined under this section or section 97B.48, section 97B.50, or section 97B.51, whichever is applicable, based upon the addition of credit for the years of membership service of the employee after reemployment, the covered wage during reemployment, and the age of the employee after reemployment. The member shall receive a single retirement allowance calculated from both periods of membership service, one based on the initial retirement and one based on the second retirement following reemployment. If the total years of membership service and prior service of a member who has been reemployed equals or exceeds thirty, the years of membership service on which the original retirement allowance was based may be reduced by a fraction of the years of service equal to the number of years by which the total years of membership service and prior service exceeds thirty divided by thirty, if this reduction in years of service will increase the total retirement allowance of the member. The additional retirement allowance calculated for the period of reemployment shall be added to the retirement allowance calculated for the initial period of membership service and prior service, adjusted as provided in this subsection. The retirement allowance calculated for the initial period of membership service and prior service shall not be adjusted for any other factor than years of service. The retired member shall not receive a retirement allowance based upon more than a total of thirty years of

service. Effective July 1, 1998, a redetermination of a retirement allowance as authorized by this subsection for a retired member whose combined service exceeds the applicable years of service for that member as provided in sections 97B.49A through 97B.49G shall have the determination of the member's reemployment benefit based upon the percentage multiplier as determined for that member as provided in sections 97B.49A through 97B.49G.

4. The system shall pay to the member the accumulated contributions of the member and all of the employer contributions, plus interest plus interest dividends as provided in section 97B.70, for all completed calendar years, compounded as provided in section 97B.70, on the covered wages earned by a retired member that are not used in the recalculation of the retirement allowance of a member. A payment of contributions to a member pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a retirement payment and not a refund and the member shall not be eligible to buy back the period of reemployment service.

5. If a retired reemployed member incurs a break in service, as defined in this subsection, and the member has failed to request an increase in the member's monthly allowance or a distribution of the member's and employer's accumulated contributions prior to the break in service, and if the amount of the increase in the member's monthly retirement allowance would be less than six hundred dollars per year, the system shall distribute the lump sum amount payable under subsection 4. For purposes of this subsection, a "break in service" means four consecutive calendar quarters in which no wages are reported to the system. The lump sum payment shall be made within one hundred eighty days after the calendar quarter in which the member has a break in service. A member who receives a mandatory distribution under this subsection shall have sixty days to return the distribution to the system and request an increase in the member's monthly allowance.

92 Acts, ch 1201, §42; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §28, 29; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §32 – 34; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §33 – 35; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §19; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §29; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.48, 97B.50A, 97B.52A

97B.49 Dormant accounts.

1. In the event that all, or any portion, of a retirement allowance, death benefit, or other distribution payable to a member or a member's designated beneficiary, heirs at law, or estate, remains unpaid solely by reason of the inability of the system to locate the appropriate payee, the amount payable shall not be forfeited but shall be treated as a dormant account after the time for making a claim has run.

2. A dormant account shall revert to the retirement fund created in section 97B.7. A dormant account shall be non-interest-bearing, and except for keeping a record of such account, the system shall not maintain the account. A member who has a dormant account and returns to covered employment shall have their dormant account reactivated as of the quarter they return to covered employment. If the appropriate payee contacts the system after the amount payable is treated as a dormant account, the appropriate payee may claim such amounts by filing a withdrawal application provided by the system. The system shall have rulemaking authority to adopt rules necessary to implement this section in a just and equitable manner.

3. The system shall ensure that the payment of a dormant account as provided in this section meets the requirements of section 401(a)(9) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

2004 Acts, ch 1103, §30

97B.49A Monthly payments of allowance — general calculation.

1. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section:

a. "Applicable percentage" means sixty percent or, for each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1996, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of membership and prior service beyond thirty years of service, not to exceed a total of five additional percentage points.

b. "Fraction of years of service" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of

the years of membership service and the number of years of prior service divided by thirty years.

2. *Entitlement to monthly allowance.* Each member, upon retirement on or after the member's normal retirement date, is entitled to receive a monthly retirement allowance determined under this section. For an inactive vested member the monthly retirement allowance shall be determined on the basis of this section and section 97B.50 as they are in effect on the date of the member's retirement.

3. *Calculation of monthly allowance.* For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1994, who is vested by service, a monthly benefit shall be computed which is equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the final average covered wage multiplied by a fraction of years of service. However, if benefits under this section commence on an early retirement date, the amount of the benefit shall be reduced in accordance with section 97B.50.

4. *Alternative calculations.*

a. For each active member employed before January 1, 1976, and retiring on or after January 1, 1976, and for each member who was a vested member before January 1, 1976, with four or more complete years of service, a formula benefit shall be determined equal to the larger of the benefit determined under this paragraph and paragraph "b" of this subsection, as applicable, the benefit determined under subsection 3, or the benefit determined under section 97B.49G, subsection 1. The amount of the monthly formula benefit for each such active or vested member who retired on or after January 1, 1976, shall be equal to one-twelfth of one and fifty-seven hundredths percent per year of membership service multiplied by the member's average annual covered wages. In no case shall the amount of monthly formula benefit accrued for membership service prior to July 1, 1967, be less than the monthly annuity at the normal retirement date determined by applying the sum of the member's accumulated contributions, the member's employer's accumulated contributions on or before June 30, 1967, and any retirement dividends standing to the member's credit on or before December 31, 1966, to the annuity tables in use by the system with due regard to the benefits payable from such accumulated contributions under sections 97B.52 and 97B.53.

b. For each member employed before January 1, 1976, who has qualified for prior service credit in accordance with the first paragraph of section 97B.43, a formula benefit shall be determined equal to the larger of the benefit determined under this paragraph and paragraph "a" of this subsection, as applicable, the benefit determined under subsection 3, or the benefit determined under section 97B.49G, subsection 1. The amount of the monthly formula benefit under this paragraph shall be equal to eight-tenths of one percent per year of prior service credit multiplied by the monthly rate of the member's total remuneration not in excess of three thousand dollars annually during the twelve consecutive months of the member's prior service for which that total remuneration was the highest. An additional three-tenths of one percent of the remuneration not in excess of three thousand dollars annually shall be payable for prior service during each year in which the accrued liability for benefit payments created by the abolished system is funded by appropriation from the Iowa public employees' retirement fund.

c. For each active and vested member retiring who cannot have a benefit determined under the formula benefit of paragraph "a" or "b" of this subsection, subsection 3, or section 97B.49G, subsection 1, a monthly annuity for membership service shall be determined by applying the member's accumulated contributions and the employer's matching accumulated contributions as of the effective retirement date and any retirement dividends standing to the member's credit on or before December 31, 1966, to the annuity tables in use by the system according to the member's age and contingent annuitant's age, if applicable.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §35; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §26, 27; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §24

Referred to in §97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, 97B.49G, 97B.50, 97B.50A, 97B.51, 97B.53, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49B Protection occupation.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "Applicable percentage" means the greater of the following percentages:

(1) Sixty percent.

(2) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1996, but before July 1, 2000, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-five years of service for the member, not to exceed a total of five additional percentage points.

(3) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2000, but before July 1, 2001, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-four years of service for the member, not to exceed a total of six additional percentage points.

(4) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2002, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-three years of service for the member, not to exceed a total of seven additional percentage points.

(5) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service for the member, not to exceed a total of eight additional percentage points.

(6) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2003, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional three-eighths of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service for the member, not to exceed a total of twelve additional percentage points.

b. "*Applicable years of service*" means the following:

(1) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1996, and before July 1, 2000, twenty-five.

(2) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2000, and before July 1, 2001, twenty-four.

(3) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2001, and before July 1, 2002, twenty-three.

(4) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2002, twenty-two.

c. "*Eligible service*" means membership and prior service in a protection occupation. In addition, for a member with membership and prior service in a protection occupation described in paragraph "e", subparagraph (2), eligible service includes membership and prior service as a sheriff or deputy sheriff as defined in section 97B.49C.

d. "*Fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of eligible service in a protection occupation divided by the applicable years of service for the member.

e. "*Protection occupation*" includes all of the following:

(1) A conservation peace officer employed under section 456A.13 or as designated by a county conservation board pursuant to section 350.5.

(2) A marshal in a city not covered under chapter 400 or a fire fighter or police officer of a city not participating in the retirement systems established in chapter 410 or 411.

(3) A correctional officer or correctional supervisor employed by the Iowa department of corrections, and any other employee of that department whose primary purpose is, through ongoing direct inmate contact, to enforce and maintain discipline, safety, and security within a correctional facility. The Iowa department of corrections and the department of administrative services shall jointly determine which job classifications are covered under this subparagraph.

(4) An airport safety officer employed under chapter 400 by an airport commission in a city of one hundred thousand population or more.

(5) An employee of the state department of transportation who is designated as a "*peace officer*" by resolution under section 321.477, but only if the employee retires on or after July 1, 1990. For purposes of this subparagraph, service as a traffic weight officer employed by the highway commission prior to the creation of the state department of transportation or as a peace officer employed by the Iowa state commerce commission prior to the creation of the state department of transportation shall be included in computing the employee's years of membership service.

(6) A fire prevention inspector peace officer employed by the department of public safety prior to July 1, 1994, who does not elect coverage under the Iowa department of public safety peace officers' retirement, accident, and disability system, as provided in section 97B.42B.

(7) An employee covered by the merit system as provided in chapter 8A, subchapter IV, whose primary duty is providing airport security and who carries or is licensed to carry a firearm while performing those duties.

(8) An airport fire fighter employed by the department of public defense.

(9) A jailer or detention officer who performs duties as a jailer, including but not limited to the transportation of inmates, who is certified as having completed jailer training pursuant to chapter 80B, and who is employed by a county as a jailer.

(10) An employee covered by the merit system as provided in chapter 8A, subchapter IV, whose primary duty is providing security at Iowa national guard installations and facilities and who carries or is licensed to carry a firearm while performing those duties.

(11) An emergency medical care provider who provides emergency medical services, as defined in section 147A.1, and who is not a member of the retirement systems established in chapter 410 or 411.

(12) An investigator employed by a county attorney's office who is a certified law enforcement officer and who is deputized as an investigator for the county attorney's office by the sheriff of the applicable county.

2. *Calculation of monthly allowance.* Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who is or has been employed in a protection occupation who retires on or after July 1, 1994, and at the time of retirement is at least fifty-five years of age may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to section 97B.49A or 97B.49D, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed in a protection occupation multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

3. *Additional contributions.*

a. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1988, and each succeeding fiscal year, there is appropriated from the state fish and game protection fund to the system the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided to employees covered under subsection 1, paragraph "e", subparagraph (1).

b. Annually, during each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1988, each applicable city shall pay to the system the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided to employees of that city covered under subsection 1, paragraph "e", subparagraphs (2) and (4).

c. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1988, and each succeeding fiscal year, the department of corrections shall pay to the system from funds appropriated to the Iowa department of corrections, the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided to employees covered under subsection 1, paragraph "e", subparagraph (3).

d. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1990, and each succeeding fiscal year, the state department of transportation shall pay to the system, from funds appropriated to the state department of transportation from the road use tax fund and the primary road fund, the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided to employees covered under subsection 1, paragraph "e", subparagraph (5).

e. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1992, and each succeeding fiscal year, the department of public safety shall pay to the system from funds appropriated to the department of public safety, the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided to a fire prevention inspector peace officer pursuant to subsection 1, paragraph "e", subparagraph (6).

f. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1994, and each succeeding fiscal year through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998, each judicial district department of correctional services shall pay to the system from funds appropriated to that judicial district department of correctional services, the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the

additional benefits provided to employees of a judicial district department of correctional services who are employed as a probation officer III or a parole officer III.

g. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2004, and each succeeding fiscal year, there is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the system, from funds not otherwise appropriated, an amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided to airport fire fighters under this section.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the three-year average covered wage for a member retiring under this section whose years of eligible service equals or exceeds twenty-two years of eligible service for that member shall be determined by calculating the member's eligible combined wage for each year of eligible service. For purposes of this subsection, "*eligible combined wage*" means the wages earned by the member for each quarter year period from eligible service and from covered employment that is not eligible service if at least seventy-five percent of the wages earned was from eligible service.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §36; 98 Acts, ch 1223, §19; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §36 – 39; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §20, 21; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §176, 177, 286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §31 – 33; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §31, 32, 48, 49; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §43

Referred to in §97A.6, 97B.1A, 97B.11, 97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, 97B.50, 97B.50A, 97B.51, 97B.52, 97B.53, 97B.80, 261.93, 411.6, 602.11115, 602.11116, 724.6

Subsection 1, paragraph e, subparagraph (8) amended

97B.49C Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "*Applicable percentage*" means the greater of the following percentages:

(1) Sixty percent.

(2) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1996, and before July 1, 1998, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service, not to exceed a total of five additional percentage points.

(3) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1998, sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional three-eighths of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of eligible service beyond twenty-two years of service, not to exceed a total of twelve additional percentage points.

b. "*Deputy sheriff*" means a deputy sheriff appointed pursuant to section 341.1 prior to July 1, 1981, or section 331.903 on or after July 1, 1981.

c. "*Eligible service*" means membership and prior service as a sheriff or deputy sheriff under this section. In addition, eligible service includes membership and prior service as a member in a protection occupation as defined in section 97B.49B.

d. "*Fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of eligible service under this section divided by twenty-two years.

e. "*Sheriff*" means a county sheriff as defined in section 39.17.

2. *Calculation of monthly allowance.*

a. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who retires from employment as a sheriff, deputy sheriff, or airport fire fighter on or after July 1, 1994, and before July 1, 2004, and at the time of retirement is at least fifty-five years of age may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to section 97B.49A or 97B.49D, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed in eligible service multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who retires from employment as a sheriff or deputy sheriff on or after July 1, 2004, and at the time of retirement is either at least fifty-five years of age or is at least the applicable early retirement age with at least twenty-two years of eligible service may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to section 97B.49A or 97B.49D, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed in eligible service

multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

c. For purposes of this subsection, "*applicable early retirement age*" means the following:

(1) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2004, and before July 1, 2005, fifty-four years of age.

(2) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2005, and before July 1, 2006, fifty-three years of age.

(3) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2006, and before July 1, 2007, fifty-two years of age.

(4) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2007, and before July 1, 2008, fifty-one years of age.

(5) For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 2008, fifty years of age.

3. *Additional contributions.* Annually, during each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1988, each county shall pay to the system the amount necessary to pay the employer share of the cost of the benefits provided to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, the three-year average covered wage for a member retiring under this section whose years of eligible service equals or exceeds twenty-two years of eligible service for that member shall be determined by calculating the member's eligible combined wage for each quarter year of eligible service. For purposes of this subsection, "*eligible combined wage*" means the wages earned by the member for each quarter year period from eligible service and from covered employment that is not eligible service if at least seventy-five percent of the wages earned was from eligible service.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §37; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §34 – 38; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §29; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §6; 2006 Acts, ch 1092, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §33, 48, 49

Referred to in §97A.6, 97B.1A, 97B.11, 97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49B, 97B.49D, 97B.50, 97B.50A, 97B.51, 97B.52, 97B.53, 97B.80, 97D.3, 261.93, 411.6, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49D Hybrid formula.

1. An active or inactive vested member, who is or has been employed in both special service and regular service, who retires on or after July 1, 1996, who is vested by service, and who at the time of retirement is at least fifty-five years of age, may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of a monthly retirement allowance as calculated pursuant to sections 97B.49A through 97B.49C, a combined monthly retirement allowance equal to the sum of the following:

a. One-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the member's final average covered wage multiplied by a fraction of years of service. The fraction of years of service for purposes of this paragraph shall be the actual years of service, not to exceed thirty, for which regular service contributions were made, divided by thirty. However, any otherwise applicable age reduction for early retirement shall apply to the calculation under this paragraph.

b. One-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the member's three-year average covered wage multiplied by a fraction of years of service. The fraction of years of service for purposes of this paragraph shall be the actual years of service, not to exceed the applicable years of service for the member as defined in section 97B.49B, earned in a position described in section 97B.49B, for which special service contributions were made, divided by the applicable years of service for the member as defined in section 97B.49B. In calculating the fractions of years of service under the paragraph, a member shall not receive special service credit for years of service for which the member and the member's employer did not make the required special service contributions to the system.

c. One-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the member's three-year average covered wage multiplied by a fraction of years of service. The fraction of years of service for purposes of this paragraph shall be the actual years of service, not to exceed twenty-two, earned in a position described in section 97B.49C, for which special

service contributions were made, divided by twenty-two. In calculating the fractions of years of service under this paragraph, a member shall not receive special service credit for years of service for which the member and the member's employer did not make the required special service contributions to the system.

2. In calculating the combined monthly retirement allowance pursuant to subsection 1, the sum of the fraction of years of service provided in subsection 1, paragraphs "a", "b", and "c", shall not exceed one. If the sum of the fractions of years of service would exceed one, the system shall deduct years of service first from the calculation under subsection 1, paragraph "a", and then from the calculation under subsection 1, paragraph "b", if necessary, so that the sum of the fractions of years of service shall equal one.

3. In calculating the combined monthly retirement allowance pursuant to subsection 1, the applicable percentage shall be sixty percent plus, if applicable, an additional one-fourth of one percentage point for each additional calendar quarter of membership service in service as described in subsection 1, paragraph "a", "b", or "c", beyond thirty years of service, not to exceed a total of five additional percentage points. Any addition in the percentage multiplier shall be included in the calculations required under this section.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §38; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §40; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §28, 29

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.50, 97B.50A, 97B.51, 97B.53, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49E Minimum benefits.

1. For each active member retiring on or after June 30, 1973, and who has completed ten or more years of membership service, the total amount of monthly benefit payable at the normal retirement date for prior service and membership service shall not be less than fifty dollars per month. If benefits commence on an early retirement date, the amount of benefit shall be reduced in accordance with section 97B.50. If an optional allowance is selected under section 97B.51, the amount payable shall be the actuarial equivalent of the minimum benefit. An employee who is in employment on a school year or academic year basis, will be considered to be an active member as of June 30, 1973, if the employee completed the 1972-1973 school year or academic year.

2. Effective January 1, 1997, for members who retired on or after July 1, 1953, and before July 1, 1990, with at least ten years of prior and membership service, the minimum monthly benefit payable at the normal retirement date for prior and membership service shall be two hundred dollars. The minimum monthly benefit payable shall be increased by ten dollars for each year of prior and membership service beyond ten years, up to a maximum of twenty additional years of prior and membership service. If benefits commenced on an early retirement date, the amount of the benefit shall be reduced in accordance with section 97B.50. If an optional allowance was selected under section 97B.51, the amount payable shall be the actuarial equivalent of the minimum benefit.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §39

Referred to in §97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.50, 97B.51, 97B.53, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49F Retirement dividends.

1. Cost-of-living dividend.

a. Effective July 1, 1997, commencing with dividends payable in November 1997, and for each subsequent year, all members who retired prior to July 1, 1990, and all beneficiaries and contingent annuitants of such members, shall be eligible for annual dividend payments, payable in November of that year, pursuant to the requirements of this subsection. The dividend payable in any given year shall be the sum of the dollar amount of the dividend payable in the previous November and the dividend adjustment. A dividend determined pursuant to this subsection shall not be used to increase the monthly benefit amount payable. In no event shall the dividend payable be less than twenty-five dollars.

b. (1) The dividend adjustment for a given year shall be calculated by multiplying the total of the retiree's, beneficiary's, or contingent annuitant's monthly benefit payments and the dividend payable to the retiree, beneficiary, or contingent annuitant, in the previous calendar year by the applicable percentage as determined by this paragraph.

(2) The applicable percentage shall be the least of the following percentages:

(a) The percentage representing the percentage increase in the consumer price index published in the federal register by the federal department of labor, bureau of labor statistics, that reflects the percentage increase in the consumer price index for the twelve-month period ending June 30 of the year that the dividend is to be paid.

(b) The percentage representing the percentage amount the actuary has certified that the fund can absorb without requiring an increase in the employer and employee contributions to the fund. The actuary's certification of such percentage amount shall be based on a comparison of the actuarially required contribution rate for the fiscal year of the dividend adjustment to the statutory contribution rate for that same fiscal year. If the actuarially required contribution rate exceeds the statutory contribution rate for that same fiscal year, the percentage amount shall be zero.

(c) Three percent.

c. If a member eligible to receive a cost-of-living dividend dies before November 1 of a year, a cost-of-living dividend shall not be payable in November of that year in the name of the member. If a member dies on or after November 1, but before payment of a dividend is made in that month, the full amount of the retirement dividend for that year shall be paid in the member's name upon notification of the member's death.

2. *Favorable experience dividend.*

a. Commencing January 1, 1999, all qualified recipients who have received a monthly allowance for at least one year as of the date the dividend is payable shall be eligible to receive a favorable experience dividend, payable on the last business day in January of each year pursuant to the requirements of this subsection. If the qualified recipient eligible to receive a favorable experience dividend dies before January 1 of a year, a favorable experience dividend shall not be payable in January of that year in the name of the qualified recipient. However, if the qualified recipient dies on or after January 1 but before the dividend is paid in that month, the full amount of the dividend payable in that month shall be paid in the name of the qualified recipient, upon notification of death. For purposes of this paragraph, "qualified recipient" includes all members who retired on or after July 1, 1990, or a beneficiary or contingent annuitant of such a member who receives a monthly benefit, and a beneficiary of an active member who elects a monthly allowance under section 97B.52, subsection 1, paragraph "c".

b. A favorable experience dividend reserve account, hereafter called the "reserve account", is established within the retirement fund. Moneys credited to the reserve account shall be used by the system for the purpose of providing a favorable experience dividend pursuant to this subsection.

c. Moneys shall be credited to the reserve account in the retirement fund as follows:

(1) On or before January 15, 1999, there shall be credited to the reserve account an amount that the system's actuary determines is sufficient to pay the maximum favorable experience dividend for each of the next following five years, based on reasonable actuarial assumptions.

(2) Beginning with the annual actuarial valuation of the retirement system as of June 30, 1999, and for each annual actuarial valuation of the retirement system thereafter, there shall be credited to the reserve account on each applicable January 15 following an actuarial valuation, an amount that represents that portion of the favorable actuarial experience, if any, that the system's actuary determines shall be credited to the reserve account pursuant to rules adopted by the system.

(3) The portion of the favorable actuarial experience, if any, that is not initially credited to the reserve account pursuant to subparagraph (2), but which, if applied to the retirement fund, would result in the actuarial valuation of assets exceeding the actuarial accrued liability of the retirement system based on the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the retirement system, shall be credited to the reserve account.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, moneys credited to the reserve account in any applicable year shall not exceed an amount which, if credited to the reserve account, would exceed an amount that the system's actuary determines is sufficient to pay the maximum favorable experience dividend for each of the next following ten years, based on reasonable actuarial assumptions.

(5) Notwithstanding any provisions of this paragraph to the contrary, moneys shall not

be credited to the reserve account if the system is not fully funded or if the system would not remain fully funded if moneys were credited to the reserve account.

(6) As used in this paragraph, "*favorable actuarial experience*" means the difference, if positive, between the anticipated and actual experience of the retirement system's actuarial assets and liabilities as measured by the system's actuary in the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the retirement system pursuant to rules adopted by the system.

d. The favorable experience dividend is calculated by multiplying the monthly retirement allowance payable to the retiree, beneficiary, or contingent annuitant for the previous December, or such other month as determined by the system, by twelve, and then multiplying that amount by the number of complete years the member has been retired or would have been retired if living as of the date the dividend is payable, and by the applicable percentage. For purposes of this paragraph, the applicable percentage is the percentage, not to exceed three percent, that the system determines shall be applied in calculating the favorable experience dividend if the system determines that the reserve account is sufficiently funded to make a distribution. In making its determination, the system shall consider, but not be limited to, the amounts credited to the reserve account, the distributions from the reserve account made in previous years, the likelihood of future credits to and distributions from the reserve account, and the distributions paid under subsection 1.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §40; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §41 – 45, 77; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §23; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §178, 286; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §7; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §34, 48
Referred to in §97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.50, 97B.51, 97B.53, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49G Monthly payments of allowance — miscellaneous provisions.

1. Monthly payments of allowance — percentage multiplier.

a. For each active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1994, with four or more complete years of service, a monthly benefit shall be computed which is equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage multiplier of the three-year average covered wage multiplied by a fraction of years of service.

b. The applicable percentage multiplier for purposes of this subsection shall be the following:

(1) For active or inactive vested members retiring on or after July 1, 1986, but before July 1, 1990, fifty percent.

(2) For active or inactive vested members retiring on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 1991, fifty-two percent.

(3) For active or inactive vested members retiring on or after July 1, 1991, but before July 1, 1992, fifty-four percent.

(4) For active or inactive vested members retiring on or after July 1, 1992, but before July 1, 1993, fifty-six percent.

(5) For active or inactive vested members retiring on or after July 1, 1993, but before July 1, 1994, fifty-seven and four-tenths percent.

(6) For active or inactive vested members retiring on or after July 1, 1994, sixty percent.

c. For purposes of this subsection, fraction of years of service means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of membership service and the number of years of prior service divided by thirty years.

2. Extra payments on allowance — pre-1976 retirees.

a. (1) On January 1, 1976, for each member who retired before January 1, 1976, the amount of regular monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership service and prior service that was payable to the member for December 1975 is increased by ten percent for the first calendar year or portion of a calendar year the member was retired, and by an additional five percent for each calendar year after the first calendar year the member was retired through the calendar year beginning January 1, 1975. The total increase shall not exceed one hundred percent. Effective July 1, 1987, there is appropriated for each fiscal year from the Iowa public employees' retirement fund created in section 97B.7 to the system from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to fund the monthly retirement allowance increases paid under this paragraph.

(2) The benefit increases granted to members retired under the retirement system on

January 1, 1976, shall be granted only on January 1, 1976, and shall not be further increased for any year in which the member was retired after the calendar year beginning January 1, 1975.

b. (1) Effective July 1, 1978, for each member who retired from the retirement system prior to January 1, 1976, the amount of regular monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership service and prior service that was payable to the member for June 1978 is increased as follows:

(a) For the first ten years of service, fifty cents per month for each complete year of service.

(b) For the eleventh through the twentieth years of service, two dollars per month for each complete year of service.

(c) For the twenty-first through the thirtieth years of service, three dollars per month for each complete year of service.

(2) Effective July 1, 1979, the increases granted to members under this paragraph "b" shall be paid to contingent annuitants and to beneficiaries.

3. *Extra payments on allowance.*

a. (1) Effective July 1, 1980, for each member who retired from the retirement system prior to January 1, 1976, and for each member who retired from the retirement system on or after January 1, 1976, under section 97B.49A, subsection 4, the amount of regular monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership service and prior service that was payable to the member for June 1980 is increased as follows:

(a) For the first ten years of service, fifty cents per month for each complete year of service.

(b) For the eleventh through the twentieth years of service, one dollar per month for each complete year of service.

(c) For the twenty-first through the thirtieth years of service, one dollar and fifty cents per month for each complete year of service.

(d) The amount of monthly increase payable to a member under this paragraph is also payable to a beneficiary and a contingent annuitant and shall be reduced by an amount based upon the actuarial equivalent of the option selected in section 97B.51 or section 97B.52 compared to the full monthly benefit provided in this section or section 97B.49A, as applicable.

(2) However, effective July 1, 1980, the monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership service and prior service of a member, contingent annuitant, and beneficiary shall not be less than five dollars times the number of complete years of service of the member, not to exceed thirty, reduced by an amount based upon the actuarial equivalent of the option selected in section 97B.51 or section 97B.52, compared to the full monthly retirement benefit provided in this section or section 97B.49A, as applicable.

b. Effective beginning July 1, 1982, for each member who retired from the retirement system prior to January 1, 1976, and for each member who retired from the retirement system on or after January 1, 1976, under section 97B.49A, subsection 4, the amount of regular monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership service and prior service that was payable to the member for June 1982 is increased as follows:

(1) For the first ten years of service, fifty cents per month for each complete year of service.

(2) For the eleventh through the twentieth years of service, one dollar per month for each complete year of service.

(3) For the twenty-first through the thirtieth years of service, one dollar and fifty cents per month for each complete year of service.

(4) The amount of monthly increase payable to a member under this paragraph is also payable to a beneficiary and a contingent annuitant and shall be reduced by an amount based upon the actuarial equivalent of the option selected in section 97B.51 or section 97B.52 compared to the full monthly benefit provided in this section or section 97B.49A, as applicable.

c. Beginning January 1, 1999, for each member who retired from the retirement system prior to July 1, 1986, the amount of regular monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership and prior service that was payable to the member, or the beneficiary or contingent annuitant of the member, for December 1998 shall be increased by fifteen percent.

d. Beginning January 1, 1999, for each member who retired from the retirement system

on or after July 1, 1986, but before July 1, 1990, the amount of regular monthly retirement allowance attributable to membership and prior service that was payable to the member, or the beneficiary or contingent annuitant of the member, for December 1998 shall be increased by seven percent.

4. *Normal retirement dates.* A retired member shall be deemed to have retired on the member's normal retirement date, and retirement benefits calculated shall not be reduced pursuant to section 97B.50, if the member meets any of the following requirements:

a. The member is an active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1990, who is at least fifty-five years of age and has completed at least thirty years of membership service and prior service, and for which the sum of the number of years of membership service and prior service and the member's age in years as of the member's last birthday equals or exceeds ninety-two.

b. The member is an active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 1996, who is at least fifty-five years of age and for which the sum of the number of years of membership service and prior service and the member's age in years as of the member's last birthday equals or exceeds ninety-two.

c. The member is an active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1996, and before July 1, 1997, who is at least fifty-five years of age and for which the sum of the number of years of membership service and prior service and the member's age in years as of the member's last birthday equals or exceeds ninety.

d. The member is an active or inactive vested member retiring on or after July 1, 1986, and before January 1, 1999, who is at least sixty-two years of age and who has completed thirty years of membership service.

5. *Dividends — November 1996.*

a. Each member who retired from the retirement system between July 4, 1953, and December 31, 1975, or a contingent annuitant or beneficiary of such a member, shall receive with the November 1996 monthly benefit payment a retirement dividend equal to two hundred ninety-two percent of the monthly benefit payment the member received for the preceding June, or the most recently received benefit payment, whichever is greater. The retirement dividend does not affect the amount of a monthly benefit payment.

b. A member who retired from the retirement system between January 1, 1976, and June 30, 1982, or a contingent annuitant or beneficiary of such a member, shall receive with the November 1996 monthly benefit payment a retirement dividend equal to two hundred twenty-three percent of the monthly benefit payment the member received for the preceding June, or the most recently received benefit payment, whichever is greater. The retirement dividend does not affect the amount of a monthly benefit payment.

c. A member who retired from the retirement system between July 1, 1982, and June 30, 1986, or a contingent annuitant or beneficiary of such a member, shall receive with the November 1996 monthly benefit payment a retirement dividend equal to seventy-four percent of the monthly benefit payment the member received for the preceding June, or the most recently received benefit payment, whichever is greater. The retirement dividend does not affect the amount of a monthly benefit payment.

d. A member who retired from the retirement system between July 1, 1986, and June 30, 1990, or a contingent annuitant or beneficiary of such a member, shall receive with the November 1996 monthly benefit payment a retirement dividend equal to twenty-four percent of the monthly benefit payment the member received for the preceding June, or the most recently received benefit payment, whichever is greater. The retirement dividend does not affect the amount of a monthly benefit payment.

e. Notwithstanding the determination of the amount of a retirement dividend under this subsection, a retirement dividend shall not be less than twenty-five dollars.

6. *Conservation peace officer — July 1986 – July 1988.*

a. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who is or has been employed as a conservation peace officer under section 456A.13 and who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and at the time of retirement is at least sixty years of age and has completed at least twenty-five years of membership service as a conservation peace officer, may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits under subsection 1 or

section 97B.49A, as applicable, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as a conservation peace officer, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

b. (1) A conservation peace officer who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and has not completed twenty-five years of membership service as required under this subsection is eligible to receive a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as a conservation peace officer, multiplied by a fraction of years of service as a conservation peace officer. For the purpose of this subsection, "*fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of membership service as a conservation peace officer, divided by twenty-five years. On or after July 1, 1986, but before July 1, 1988, if the conservation peace officer has not reached sixty years of age at retirement, the monthly retirement allowance shall be reduced by five-tenths of one percent per month for each month that the conservation peace officer's retirement precedes the date on which the conservation peace officer attains sixty years of age.

(2) The annual contribution necessary to pay for the additional benefits provided in this paragraph shall be paid by the employer and employee in the same proportion that employer and employee contributions are made under section 97B.11.

c. There is appropriated from the state fish and game protection fund to the system an actuarially determined amount calculated by the Iowa public employees' retirement system sufficient to pay for the additional benefits to conservation peace officers provided by this subsection, as a percentage, in paragraph "a" and for the employer portion of the benefits provided in paragraph "b". The amount is in addition to the contribution paid by the employer under section 97B.11. The cost of the benefits relating to fish and wildlife conservation peace officers within the department of natural resources shall be paid from the state fish and game protection fund and the cost of the benefits relating to the other conservation peace officers of the department shall be paid from the general fund.

7. *Peace officer — July 1986 – July 1988.*

a. (1) Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who is or has been employed as a peace officer and who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and at the time of retirement is at least sixty years of age and has completed at least twenty-five years of membership service as a peace officer, may elect to receive, in lieu of the benefits under subsection 1 or section 97B.49A, subsection 4, as applicable, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as a peace officer, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

(2) A peace officer who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and has not completed twenty-five years of membership service as required under this subsection is eligible to receive a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as a peace officer multiplied by the fraction of years of service as a peace officer. For the purpose of this subsection, "*fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of membership service as a peace officer, divided by twenty-five years. On or after July 1, 1984, but before July 1, 1988, if the peace officer has not reached sixty years of age at retirement, the monthly retirement allowance shall be reduced by five-tenths of one percent per month for each month that the peace officer's retirement precedes the date on which the peace officer attains sixty years of age.

(3) For the purpose of this subsection, membership service as a peace officer means service under this retirement system as any or all of the following:

- (a) As a county sheriff as defined in section 39.17.
- (b) As a deputy sheriff appointed pursuant to section 341.1, Code 1981, or section 331.903.
- (c) As a marshal or police officer in a city not covered under chapter 400.

b. Each county and applicable city and employee eligible for benefits under this subsection shall annually contribute an amount determined by the system, as a percentage of covered wages, to be necessary to pay for the additional benefits provided by this subsection. The annual contribution in excess of the employer and employee contributions required by this chapter shall be paid by the employer and the employee in the same

proportion that employer and employee contributions are made under section 97B.11. The additional percentage of covered wages shall be calculated separately by the system for service under paragraph "a", subparagraphs (1) and (2), and for service under paragraph "a", subparagraph (3), and each shall be an actuarially determined amount for that type of service which, if contributed throughout the entire period of active service, would be sufficient to provide the pension benefit provided in this subsection.

8. *Correctional officer — July 1986 – July 1988.*

a. Notwithstanding sections of this chapter relating to eligibility for and determination of retirement benefits, a vested member who is or has been employed as a correctional officer by the Iowa department of corrections and who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and at the time of retirement is at least sixty years of age and has completed at least thirty years of membership service as a correctional officer, may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of benefits under subsection 1 or section 97B.49A, subsection 4, as applicable, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as a correctional officer, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

b. The Iowa department of corrections and the system shall jointly determine the applicable merit system job classifications of correctional officers.

c. The Iowa department of corrections shall pay to the system, from funds appropriated to the Iowa department of corrections, an actuarially determined amount sufficient to pay for the additional benefits provided in this subsection. The amount is in addition to the employer contributions required in section 97B.11.

9. *Airport fire fighter — July 1986 – July 1988.*

a. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who is or has been employed by the office of disaster services as an airport fire fighter who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and at the time of retirement is at least sixty years of age and has completed at least twenty-five years of membership service as an airport fire fighter, may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits under subsection 1 or section 97B.49A, subsection 4, as applicable, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as an airport fire fighter, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

b. An airport fire fighter who retires on or after July 1, 1986, and before July 1, 1988, and has not completed twenty-five years of membership service as required under this subsection is eligible to receive a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage as an airport fire fighter multiplied by a fraction of years of service as an airport fire fighter. For the purpose of this subsection, "*fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of membership service as an airport fire fighter, divided by twenty-five years. On or after July 1, 1986, but before July 1, 1988, if the airport fire fighter has not reached sixty years of age at retirement, the monthly retirement allowance shall be reduced by five-tenths of one percent per month for each month that the airport fire fighter's retirement precedes the date on which the airport fire fighter attains sixty years of age.

c. The employer and each employee eligible for benefits under this subsection shall annually contribute an actuarially determined amount specified by the system, as a percentage of covered wages, that is necessary to pay for the additional benefits provided by this subsection. The annual contribution in excess of the employer and employee contributions required in section 97B.11 shall be paid by the employer and the employee in the same proportion that the employer and employee contributions are made under section 97B.11.

d. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the system from funds not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to pay the employer share of the cost of the additional benefits provided in this subsection.

10. *Protection occupation — July 1988 – July 1994.*

a. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Applicable percentage*" means the applicable percentage multiplier defined in

subsection 1, paragraph "b", that applies on the date a member retires and becomes eligible to receive a monthly allowance as calculated pursuant to this subsection.

(2) "*Fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of membership service in a protection occupation divided by twenty-five years.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who is or has been employed in a protection occupation who retires on or after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1994, and at the time of retirement is at least fifty-five years of age may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to subsection 1 or section 97B.49A, subsection 4, as applicable, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed in a protection occupation multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

11. *Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs — July 1988 – July 1994.*

a. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) "*Applicable percentage*" means the applicable percentage multiplier as described in subsection 1, paragraph "b", that applies on the date a member retires and becomes eligible to receive a monthly allowance as calculated pursuant to this subsection.

(2) "*Fraction of years of service*" means a number, not to exceed one, equal to the sum of the years of membership service as a sheriff or deputy sheriff divided by twenty-two years.

b. Notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, a member who retires from employment as a sheriff or deputy sheriff on or after July 1, 1988, and before July 1, 1994, and at the time of retirement is at least fifty-five years of age may elect to receive, in lieu of the receipt of any benefits as calculated pursuant to subsection 1 or section 97B.49A, subsection 4, as applicable, a monthly retirement allowance equal to one-twelfth of an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the three-year average covered wage as a member who has been employed as a sheriff or deputy sheriff multiplied by a fraction of years of service, with benefits payable during the member's lifetime.

12. *Probation and parole officers III — July 1994 – July 1998.* The system shall establish and maintain additional contribution accounts for employees of judicial district departments of correctional services who were employed as parole officers III and probation officers III during any portion of the period from July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1998. A probation officer III or parole officer III who made contributions to the retirement fund during the period from July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1998, as a member of a protection occupation shall have credited to an additional contribution account for that probation or parole officer an amount equal to the contributions made to the retirement fund in excess of three and seven-tenths percent of the probation or parole officer's covered wages paid from July 1, 1994, through June 30, 1998, plus interest at the applicable statutory interest rates established in this chapter. Moneys deposited in an additional contribution account established pursuant to this section shall be payable in a lump sum to the probation or parole officer at retirement or upon request for a refund of moneys in the account. If the probation or parole officer dies prior to receipt of moneys in the account, the beneficiary designated by that probation or parole officer shall receive a lump sum payment of moneys in the account. The payment of moneys from the account created in this subsection shall not be annuitized. A probation officer III or parole officer III for which an account is established under this subsection shall not receive credit for eligible service as a member of a protection occupation for that service.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §41; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §46; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §32; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §30; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §97.51, 97B.1A, 97B.43, 97B.46, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49A, 97B.50, 97B.50A, 97B.51, 97B.53, 97B.80, 97D.3, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49H Active member supplemental accounts.

1. There is established, for each active member, a supplemental account consisting of amounts credited to the account as provided in this section which shall be held and used for the exclusive benefit of the member pursuant to the requirements of this section.

2. Amounts shall be credited to a supplemental account of each active member pursuant to the requirements of this section following a determination by the system's actuary during

the most recent annual actuarial valuation that the retirement system does not have an unfunded accrued liability. For purposes of this section, the retirement system does not have an unfunded accrued liability if the actuarial accrued liability of the retirement system based on the actuarial cost method used by the actuary does not exceed the actuarial value of assets of the retirement system as of the valuation date.

3. The system shall annually determine the amount to be credited to the supplemental accounts of active members. The total amount credited to the supplemental accounts of all active members shall not exceed the amount that the system determines, in consultation with the system's actuary, leaves the system fully funded following the crediting of the total amount to the supplemental accounts. The amount to be credited shall not be greater than the amount calculated by multiplying the member's covered wages for the applicable wage reporting period by the supplemental rate. For purposes of this subsection, the supplemental rate is the difference, if positive, between the combined employee and employer statutory contribution rates in effect under section 97B.11 and the normal cost rate of the retirement system as determined by the system's actuary in the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the retirement system. The credits shall be made to each member's account at the time that covered wages are reported for each wage reporting period during the calendar year following a determination that the retirement system will remain fully funded following the crediting of the total amount to the supplemental accounts. The normal cost rate, calculated according to the actuarial cost method used, is the percent of pay allocated to each year of service that is necessary to fund projected benefits over all members' service with the retirement system.

4. Amounts credited to a member's supplemental account shall be credited with interest quarterly pursuant to section 97B.70, subsection 2.

5. Amounts credited to a member's supplemental account shall be distributed as follows:

a. If a member terminates covered employment and files an application for a refund under section 97B.53, the member shall receive in a lump sum payment, in addition to any other payment provided by this chapter, all amounts credited to the member's supplemental account.

b. If a member dies prior to retirement, the member's beneficiary shall receive in a lump sum payment, in addition to any other payment provided by this chapter, all amounts credited to the member's supplemental account.

c. Upon retirement, the member shall elect to receive in a lump sum payment or in an annuity, in addition to any other payment provided by this chapter, all amounts credited to the member's supplemental account. The annuity provided under this section shall be payable in the same form, at the same time, and to the same persons, including beneficiaries and contingent annuitants, that the member elects for the payments under the other provisions of this chapter providing for the monthly payment of allowances. The amount of an annuity provided under this section, including amounts payable to beneficiaries and contingent annuitants, shall be calculated using the amount credited to the member's supplemental account as of the date of retirement, and the assumptions underlying the actuarial tables used to calculate optional allowances under section 97B.51.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §42, 43; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §47; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §8; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §35, 48

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.46, 97B.48, 602.11115, 602.11116

97B.49I Qualified benefits arrangement.

The system, by rule, may establish and maintain a qualified benefits arrangement under section 415(m) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. The amount of any annual benefit that would be payable pursuant to this chapter but for the limitation imposed by section 415 of the federal Internal Revenue Code shall be paid from a qualified benefits arrangement established and maintained pursuant to this section.

98 Acts, ch 1183, §44; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.50 Early retirement.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a vested member who is at least fifty-five years of age, upon retirement prior to the normal retirement date for that member, is entitled

to receive a monthly retirement allowance determined in the same manner as provided for normal retirement in sections 97B.49A, 97B.49E, and 97B.49G, reduced as follows:

a. For a member who is not vested on June 30, 2012, by one-half of one percent per month for each month that the early retirement date precedes the date the member attains age sixty-five.

b. For a member who is vested on June 30, 2012, the member's retirement allowance shall be reduced as follows:

(1) For that portion of the member's retirement allowance based on years of service through June 30, 2012, by twenty-five hundredths of one percent per month for each month that the early retirement date precedes the member's earliest normal retirement date using the member's age on the early retirement date and years of service as of June 30, 2012.

(2) For that portion of the member's retirement allowance based on years of service after June 30, 2012, by one-half of one percent per month for each month that the early retirement date precedes the date the member attains age sixty-five.

2. a. A vested member who retires from the retirement system due to disability and commences receiving disability benefits pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 423 et seq., and who has not reached the normal retirement date, shall receive benefits as selected under section 97B.51, and shall not have benefits reduced upon retirement as required under subsection 1 regardless of whether the member has completed thirty or more years of membership service. However, the benefits shall be suspended during any period in which the member returns to covered employment. This section takes effect July 1, 1990, for a member meeting the requirements of this paragraph who retired from the retirement system at any time after July 4, 1953. Eligible members retiring on or after July 1, 2000, are entitled to the receipt of retroactive adjustment payments for no more than thirty-six months immediately preceding the month in which written application for retirement due to disability was received by the system.

b. A vested member who retires from the retirement system due to disability and commences receiving disability benefits pursuant to the federal Railroad Retirement Act, 45 U.S.C. § 231 et seq., and who has not reached the normal retirement date, shall receive benefits as selected under section 97B.51, and shall not have benefits reduced upon retirement as required under subsection 1 regardless of whether the member has completed thirty or more years of membership service. However, the benefits shall be suspended during any period in which the member returns to covered employment. This section takes effect July 1, 1990, for a member meeting the requirements of this paragraph who retired from the retirement system at any time since July 4, 1953. Eligible members retiring on or after July 1, 2000, are entitled to the receipt of retroactive adjustment payments for no more than thirty-six months immediately preceding the month in which written application for retirement due to disability was received by the system.

c. A vested member who terminated service due to a disability, who has been issued payment for a refund pursuant to section 97B.53, and who subsequently commences receiving disability benefits as a result of that disability pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 423 et seq. or the federal Railroad Retirement Act, 45 U.S.C. § 231 et seq., may receive credit for membership service for the period covered by the refund payment, upon repayment to the system of the actuarial cost of receiving service credit for the period covered by the refund payment, as determined by the system. For purposes of this paragraph, the actuarial cost of the service purchase shall be determined as provided in section 97B.80C. The payment to the system as provided in this paragraph shall be made within ninety days after July 1, 2000, or the date federal disability payments commenced, whichever occurs later. For purposes of this paragraph, the date federal disability payments commence shall be the date that the member actually receives the first such payment, regardless of any retroactive payments included in that payment. A member who repurchases service credit under this paragraph and applies for retirement benefits shall have the member's monthly allowance, including retroactive adjustment payments, determined in the same manner as provided in paragraph "a" or "b", as applicable.

d. For a vested member who retires from the retirement system due to disability on or after July 1, 2009, and commences receiving disability benefits pursuant to the federal

Railroad Retirement Act, 45 U.S.C. § 231 et seq., or the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 423 et seq., the system may require the vested member to certify on an annual basis continued eligibility for disability payments under the federal Railroad Retirement Act or the federal Social Security Act. If the vested member is under the age at which disability benefits are converted under the federal Social Security Act or the federal Railroad Retirement Act to retirement benefits and is no longer eligible for disability payments under either the federal Railroad Retirement Act or the federal Social Security Act, the vested member shall no longer be eligible to receive retirement benefits as provided by this subsection. If the system has paid retirement benefits to the member between the month the member was no longer eligible for payment pursuant to the federal Railroad Retirement Act or the federal Social Security Act and the month the system terminated retirement benefits under this paragraph, the member shall return all retirement benefits paid by the system following the termination of such federal disability benefits, plus interest. The system shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this paragraph.

3. A member who is at least sixty-two years of age and less than sixty-five years of age, and who has completed twenty or more years of membership service and prior service, shall receive benefits under sections 97B.49A through 97B.49G, as applicable, determined as if the member had attained sixty-five years of age.

[C46, 50, §97.13, 97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.50]

84 Acts, ch 1285, §11, 12; 86 Acts, ch 1243, §19 – 21; 87 Acts, ch 227, §19, 20; 88 Acts, ch 1242, §45 – 47; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §37; 91 Acts, ch 105, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §48, 49; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §43, 44; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §41; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §45, 77; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §48 – 50; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §179, 286; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §16; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §39, 40; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §36, 48; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §30, 39

Referred to in §97B.48A, 97B.49A, 97B.49E, 97B.49G, 97B.50A, 97B.53

97B.50A Disability benefits for special service members.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise provides:

a. “*Member*” means a vested member who is classified as a special service member under section 97B.1A, subsection 22, at the time of the alleged disability. “*Member*” does not mean a volunteer fire fighter.

b. “*Net disability retirement allowance*” means the amount determined by subtracting the amount paid during the previous calendar year by the member for health insurance or similar health care coverage for the member and the member’s dependents from the amount of the member’s disability retirement allowance, including any dividends and distributions from supplemental accounts, paid for that year pursuant to this section.

c. “*Reemployment comparison amount*” means an amount equal to the current covered wages of an active special service member at the same position on the salary scale within the rank or position the member held at the time the member received a disability retirement allowance pursuant to this section. If the rank or position held by the member at the time of retirement pursuant to this section is abolished, the amount shall be computed by the system as though the rank or position had not been abolished and salary increases had been granted on the same basis as granted to other ranks or positions by the former employer of the member. The reemployment comparison amount shall not be less than the three-year average covered wage of the member, based on all regular and special service covered under this chapter.

2. *In-service disability retirement allowance.*

a. A member who is injured in the performance of the member’s duties, and otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection, shall receive an in-service disability retirement allowance under this subsection, in lieu of a monthly retirement allowance as provided in section 97B.49A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, as applicable.

b. Upon application of a member, a member who has become totally and permanently incapacitated for duty in the member’s special service occupation as the natural and proximate result of an injury, disease, or exposure occurring or aggravated while in the actual performance of duty at some definite place and time shall be eligible to retire under this subsection, provided that the medical board, as established by this section, shall certify

that the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that the incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that the member should be retired. The system shall make the final determination, based on the medical evidence received, of a member's total and permanent disability. However, if a person's special service membership in the retirement system first commenced on or after July 1, 2000, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the system that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same or comparable special service occupation position held by the member immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

c. (1) Disease under this subsection shall mean heart disease or any disease of the lungs or respiratory tract and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of strain, exposure, or the inhalation of noxious fumes, poison, or gases.

(2) Disease under this subsection shall also mean cancer or infectious disease, as defined in section 411.1, and shall be presumed to have been contracted while on active duty as a result of that duty.

(3) However, if a person's special service membership in the retirement system first commenced on or after July 1, 2000, and the heart disease, disease of the lungs or respiratory tract, cancer, or infectious disease would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that special service membership commenced, the presumption established in this paragraph "c" shall not apply.

d. Upon retirement for an in-service disability as provided by this subsection, a member shall have the option to receive a monthly in-service disability retirement allowance calculated under this subsection or a monthly retirement allowance as provided in section 97B.49A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, as applicable, that the member would receive if the member had attained fifty-five years of age. The monthly in-service disability allowance calculated under this subsection shall consist of an allowance equal to one-twelfth of sixty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage or its actuarial equivalent as provided under section 97B.51.

3. *Ordinary disability retirement allowance.*

a. A member who otherwise meets the requirements of this subsection shall receive an ordinary disability retirement allowance under this subsection in lieu of a monthly retirement allowance as provided in section 97B.49A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, as applicable.

b. Upon application of a member, a member who has become totally and permanently incapacitated for duty in the member's special service occupation shall be eligible to retire under this subsection, provided that the medical board, as established by this section, shall certify that the member is mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty, that the incapacity is likely to be permanent, and that the member should be retired. The system shall make the final determination, based on the medical evidence received, of a member's total and permanent disability. However, if a person's special service membership in the retirement system first commenced on or after July 1, 2000, the member shall not be eligible for benefits with respect to a disability which would not exist, but for a medical condition that was known to exist on the date that special service membership commenced. A member who is denied a benefit under this subsection, by reason of a finding by the system that the member is not mentally or physically incapacitated for the further performance of duty, shall be entitled to be restored to active service in the same or comparable special service occupation position held by the member immediately prior to the application for disability benefits.

c. Upon retirement for an ordinary disability as provided by this subsection, a member shall receive the greater of a monthly ordinary disability retirement allowance calculated under this subsection or a monthly retirement allowance as provided in section 97B.49A, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, 97B.49D, or 97B.49G, as applicable. The monthly ordinary disability allowance calculated under this subsection shall consist of an allowance equal to one-twelfth

of fifty percent of the member's three-year average covered wage or its actuarial equivalent as provided under section 97B.51.

4. *Waiver of allowance.* A member receiving a disability retirement allowance under this section may file an application to receive benefits pursuant to section 97B.50, subsection 2, in lieu of receiving a disability retirement allowance under this section, if the member becomes eligible for benefits under section 97B.50, subsection 2. An application to receive benefits pursuant to section 97B.50, subsection 2, shall be filed with the system within sixty days after the member becomes eligible for benefits pursuant to that section or the member shall be ineligible to elect coverage under that section. On the first of the month following the month in which a member's application is approved by the system, the member's election of coverage under section 97B.50, subsection 2, shall become effective and the member's eligibility to receive a disability retirement allowance pursuant to this section shall cease. Benefits payable pursuant to section 97B.50, subsection 2, shall be calculated using the option choice the member selected for payment of a disability retirement allowance pursuant to this section. An application to elect coverage under section 97B.50, subsection 2, is irrevocable upon approval by the system.

5. *Offset to allowance.* Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in state law, or any applicable contract or policy, any amounts which may be paid or payable by the employer under any workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, employer-paid disability plan, program, or policy, or other law to a member, and any disability payments the member receives pursuant to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 423 et seq., shall be offset against and payable in lieu of any retirement allowance payable pursuant to this section on account of the same disability.

6. *Reexamination of members retired on account of disability.*

a. Once each year during the first five years following the retirement of a member under this section, and once in every three-year period thereafter, the system may, and upon the member's application shall, require any member receiving an in-service or ordinary disability retirement allowance who has not yet attained the age of fifty-five years to undergo a medical examination as arranged by the medical board as established by this section. The examination shall be made by the medical board or by an additional physician or physicians designated by the medical board. If any member receiving an in-service or ordinary disability retirement allowance who has not attained the age of fifty-five years refuses to submit to the medical examination, the allowance may be discontinued until the member's withdrawal of the refusal, and should the member's refusal continue for one year, all rights in and to the member's disability retirement allowance shall be revoked by the system.

b. If a member is determined under paragraph "a" to be no longer eligible for in-service or ordinary disability benefits, all benefits paid under this section shall cease. The member shall be eligible to receive benefits calculated under section 97B.49B or 97B.49C, as applicable, when the member reaches age fifty-five.

7. *Reemployment.*

a. If a member receiving a disability retirement allowance is returned to covered employment, the member's disability retirement allowance shall cease, the member shall again become an active member, and shall contribute thereafter at the same rate payable by similarly classified members. If a member receiving a disability retirement allowance returns to special service employment, then the period of time the member received a disability retirement allowance shall constitute eligible service as defined in section 97B.49B, subsection 1, or section 97B.49C, subsection 1, as applicable. Upon subsequent retirement, the member's retirement allowance shall be calculated as provided in section 97B.48A.

b. (1) If a member receiving a disability retirement allowance is engaged in a gainful occupation that is not covered employment, the member's disability retirement allowance shall be reduced, if applicable, as provided in this paragraph.

(2) If the member is engaged in a gainful occupation paying more than the difference between the member's net disability retirement allowance and one and one-half times the reemployment comparison amount for that member, then the amount of the member's disability retirement allowance shall be reduced to an amount such that the member's net

disability retirement allowance plus the amount earned by the member shall equal one and one-half times the reemployment comparison amount for that member.

(3) The member shall submit sufficient documentation to the system to permit the system to determine the member's net disability retirement allowance and earnings from a gainful occupation that is not covered employment for the applicable year.

(4) This paragraph does not apply to a member who is at least fifty-five years of age and would have completed a sufficient number of years of service if the member had remained in active special service employment. For purposes of this subparagraph, a sufficient number of years of service shall be the applicable years of service for a special service member as described in section 97B.49B or twenty-two for a special service member as described in section 97B.49C.

8. *Death benefits.* A member who is receiving an in-service or ordinary disability retirement allowance under this section shall be treated as having elected a lifetime monthly retirement allowance with death benefits payable under section 97B.52, subsection 3, unless the member elects an optional form of benefit provided under section 97B.51, which shall be actuarially equivalent to the lifetime monthly retirement allowance provided under this section.

9. *Medical board.* The system shall designate a medical board to be composed of three physicians from the university of Iowa hospitals and clinics who shall arrange for and pass upon the medical examinations required under this section and shall report in writing to the system the conclusions and recommendations upon all matters duly referred to the medical board. Each report of a medical examination under this section shall include the medical board's findings as to the extent of the member's physical or mental impairment. Except as required by this section, each report shall be confidential and shall be maintained in accordance with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act, and any other state or federal law containing requirements for confidentiality of medical records.

10. *Liability of third parties — subrogation.*

a. If a member receives an injury for which benefits are payable under this section, and if the injury is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability for damages against a third party other than the system, the member or the member's legal representative may maintain an action for damages against the third party. If a member or a member's legal representative commences such an action, the plaintiff member or representative shall serve a copy of the original notice upon the system not less than ten days before the trial of the action, but a failure to serve the notice does not prejudice the rights of the system, and the following rights and duties ensue:

(1) The system shall be indemnified out of the recovery of damages to the extent of benefit payments made by the retirement system, with legal interest, except that the plaintiff member's attorney fees may be first allowed by the district court.

(2) The system has a lien on the damage claim against the third party and on any judgment on the damage claim for benefits for which the retirement system is liable. In order to continue and preserve the lien, the system shall file a notice of the lien within thirty days after receiving a copy of the original notice in the office of the clerk of the district court in which the action is filed.

b. If a member fails to bring an action for damages against a third party within thirty days after the system requests the member in writing to do so, the system is subrogated to the rights of the member and may maintain the action against the third party, and may recover damages for the injury to the same extent that the member may recover damages for the injury. If the system recovers damages in the action, the court shall enter judgment for distribution of the recovery as follows:

(1) A sum sufficient to repay the system for the amount of such benefits actually paid by the retirement system up to the time of the entering of the judgment.

(2) A sum sufficient to pay the system the present worth, computed at the interest rate provided in section 535.3 for court judgments and decrees, of the future payments of such benefits for which the retirement system is liable, but the sum is not a final adjudication of the future payment which the member is entitled to receive.

(3) Any balance shall be paid to the member.

c. Before a settlement is effective between the system and a third party who is liable for any injury, the member must consent in writing to the settlement; and if the settlement is between the member and a third party, the system must consent in writing to the settlement; or on refusal to consent, in either case, the district court in the county in which either the employer of the member or the system is located must consent in writing to the settlement.

d. For purposes of subrogation under this section, a payment made to an injured member or the member's legal representative, by or on behalf of a third party or the third party's principal or agent, who is liable for, connected with, or involved in causing the injury to the member, shall be considered paid as damages because the injury was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability against the third party, whether the payment is made under a covenant not to sue, compromise settlement, denial of liability, or is otherwise made.

11. *Document submissions.* A member retired under this section, in order to be eligible for continued receipt of retirement benefits, shall submit to the system any documentation the system may reasonably request which will provide information needed to determine payments to the member under this section.

12. *Contributions.* The expenses incurred in the administration of this section by the system shall be paid through contributions as determined pursuant to section 97B.11.

13. *Applicability — retroactivity.*

a. This section applies to a member who becomes disabled on or after July 1, 2000, and also applies to a member who becomes disabled prior to July 1, 2000, if the member has not terminated special service employment as of June 30, 2000.

b. To qualify for benefits under this section, a member must file a completed application with the system within one year of the member's termination of employment. A member eligible for a disability retirement allowance under this section is entitled to receipt of retroactive adjustment payments for no more than six months immediately preceding the month in which the completed application for receipt of a disability retirement allowance under this section is approved.

14. *Rules.* The system shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A specifying the application procedure for members pursuant to this section.

2000 Acts, ch 1077, §51; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §126; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §17, 18; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §41; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §37, 48, 49; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §31

97B.51 Allowance upon retirement.

1. Each member has the right prior to the member's retirement date to elect to have the member's retirement allowance payable under one of the options set forth in this section. The amount of the optional retirement allowance selected in paragraph "a", "c", "d", "e", or "f" shall be the actuarial equivalent of the amount of the retirement allowance otherwise payable to the member as determined by the system in consultation with the system's actuary. The member shall make an election by written request to the system and the election is subject to the approval of the system. If the member is married, election of an option under this section requires the written acknowledgment of the member's spouse. However, the system may accept a married member's election of a benefit option under this section without the written acknowledgment of the member's spouse if the member submits a notarized statement indicating that the member has been unable to locate the member's spouse to obtain the written acknowledgment of the spouse after reasonable diligent efforts. The member's election of a benefit option shall become effective upon filing the necessary forms, including the notarized statement, with the system. The system shall not be liable to the member, the member's spouse, or to any other person affected by the member's election of a benefit option, based upon an election of benefit option accomplished without the written acknowledgment of the member's spouse. The member may, if eligible, select one of the following options:

a. At retirement, a member may designate that upon the member's death, a specified amount of money shall be paid to a named beneficiary, and the member's monthly retirement allowance shall be reduced by an actuarially determined amount to provide for the lump sum payment. The amount designated by the member must be in thousand dollar increments

and shall be limited to the amount of the member's accumulated contributions. The amount designated shall not lower the monthly retirement allowance of the member by more than one-half the amount payable as provided in paragraph "b". A member may designate a different beneficiary at any time, except as limited by an order that has been accepted by the system as complying with the requirements of section 97B.39. The election of a death benefit amount under this paragraph shall be irrevocable upon payment of the first monthly retirement allowance.

b. A member may elect a retirement allowance otherwise payable to the member upon retirement under the retirement system pursuant to this chapter, to include the applicable provisions of sections 97B.49A through 97B.49G, and a death benefit as provided in section 97B.52, subsection 3.

c. A member may elect an increased retirement allowance during the member's lifetime with no death benefit after the member's retirement date.

d. (1) A member may elect to receive a decreased retirement allowance during the member's lifetime and have the decreased retirement allowance, or a designated fraction thereof, continued after the member's death to another person, called a contingent annuitant, during the lifetime of the contingent annuitant. The member cannot change the contingent annuitant after the member's retirement. In case of the election of a contingent annuitant, no death benefits, as might otherwise be provided by this chapter, will be payable upon the death of either the member or the contingent annuitant after the member's retirement.

(2) In lieu of a benefit as calculated under subparagraph (1), a member may elect to receive a decreased retirement allowance during the member's lifetime and have the decreased retirement allowance, or a designated fraction thereof, continued after the member's death to another person, called a contingent annuitant, during the lifetime of the contingent annuitant, as determined by this subparagraph. In addition, if the contingent annuitant dies prior to the death of the member, the member shall receive a retirement allowance beginning with the first month following the death of the contingent annuitant as if the member had selected the option provided by paragraph "b" at the time of the member's first retirement. The member cannot change the contingent annuitant after the member's retirement. If a contingent annuitant receives a decreased retirement allowance under this subparagraph following the death of the member, no death benefits, as might otherwise be provided by this chapter, will be payable upon the death of the contingent annuitant.

e. A member may elect to receive a decreased retirement allowance during the member's lifetime with provision that in event of the member's death during the first one hundred twenty months of retirement, monthly payments of the member's decreased retirement allowance shall be made to the member's beneficiary until a combined total of one hundred twenty monthly payments have been made to the member and the member's beneficiary. When the member designates multiple beneficiaries, the present value of the remaining payments shall be paid in a lump sum to each beneficiary, either in equal shares to the beneficiaries, or if the member specifies otherwise in a written request, in the specified proportion. A member may designate a different beneficiary at any time, except as limited by an order that has been accepted by the department as complying with the requirements of section 97B.39.

f. A member retiring under section 97B.49B or 97B.49C may select an allowance upon retirement as provided under paragraph "a", "b", "c", or "e", or paragraph "d", subparagraph (1), and may elect to have the monthly allowance otherwise payable to the member pursuant to the selected paragraph or subparagraph recalculated as provided in this paragraph. A member electing payment of a monthly allowance under this paragraph shall have the member's monthly allowance increased, as determined by the system's actuary, by an amount equal to the monthly federal social security benefit that would be payable to the member on the date the member would be first eligible to receive a reduced social security pension benefit based upon the member's account. Upon reaching the date the member would be first eligible to receive a reduced social security pension benefit, the member's monthly retirement allowance shall be permanently reduced, as determined by the system's actuary. A member electing payment of an allowance under this paragraph shall provide the system with a copy of the estimate provided by the federal social security administration of

the member's monthly federal social security benefit that would be payable on the date the member would be first eligible to receive a reduced social security pension benefit at least sixty days prior to the member's first month of entitlement.

2. The election by a member of an option stated under this section shall be null and void if the member dies prior to the member's first month of entitlement.

3. A member who had elected to take an option stated in this section, may, at any time prior to retirement, revoke such an election by written notice to the system. A member shall not change or revoke an election once the first retirement allowance is paid.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.51]

84 Acts, ch 1285, §13; 86 Acts, ch 1243, §22; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §50; 95 Acts, ch 102, §8; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §42 – 44; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §47 – 49; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §52, 78; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §25 – 27; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §97B.25, 97B.48, 97B.48A, 97B.49E, 97B.49G, 97B.49H, 97B.50, 97B.50A, 97B.52

97B.52 Payment to beneficiary.

1. If an inactive member who is vested by service, or any active member, dies prior to the member's first month of entitlement, the member's beneficiary shall be entitled to receive a death benefit equal to the greater of the amount provided in paragraph "a" or "b". If an inactive member who is not vested by service dies prior to the member's first month of entitlement, the member's beneficiary shall only be entitled to receive a death benefit, as a lump sum, equal to the amount provided in paragraph "a".

a. A lump sum payment equal to the accumulated contributions of the member at the date of death plus the product of an amount equal to the highest year of covered wages of the deceased member and the number of years of membership service divided by the applicable denominator. As used in this paragraph, "*applicable denominator*" means the following, based upon the type of membership service in which the member served either on the date of death, or if the member died after terminating service, on the date of the member's last termination of service:

(1) For regular service, the applicable denominator is thirty.

(2) For service in a protection occupation, as defined in section 97B.49B, the applicable denominator is the applicable years of service for the member as defined in section 97B.49B if the member had retired on the date of death.

(3) For service as a sheriff or deputy sheriff, as provided in section 97B.49C, the applicable denominator is twenty-two.

b. For a member who dies on or after January 1, 2001, a lump sum payment equal to the actuarial present value of the member's accrued benefit as of the date of death. The actuarial equivalent present value of the member's accrued benefit as of the date of death shall be calculated using the same interest rate and mortality tables that are used by the system and the system's actuary under section 97B.51, and shall assume that the member would have retired at the member's earliest normal retirement date.

c. The payment of a death benefit to a designated beneficiary as provided by this subsection shall be in a lump sum payment. However, if the designated beneficiary is a sole individual, the beneficiary may elect to receive, in lieu of a lump sum payment under this subsection, a monthly annuity payable for the life of the beneficiary. The monthly annuity shall be calculated by applying the annuity tables used by the system to the lump sum payment under this subsection based on the beneficiary's age. If the designated beneficiary is more than one individual, or if the designated beneficiary is an estate, trust, church, charity, or other similar organization, a death benefit under this subsection shall only be paid in a lump sum.

2. a. If the system determines, upon the receipt of evidence and proof, that the death of a member in special service was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty as a member in special service, a line of duty death benefit in an amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in a lump sum to the special service member's beneficiary. A line of duty death benefit payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any death benefit payable as provided in subsection 1.

b. A line of duty death benefit shall not be payable under this subsection if any of the following applies:

(1) The death resulted from stress, strain, occupational illness, or a chronic, progressive, or congenital illness, including, but not limited to, a disease of the heart, lungs, or respiratory system, unless a traumatic personal injury was a substantial contributing factor to the special service member's death.

(2) The death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the special service member or by the special service member's intent to cause the special service member's own death.

(3) The special service member was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of death.

(4) The special service member was performing the special service member's duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

(5) A beneficiary who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subsection was, through the beneficiary's actions, a substantial contributing factor to the special service member's death.

(6) The death qualifies for a volunteer emergency services provider death benefit pursuant to section 100B.31.

3. If a member dies on or after the first day of the member's first month of entitlement, the excess, if any, of the accumulated contributions by the member as of said date over the total gross monthly retirement allowances received by the member under the retirement system will be paid to the member's beneficiary unless the retirement allowance is then being paid in accordance with section 97B.48 or with section 97B.51, subsection 1, paragraph "a", "c", "d", or "e".

4. a. Other than as provided in subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section, or section 97B.51, all rights to any benefits under the retirement system shall cease upon the death of a member.

b. If a death benefit is due and payable on behalf of a member who dies prior to the member's first month of entitlement, interest shall continue to accumulate through the quarter preceding the quarter in which payment is made to the designated beneficiary, heirs at law, or the estate unless the payment of the death benefit is delayed because of a dispute between alleged heirs, in which case the benefit due and payable shall be placed in a noninterest bearing escrow account until the beneficiary is determined in accordance with this section.

5. a. In order to receive the death benefit, the beneficiary, heirs at law, or the estate, or any other third-party payee, must apply to the system within five years of the member's death. However, death benefits payable under this section shall not exceed the amount permitted pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(9) and the applicable treasury regulations.

b. The system shall reinstate a designated beneficiary's right to receive a death benefit beyond the five-year limitation if the designated beneficiary was the member's spouse at the time of the member's death and the distribution is required or permitted pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 401(a)(9) and the applicable treasury regulations.

6. Following written notification to the system, a beneficiary of a deceased member may waive current and future rights to payments to which the beneficiary would otherwise be entitled under section 97B.51, subsection 1, paragraphs "a", "b", and "e". Upon receipt of the waiver, the system shall pay the amount designated to be received by that beneficiary to the member's other surviving beneficiary or beneficiaries or to the estate of the deceased member, as elected by the beneficiary in the waiver. If the payments being waived are payable to the member's estate and an estate is not probated, the payments shall be paid to the deceased member's surviving spouse, or if there is no surviving spouse, to the member's heirs other than the beneficiary who waived the payments.

7. If a member has not filed a designation of beneficiary with the system, the death benefit is payable to the member's estate. If no designation has been filed and an estate is not probated, the death benefit shall be paid to the surviving spouse, if any. If no designation has been filed, no estate has been probated, and there is no surviving spouse, the death benefit shall be paid to the heirs as provided in this subsection. The system shall pay the full amount of a member's death benefits to those heirs who have presented a claim for such benefits within five years after the member's date of death. The system is not liable for the payment of any claims by heirs who make themselves known to the system more than five years after

the date of death of the member. If a death benefit is not paid as provided by this subsection, the death benefit shall remain in the fund.

[C46, 50, §97.14 – 97.18, 97.39; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.52]

84 Acts, ch 1285, §14, 15; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §38; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §51 – 54; 95 Acts, ch 102, §9; 96 Acts, ch 1187, § 45 – 47; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §50 – 54; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §53 – 58; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §28, 37; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §42 – 45; 2006 Acts, ch 1103, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §38, 48; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §32

Referred to in §97B.49A, 97B.49F, 97B.49G, 97B.50A, 97B.51, 97B.53, 261.93

97B.52A Eligibility for benefits — bona fide retirement.

1. A member has a bona fide retirement when the member terminates all employment covered under the chapter or formerly covered under the chapter pursuant to section 97B.42, files a completed application for benefits form with the system, survives into the month for which benefits are first payable, and meets the following applicable requirement:

a. For a member whose first month of entitlement is prior to July 1, 1998, the member does not return to covered employment until the member has qualified for no fewer than four calendar months of retirement benefits.

b. For a member whose first month of entitlement is July 1998 or later, but before July 2000, the member does not return to any employment with a covered employer until the member has qualified for no fewer than four calendar months of retirement benefits.

c. (1) For a member whose first month of entitlement is July 2000 or later, the member does not return to any employment with a covered employer until the member has qualified for at least one calendar month of retirement benefits, and the member does not return to covered employment until the member has qualified for no fewer than four calendar months of retirement benefits.

(2) For purposes of determining a bona fide retirement under this paragraph “c”, the following provisions apply:

(a) Effective July 1, 2000, any employment with a covered employer does not include employment as an elective official or member of the general assembly if the member is not covered under this chapter for that employment.

(b) For a member whose first month of entitlement is July 2004 or later, but before July 2014, covered employment does not include employment as a licensed health care professional by a public hospital. For the purposes of this subparagraph, “*public hospital*” means a hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B and governed pursuant to chapter 145A, 347, 347A, or 392.

(c) Effective May 25, 2008, any employment with a covered employer does not include noncovered employment as a member of the national guard called to state active duty as defined in section 29A.1.

2. A member may commence receiving retirement benefits under this chapter upon satisfying eligibility requirements. However, a retired member who commences receiving a retirement allowance but fails to meet the applicable requirements of subsection 1 does not have a bona fide retirement and any retirement allowance received by such a member must be returned to the system together with interest earned on the retirement allowance calculated at a rate determined by the system. Until the member has repaid the retirement allowance and interest, the system may withhold any future retirement allowance for which the member may qualify.

3. A member whose first month of entitlement is before July 1998 and who terminates covered employment but maintains an employment relationship with an employer that made contributions to the retirement system on the member’s behalf does not have a bona fide retirement until all employment, including employment which is not covered by this chapter, with such employer is terminated for at least thirty days. In order to receive retirement benefits, the member must file a completed application for benefits form with the system before returning to any employment with the same employer.

4. The requirements of this section shall apply to a lump sum payment as provided

by section 97B.48, subsection 1, and the payment of contributions as provided in section 97B.48A, subsection 4.

92 Acts, ch 1201, §55; 95 Acts, ch 102, §10; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §48; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §55, 56; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §59 – 62; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §46; 2005 Acts, ch 167, §29, 66; 2006 Acts, ch 1092, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §33, 40; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §21; 2013 Acts, ch 138, §115, 127

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.42

2013 amendment to subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b), takes effect January 1, 2014; 2013 Acts, ch 138, §127

Subsection 1, paragraph c, subparagraph (2), subparagraph division (b) amended

97B.53 Termination of employment — refund options.

Membership in the retirement system, and all rights to the benefits under the retirement system, cease upon a member's termination of employment with the employer prior to the member's retirement, other than by death, and upon receipt by the member of a refund of moneys in the member's account as provided in this section.

1. Upon the termination of employment with the employer prior to retirement other than by death of a member, the member's account, consisting of accumulated contributions by the member and, for a member who is vested on the date an application for a refund is filed, the member's share of the accumulated employer contributions for the vested member at the date of the termination, may be paid to the member upon application, except as provided in subsections 2, 4, and 8. For the purpose of this subsection, the "*member's share of the accumulated employer contributions*" is an amount equal to the accumulated employer contributions of the member multiplied by a fraction of years of service for that member as defined in section 97B.49A, 97B.49B, or 97B.49C.

2. If a vested member's employment is terminated prior to the member's retirement, other than by death, the member may receive a monthly retirement allowance commencing on the first day of the month in which the member attains the age of sixty-five years, if the member is then alive, or, if the member so elects in accordance with section 97B.47, commencing on the first day of the month in which the member attains the age of fifty-five or any month thereafter prior to the date the member attains the age of sixty-five years, and continuing on the first day of each month thereafter during the member's lifetime, provided the member does not receive prior to the date the member's retirement allowance is to commence a refund of moneys in the member's account as provided under any of the provisions of this chapter. The amount of each such monthly retirement allowance shall be determined as provided in either sections 97B.49A through 97B.49G, or in section 97B.50, whichever is applicable.

3. A terminated, vested member has the right, prior to the commencement of the member's retirement allowance, to receive a refund of moneys in the member's account, and in the event of the death of the member prior to the commencement of the member's retirement allowance and prior to the receipt of any such refund, the benefits authorized by subsection 1 and subsection 2 of section 97B.52 shall be paid.

4. A member has not terminated employment for purposes of this section if the member commences other covered employment within thirty days after the date employment was terminated with a covered employer, or if the member begins covered employment prior to filing a request for a refund with the system.

5. Within sixty days after a member has been issued payment for a refund of moneys in the member's account, the member may repay the moneys refunded, plus interest that would have accrued, as determined by the system, and receive credit for membership service for the period covered by the refund payment.

6. A member who does not withdraw moneys in the member's account upon termination of employment may at any time request the return of the moneys in the member's account, but if the member receives a return of moneys in the member's account the member has waived all claims for any other benefits and membership rights from the fund.

7. If a member is involuntarily terminated from covered employment, has been issued payment for a refund, and is retroactively reinstated in covered employment as a remedy for an employment dispute, the member may receive credit for membership service for the period covered by the refund payment upon repayment to the system within ninety days after

the date of the order or agreement requiring reinstatement of the amount of the refund plus interest that would have accrued, as determined by the system.

8. The system is under no obligation to maintain the member account of a member who terminates covered employment prior to December 31, 1998, if the member was not vested at the time of termination. A person who made contributions to the abolished system, who is entitled to a refund in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and who has not claimed and received such a refund prior to January 1, 1964, shall, if the person makes a claim for refund after January 1, 1964, be required to submit proof satisfactory to the system of the person's entitlement to the refund. The system is under no obligation to maintain the member accounts of such persons after January 1, 1964.

9. Any member whose employment is terminated may elect to leave the moneys in the member's member account in the retirement fund.

10. If an employee hired to fill a permanent position terminates the employee's employment within six months from the date of employment, the employer may file a claim with the system for a refund of the funds contributed to the system by the employer for the employee.

[C46, 50, §97.6, 97.13, 97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.53; 82 Acts, ch 1261, §24]

84 Acts, ch 1285, §16; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §56; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §45 – 47, 97; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §49; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §57 – 60, 78; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §63; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §29; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §47

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.39, 97B.42, 97B.49A, 97B.49H, 97B.50, 97B.70, 97B.80C

97B.53A Duty of system.

Upon a member's termination of covered employment prior to the member's retirement, the system shall send the member by first class mail, to the member's last known mailing address, a notice setting forth the balance and status of the member's account and supplemental account and an explanation of the courses of action available to the member under this chapter.

90 Acts, ch 1240, §39; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §64; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.53B Rollovers of members' accounts.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, and to the extent permitted by the internal revenue service:

a. "Direct rollover" means a payment by the system to the eligible retirement plan specified by an eligible person.

b. "Eligible person" means any of the following:

(1) The member.

(2) The member's surviving spouse.

(3) The member's spouse or former spouse as an alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order.

(4) Effective January 1, 2007, the member's nonspouse beneficiaries who are designated beneficiaries as defined by section 401(a)(9)(E) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, as authorized under section 829 of the federal Pension Protection Act of 2006.

c. "Eligible retirement plan" means, for an eligible person, any of the following retirement plans that can accept an eligible rollover distribution from that eligible person:

(1) An individual retirement account in accordance with section 408(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An individual retirement annuity in accordance with section 408(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(3) An annuity plan in accordance with section 403(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, or a qualified trust in accordance with section 401(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, that accepts an eligible rollover distribution from a member.

(4) Effective January 1, 2002, an annuity contract described in section 403(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, and an eligible plan under section 457(b) of the federal

Internal Revenue Code which is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state that chooses to separately account for amounts transferred into such eligible retirement plan from the system.

(5) Effective January 1, 2008, a Roth individual retirement account or a Roth individual retirement annuity established under section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code.

d. (1) "Eligible rollover distribution" includes any of the following:

(a) All or any portion of a member's account and supplemental account.

(b) Effective January 1, 2002, after-tax employee contributions, if the plan to which such amounts are to be transferred is an individual retirement account described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 408(a) or 408(b), or is a qualified defined contribution plan described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 401(a) or 403(a), and such plan agrees to separately account for the after-tax amount so transferred.

(c) Effective January 1, 2007, after-tax employee contributions to a qualified defined benefit plan described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 401(a) or 403(a), or a tax-sheltered annuity plan described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 403(b), and such plan agrees to separately account for the after-tax amount so transferred.

(2) An eligible rollover distribution does not include any of the following:

(a) A distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, which occur annually or more frequently, made for the life or life expectancy of the distributee or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of the distributee and the distributee's designated beneficiary, or made for a specified period of ten years or more.

(b) A distribution to the extent that the distribution is required pursuant to section 401(a)(9) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(c) Prior to January 1, 2002, the portion of any distribution that is not includible in the gross income of the distributee, determined without regard to the exclusion for net unrealized appreciation with respect to employer securities.

2. An eligible person may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed in rules adopted by the system and in rules of the receiving retirement plan, to have the system pay all or a portion of an eligible rollover distribution directly to an eligible retirement plan in a direct rollover. However, effective January 1, 2007, if the eligible person is a nonspouse beneficiary as described in subsection 1, paragraph "b", subparagraph (4), the nonspouse beneficiary may only have a direct rollover of the distribution to an individual retirement account or annuity as described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraphs (1), (2), and (5), established for the purpose of receiving the distribution on behalf of the nonspouse beneficiary, and such individual retirement account or annuity will be treated as an inherited individual retirement account or annuity pursuant to section 829 of the federal Pension Protection Act of 2006.

94 Acts, ch 1183, §48; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §50; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §65; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §30, 38; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §48, 61; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §39, 48, 49

97B.54 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1183, § 88.

97B.55 Repealed by 2000 Acts, ch 1031, § 1.

97B.56 Abolished system — liquidation fund.

The assets of the old-age and survivors' liquidation fund, established by sections 97.50 to 97.53 and any future payments or assets payable to the old-age and survivors' liquidation fund, are hereby transferred to the retirement fund, and all payments hereafter due in accordance with the provisions of said sections shall be paid from the retirement fund.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.56]

86 Acts, ch 1246, §723; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §49

97B.57 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, § 23, 24.

97B.58 Information furnished by employer.

To enable the system to administer this chapter and perform its functions, the employer shall, upon the request of and in the manner provided by the system, provide accurate, complete, and timely information to the system of all matters relating to the pay of all members, date of birth, their retirement, death, or other cause for termination of employment, and other pertinent facts the system may require in the manner provided by the system. The system shall not be liable to any member, retiree, or beneficiary for any monetary or other relief due to the failure of the employer to comply with this section.

[C46, 50, §97.23 – 97.25; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.58]

92 Acts, ch 1201, §57; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §34

97B.59 through 97B.61 Repealed by 2001 Acts, ch 68, § 23, 24. See § 97B.4.

97B.62 Accepting employment deemed consent.

Every employee accepting employment or continuing in employment shall as long as the employee continues to be a member and has not become a member of another retirement system in the state which is maintained in whole or in part by public contributions or payments be deemed to consent and agree to any deductions from the employee's compensation required by this chapter and to all other provisions thereof.

[C46, 50, §97.2, 97.9; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.62]

97B.63 Repealed by 67 Acts, ch 121, § 24.

97B.64 Insurance laws not applicable.

None of the laws of this state regulating insurance or insurance companies shall apply to the system or to the retirement system or any of its funds.

[C46, 50, §97.47; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.64]

2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §180

97B.65 Revision rights reserved — limitation on increase of benefits — rates of contribution.

1. The right is reserved to the general assembly to alter, amend, or repeal any provision of this chapter or any application thereof to any person, provided, however, that to the extent of the funds in the retirement system the amount of benefits which at the time of any such alteration, amendment, or repeal shall have accrued to any member of the retirement system shall not be repudiated, provided further, however, that the amount of benefits accrued on account of prior service shall be adjusted to the extent of any unfunded accrued liability then outstanding.

2. An increase in the benefits or retirement allowances provided under this chapter shall not be enacted until after the system's actuary determines that the system is fully funded and will continue to be fully funded immediately following enactment of the increase and the increase can be absorbed within the contribution rates otherwise established for the membership group authorized to receive the increase. However, an increase in the benefits or retirement allowances provided under this chapter may be enacted if the statutory change providing for the increase is accompanied by an adjustment in the required contribution rate of the membership group affected that is necessary to support such increase as determined by the system's actuary.

[C46, 50, §97.11, 97.13; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.65]

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2006 Acts, ch 1091, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §40, 48, 49

97B.66 Former members.

A vested or retired member who was a member of the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF) at any time between July 1, 1967, and June 30, 1971, and who became a member of the retirement system on July 1, 1971, upon submitting verification of service and wages earned during the applicable period of

service under the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund, may make employer and employee contributions to the retirement system based upon the covered wages of the member and the covered wages and the contribution rates in effect for all or a portion of that period of service and receive credit for membership service under this retirement system equivalent to the applicable period of membership service in the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund for which the contributions have been made. In addition, a member making employer and employee contributions because of membership in the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund under this section who was a member of the retirement system on June 30, 1967, and withdrew the member's accumulated contributions because of membership on July 1, 1967, in the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund, may make employee contributions to the retirement system for all or a portion of the period of service under the retirement system prior to July 1, 1967. A member making contributions pursuant to this section may make the contributions either for the entire applicable period of service, or for portions of the period of service, and if contributions are made for portions of the period of service, the contributions shall be in increments of one or more calendar quarters.

The contributions paid by the vested or retired member shall be equal to the accumulated contributions as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 2, by the member for the applicable period of service, and the employer contribution for the applicable period of service under the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF), that would have been or had been contributed by the vested or retired member and the employer, if applicable, plus interest on the contributions that would have accrued for the applicable period from the date the previous applicable period of service commenced under this retirement system or from the date the service of the member in the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF) commenced to the date of payment of the contributions by the member as provided in section 97B.70.

However, the system shall ensure that the member, in exercising an option provided in this section, does not exceed the amount of annual additions to a member's account permitted pursuant to section 415 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

84 Acts, ch 1285, §17; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §58; 93 Acts, ch 44, §8; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §51, 97; 96 Acts, ch 1187, § 51 – 53; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §82; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §27; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §22

97B.67 Repealed by 88 Acts, ch 1242, § 63.

97B.68 Employees under federal civil service.

1. Effective July 1, 1996, a person who is a member of the federal civil service retirement program or the federal employee's retirement system is not eligible for membership in the Iowa public employees' retirement system for the same position, and this chapter does not apply to that employee. An employee whose membership in the federal civil service retirement program or the federal employee's retirement system is subsequently terminated shall immediately notify the employee's employer and the system of that fact, and the employee shall become subject to this chapter on the date the notification is received by the system.

2. Upon termination of membership in the Iowa public employees' retirement system under the provisions of this section, the employee shall be paid from the Iowa public employees' retirement fund within six months of the termination a lump sum cash amount equal to the sum of:

a. Such member's accumulated contributions as defined in subsection 2 of section 97B.1A, computed as of July 4, 1959, plus

b. The total amount contributed to the Iowa old-age and survivors' insurance fund prior to July 1, 1953, by such member which was transferred to the retirement fund as of July 1, 1953, and would have been refundable to the member had the member not elected to receive prior service credit in accordance with section 97B.43, with interest on such amount at two percent per annum compounded annually from July 1, 1953, to July 4, 1959.

3. Effective July 1, 1996, an employee who participates in the federal civil service retirement program or the federal employee's retirement system may be covered under this chapter if otherwise eligible. The employee shall not be covered under this chapter, however, unless the employee is not credited for service in the federal civil service retirement system or the federal employee's retirement system for the position to be covered under this chapter. This subsection shall not be construed to permit any employer to contribute on behalf of an employee for the same position and the same period of service to both the Iowa public employees' retirement system and either the federal civil service retirement program or the federal employee's retirement system.

[C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.68]

88 Acts, ch 1242, §48; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §54, 55; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §82; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97B.69 Repealed by 84 Acts, ch 1285, § 30.

97B.70 Interest and dividends to members.

1. For calendar years prior to January 1, 1997, interest at two percent per annum and interest dividends declared by the system shall be credited to the member's contributions and the employer's contributions to become part of the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions thereby.

a. The average rate of interest earned shall be determined upon the following basis:

- (1) Investment income shall include interest and cash dividends on stock.
- (2) Investment income shall be accounted for on an accrual basis.
- (3) Capital gains and losses, realized or unrealized, shall not be included in investment income.

(4) Mean assets shall include fixed income investments valued at cost or on an amortized basis, and common stocks at market values or cost, whichever is lower.

(5) The average rate of earned interest shall be the quotient of the investment income and the mean assets of the retirement fund.

b. The interest dividend shall be determined within sixty days after the end of each calendar year as follows:

(1) The dividend rate for a calendar year shall be the excess of the average rate of interest earned for the year over the statutory two percent rate plus twenty-five hundredths of one percent.

(2) The average rate of interest earned and the interest dividend rate in percent shall be calculated to the nearest one hundredth, that is, to two decimal places.

(3) Interest and interest dividends calculated pursuant to this subsection shall be compounded annually.

2. For calendar years beginning January 1, 1997, a per annum interest rate at one percent above the interest rate on one-year certificates of deposit shall be credited to the member's contributions and the employer's contributions to become part of the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions account. For purposes of this subsection, the interest rate on one-year certificates of deposit shall be determined by the system based on the average rate for such certificates of deposit as of the first business day of each year as published in a publication of general acceptance in the business community. The per annum interest rate shall be credited on a quarterly basis by applying one-quarter of the annual interest rate to the sum of the accumulated contributions and the accumulated employer contributions as of the end of the previous calendar quarter.

3. Interest shall be credited to the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions accounts, and supplemental accounts of active members, inactive vested members, and, effective January 1, 1999, to inactive nonvested members, until the quarter prior to the quarter in which the member's first retirement allowance is paid or in which the member is issued a refund under section 97B.53, or in which a death benefit is issued.

4. Prior to January 1, 1999, interest and interest dividends shall be credited to the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions account of a person who leaves the contributions in the retirement fund upon termination from covered

employment prior to achieving vested status, but who subsequently returns to covered employment. Upon return to covered employment but prior to January 1, 1999, interest and interest dividends shall be credited to the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions account of the person commencing upon the date on which the person has covered wages.

5. If the system no longer maintains the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions account of the person pursuant to this chapter, but the person submits satisfactory proof to the system that the person, or the person's employer, did make contributions that should be included in the accumulated contributions and accumulated employer contributions account, the system shall credit interest and interest dividends in the manner provided in subsection 4.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97B.70]

94 Acts, ch 1183, §52, 97; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §56; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §61, 62; 2000 Acts, ch 1077, §67; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §186

Referred to in §97B.1A, 97B.9, 97B.10, 97B.48A, 97B.49H, 97B.66, 97B.80C

97B.71 Repealed by 92 Acts, ch 1201, § 77.

97B.72 through 97B.73A Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, § 60. See § 97B.80C.

97B.73B Patient advocates — unpaid contributions — service purchase. Repealed by 2008 Acts, ch 1171, § 46, 48.

97B.74 Reinstatement as a vested member (buy-back). Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, § 60. See § 97B.80C.

97B.75 Prior service credit before January 1, 1946. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, § 60.

97B.76 Transferred to § 97D.4. See 90 Acts, ch 1240, § 93.

97B.77 through 97B.79 Reserved.

97B.80 Veteran's credit.

1. Effective July 1, 1992, a vested or retired member who has one or more full calendar years of covered wages and who at any time served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, upon submitting verification of the dates of the active duty service, may make contributions to the retirement system for all or a portion of the period of time of the active duty service, in increments of one or more calendar quarters, and receive credit for membership service and prior service for the period of time for which the contributions are made.

2. The contributions required to be made for purposes of this section shall be determined as follows:

a. For a member making contributions for a purchase of additional service prior to July 1, 1999, the contributions to be paid, representing both employer and employee contributions, shall be based upon the member's covered wages for the most recent full calendar year in which the member had reportable wages at the applicable rates in effect for that year under sections 97B.11, 97B.49B, 97B.49C, and 97B.49G. If the member's most recent covered wages were earned prior to the most recent calendar year, the member's covered wages shall be adjusted by the system by an inflation factor to reflect changes in the economy.

b. For a member making contributions for a purchase of additional service on or after July 1, 1999, the member shall make contributions in an amount equal to the actuarial cost of the service purchase. For purposes of this paragraph, the actuarial cost of the service purchase is an amount determined by the system in accordance with actuarial tables, as reported to the system by the system's actuary, which reflects the actuarial cost necessary to fund an increased retirement allowance resulting from the purchase of additional service.

3. Verification of active duty service and payment of contributions shall be made to the system. However, a member is not eligible to make contributions under this section if the member is receiving, is eligible to receive, or may in the future be eligible to receive retirement pay from the United States government for active duty in the armed forces, except for retirement pay granted by the United States government under retired pay for nonregular service pursuant to 10 U.S.C. § 12731 – 12739. A member receiving retired pay for nonregular service who makes contributions under this section shall provide information required by the system documenting time periods covered under retired pay for nonregular service.

4. Effective July 1, 2004, a member eligible for an increased retirement allowance because of the payment of contributions under this section is entitled to adjusted payments beginning with the month in which the member pays contributions under this section.

5. However, the system shall ensure that the member, in exercising an option provided in this section, does not exceed the amount of annual additions to a member's account permitted pursuant to section 415 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

88 Acts, ch 1242, §54; 90 Acts, ch 1240, §42; 92 Acts, ch 1201, §60; 93 Acts, ch 44, §14; 94 Acts, ch 1183, §59; 96 Acts, ch 1187, §67, 68; 97 Acts, ch 23, §11; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §68; 2001 Acts, ch 68, §21, 24; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §51, 52

97B.80A and 97B.80B Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, § 60. See § 97B.80C.

97B.80C Purchases of permissive service credit.

1. *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

a. "*Nonqualified service*" means any of the following:

- (1) Service that is not qualified service.
- (2) Any period of time for which there was no performance of services.
- (3) Service as described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph (2).

b. "*Permissive service credit*" means credit that will be recognized by the retirement system for purposes of calculating a member's benefit, for which the member did not previously receive service credit in the retirement system, and for which the member voluntarily contributes to the retirement system the amount required by the retirement system, not in excess of the amount necessary to fund the benefit attributable to such service.

c. (1) "*Qualified service*" means any of the following:

(a) Service with the United States government or any state or local government, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, regardless of whether that government, agency, or instrumentality was a covered employer at the time of the service.

(b) Service with an association representing employees of the United States government or any state or local government, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, regardless of whether that government, agency, or instrumentality was a covered employer at the time of the service.

(c) Service with an educational organization which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum, normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on, and is a public, private, or sectarian school which provides elementary education or secondary education through grade twelve.

(d) Military service other than military service required to be recognized under Internal Revenue Code section 414(u) or under the federal Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

(e) Service as a member of the general assembly.

(f) Previous service as a county attorney by a part-time county attorney.

(g) Service in public employment comparable to employment covered under this chapter in another state or in the federal government, or service as a member of another public retirement system in this state, including but not limited to the teachers insurance and annuity association-college retirement equities fund (TIAA-CREF), if the member was not retired under that system and has no further claim upon a retirement benefit from that other public system.

(h) Service as a member of the retirement system at any time on or after July 4, 1953, if the member received a refund of the member's accumulated contributions for that period of membership service.

(i) An approved leave of absence which does not constitute service as defined in section 97B.1A, which is granted on or after July 1, 1998.

(j) Employment of a person who at the time of the employment was not covered by this chapter, was employed by a covered employer under this chapter, and did not opt out of coverage under this chapter.

(k) Employment of a person as an adjunct instructor as defined in section 97B.1A, subsection 8.

(2) "*Qualified service*" does not include service as described in subparagraph (1) if the receipt of credit for such service would result in the member receiving a retirement benefit under more than one retirement plan for the same period of service.

2. a. A vested or retired member may make contributions to the retirement system to purchase up to the maximum amount of permissive service credit for qualified service as determined by the system, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 415(n), the requirements of this section, and the system's administrative rules.

b. A vested or retired member of the retirement system may make contributions to the retirement system to purchase up to a maximum of twenty quarters of permissive service credit for nonqualified service as determined by the system, pursuant to Internal Revenue Code section 415(n), the requirements of this section, and the system's administrative rules. A vested or retired member must have at least twenty quarters of covered wages in order to purchase permissive service credit for nonqualified service.

c. A vested or retired member may convert regular member service credit to special service credit by payment of the amount actuarially determined as necessary to fund the resulting increase in the member's accrued benefit. The conversion shall be treated as a purchase of qualified service credit subject to the requirements of paragraph "a" if the service credit to be converted was or would have been for qualified service. The conversion shall be treated as a purchase of nonqualified service credit subject to the requirements of paragraph "b" if the service credit to be converted was purchased as nonqualified service credit.

3. a. A member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit under this section, except as otherwise provided by this subsection, shall make contributions in an amount equal to the actuarial cost of the permissive service credit purchase.

b. For a member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for qualified service as described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (e), under this section, the member shall make contributions in an amount equal to forty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase. There is appropriated from the general fund of the state to the system an amount sufficient to pay sixty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase by a member pursuant to this paragraph.

c. For a member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for qualified service as described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (f), under this section, the member shall make contributions in an amount equal to forty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase. Upon notification of the applicable county board of supervisors of the member's election, the county board of supervisors shall pay to the system an amount sufficient to pay sixty percent of the actuarial cost of the service purchase by a member pursuant to this paragraph.

d. For a member making contributions for a purchase of permissive service credit for qualified service as described in subsection 1, paragraph "c", subparagraph (1), subparagraph division (h), in which, prior to July 1, 1998, the member received a refund of the member's accumulated contributions and subsequently returned to covered employment as a full-time employee for whom coverage under this chapter was mandatory the member shall receive a credit against the actuarial cost of the service purchase equal to the amount of the member's employer's accumulated contributions which were not paid to the member as a refund pursuant to section 97B.53 plus interest as calculated pursuant to section 97B.70.

e. For purposes of this subsection, the actuarial cost of the service purchase is an amount

determined by the system in accordance with actuarial tables, as reported to the system by the system's actuary, which reflects the actuarial cost necessary to fund an increased retirement allowance resulting from the purchase of permissive service credit.

4. Effective July 1, 2004, a member eligible for an increased retirement allowance because of the payment of contributions under this or any other section providing for the purchase of service credit is entitled to adjusted payments beginning with the month in which the member pays contributions under the applicable section.

5. Effective July 1, 2004, a purchase of service made in accordance with this or any other section providing for the purchase of service credit by a retired reemployed member shall be applied to the member's original retirement allowance. The member is eligible to receive adjustment payments beginning with the month of the purchase.

6. A member who is entitled to a benefit from another public retirement system and wishes to purchase the service covered by that public retirement system must waive, on a form provided by the Iowa public employees' retirement system, all rights to a retirement benefit under that other public system before purchasing credit in this system for the period of service covered by that other public system. The waiver must be accepted by the other public system. If the waiver is not obtained, a member may buy up to twenty quarters of such service credit. In no event can a member receive more than one service credit for any given calendar quarter.

7. The system shall ensure that the member, in exercising an option provided in this section, does not exceed the amount of annual additions to a member's account permitted pursuant to section 415 of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

2002 Acts, ch 1135, §33; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1103, §53 – 56; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §41 – 43, 48, 49; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §263

Referred to in §97B.43, 97B.50, 97B.82

Payment of applicable contribution amount to replace contributions not made because of employer-mandated reductions in hours or employee-exercised reduction in pay during the time period beginning on or after January 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2011; 2009 Acts, ch 170, §51, 55; 2010 Acts, ch 1167, §36, 41

97B.81 Leaves of absence. Repealed by 2004 Acts, ch 1103, § 60. See § 97B.80C.

97B.82 Purchase of service credit — direct rollovers — direct transfers.

1. Effective July 1, 2002, a member may, to the extent permitted by the internal revenue service, purchase any service credit permitted under this chapter by means of a direct rollover or a direct transfer as provided in this section pursuant to rules adopted by the system and consistent with applicable requirements of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Purchases of service credit by means of a direct rollover or direct transfer under this section shall not exceed the amounts permitted under section 415(n) of the federal Internal Revenue Code and section 97B.80C as determined by the system.

2. *a.* A member may purchase service credit as authorized by this section through a direct rollover to the retirement system of an eligible rollover distribution from an eligible retirement plan as permitted by the internal revenue service under the federal Internal Revenue Code. The amount of the direct rollover into the retirement system cannot exceed the cost of the service purchase by a member under this chapter. Once a direct rollover is made, the member must forfeit the applicable service credit from the eligible retirement plan from which the eligible rollover distribution is received.

b. (1) For purposes of this subsection, “an eligible rollover distribution from an eligible retirement plan” includes distributions from any of the following:

- (a) Qualified plans described in federal Internal Revenue Code sections 401(a) and 403(a).
- (b) Annuity contracts described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 403(b).
- (c) Eligible plans described under federal Internal Revenue Code section 457(b) which are maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state.
- (d) Individual retirement accounts described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 408(a) or 408(b).

(2) An eligible rollover distribution from an eligible retirement plan does not include any of the following:

- (a) A distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, which

occur annually or more frequently, made for the life or life expectancy of the distributee or the joint lives or joint life expectancies of the distributee and the distributee's designated beneficiary, or made for a specified period of ten years or more.

(b) A distribution to the extent that the distribution is required pursuant to section 401(a)(9) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(c) (i) For rollover service purchases prior to January 1, 2007, the portion of any distribution that is not includible in the gross income of the distributee, determined without regard to the exclusion for net unrealized appreciation with respect to employer securities.

(ii) For rollover service purchases on or after January 1, 2007, the portion of any distribution that is not includible in the gross income of the distributee, determined without regard to the exclusion for net unrealized appreciation with respect to employer securities, shall be treated as an eligible rollover distribution only when such portion is received from a qualified plan under section 401(a) or 403(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(d) Any amounts that are not permitted to be treated as eligible rollover distributions by the internal revenue service under the federal Internal Revenue Code.

3. A member may purchase any service credit as authorized by this section, to the extent permitted by the internal revenue service, by means of a direct transfer of pretax amounts, and effective January 1, 2007, any after-tax contributions, from an annuity contract qualified under federal Internal Revenue Code section 403(b), or an eligible plan described in federal Internal Revenue Code section 457(b), maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state. A direct transfer is a trustee-to-trustee transfer to the retirement system of contributions made to annuity contracts qualified under federal Internal Revenue Code section 403(b) and eligible governmental plans qualified under federal Internal Revenue Code section 457(b) for purposes of purchasing service credit in the retirement system.

2000 Acts, ch 1077, §72; 2002 Acts, ch 1135, §34; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §44, 45, 48, 49

CHAPTER 97C

FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY ENABLING ACT

Referred to in §97.52, 97B.4, 97B.42, 294.12, 331.324, 331.424

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97C.1 Declaration of policy.

In order to extend to employees of the state and its political subdivisions and to the dependents and survivors of such employees, the basic protection accorded to others by the old-age and survivors' insurance system embodied in the Social Security Act, Tit. II of the federal Social Security Act, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the general assembly, subject to the limitations of this chapter, that such steps be taken as to provide

such protection to employees of the state and its political subdivisions on as broad a basis as is permitted under the Social Security Act, Tit. II.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.1]
2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180

97C.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

1. The term “*employee*” includes elective and appointive officials of the state or any political subdivision thereof, except elective officials in positions, the compensation for which is on a fee basis, elective officials of school districts, elective officials of townships, and elective officials of other political subdivisions who are in part-time positions. However, a member of a county board of supervisors or a county attorney shall not be deemed to be an elective official in a part-time position, but every member of a county board of supervisors and every county attorney shall be deemed to be an employee under this chapter and is eligible to receive the benefits provided by this chapter to which the member may be entitled as an employee.

2. The term “*employer*” means the state of Iowa and all of its political subdivisions which employ persons eligible to coverage under an agreement entered into by this state and the federal security administrator under the provisions of the Social Security Act, Tit. II, of the Congress of the United States as amended.

3. The term “*employment*” means any service performed by an employee in the employ of the state, or any political subdivision thereof, for such employer, except service which in the absence of an agreement entered into under this chapter would constitute “*employment*” as defined in the Social Security Act; or service which under the Social Security Act may not be included in an agreement between the state and the federal security administrator entered into under this chapter.

4. The term “*federal Insurance Contributions Act*” means subchapter “A” of chapter nine of the federal Internal Revenue Code as such code has been and may from time to time be amended.

5. The term “*federal security administrator*” means the administrator of the federal security agency (or the administrator’s successor in function), and includes any individual to whom the federal security administrator has delegated any of the administrator’s functions under the Social Security Act, Tit. II, with respect to coverage under such Act of employees of states and their political subdivisions.

6. The term “*political subdivision*” includes an instrumentality of the state of Iowa, of one or more of its political subdivisions, or of the state and one or more of its political subdivisions, but only if such instrumentality is a juristic entity which is legally separate and distinct from the state or subdivision and only if its employees are not by virtue of their relation to such juristic entity employees of the state or subdivisions.

7. The term “*Social Security Act*” means the Act of Congress approved August 14, 1935, Chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, officially cited as the “Social Security Act,” Tit. II, (including regulations and requirements issued pursuant thereto) as such Act has been and may from time to time be amended.

8. The term “*state agency*” means the Iowa public employees’ retirement system created in section 97B.1.

9. The term “*wages*” means all remuneration for employment as defined herein, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash, except that such term shall not include that part of such remuneration which, even if it were for “*employment*” within the meaning of the federal Insurance Contribution Act, would not constitute “*wages*” within the meaning of that Act.

[C46, 50, §97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.2]

86 Acts, ch 1245, §258; 87 Acts, ch 227, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §181; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §23; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §12

Referred to in §281.1, 97C.3, 97C.10, 97C.21

97C.3 Federal-state agreement.

The state agency, with the approval of the governor and the attorney general, is hereby authorized to enter on behalf of the state into an agreement with the federal security administrator, consistent with the terms and provisions of this chapter, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the federal old-age and survivors' insurance system to employees of the state or any political subdivision thereof with respect to services specified in such agreement which constitute "employment" as defined in section 97C.2 of this chapter. Such agreement may contain such provisions relating to coverage, benefits, contributions, effective date, modification and termination of the agreement, administration, and other appropriate provisions as the state agency and federal security administrator shall agree upon, but, except as may be otherwise required by or under the Social Security Act, Tit. II, as to the services to be covered, such agreement shall provide in effect that:

1. Benefits will be provided for employees whose services are covered by the agreement, and their dependents and survivors, on the same basis as though such services constituted employment within the meaning of Tit. II of said Social Security Act.

2. The state will pay to the secretary of the treasury, at such time or times as may be prescribed under the Social Security Act, Tit. II, contributions with respect to wages as defined in section 97C.2, equal to the sum of taxes which would be imposed by sections 1400 and 1410 of the federal Insurance Contributions Act, if the services covered by the agreement constituted employment within the meaning of that Act.

3. Such agreement shall be effective with respect to services in employment covered by the agreement performed after a date specified therein, but in no event may it be effective with respect to any such services performed prior to the first day of the calendar year in which such agreement is entered into or in which the modification of the agreement making it applicable to such services is entered into, provided that in the case of an agreement or modification made after May 3, 1953, and prior to January 1, 1954, such agreement or modification of the agreement shall be made effective with respect to any such services performed on or after January 1, 1951.

4. All services which constitute employment as defined in section 97C.2, and are performed in the employ of the state, or any political subdivision, by employees of the state, or of any political subdivision, shall be covered by the agreement.

[C46, 50, §97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.3]

2010 Acts, ch 1061, §180; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §25

Referred to in §97C.4, 97C.5, 97C.13, 97C.14, 97C.15, 97C.17, 97C.21

97C.4 Other states — joint agreements.

Any instrumentality jointly created by this state and any other state or states is hereby authorized, upon the granting of like authority by such other state or states, to enter into an agreement with the federal security administrator whereby the benefits of the federal old-age and survivors' insurance system shall be extended to employees of such instrumentality; to require its employees to pay, and for that purpose to deduct from their wages, contributions equal to the amounts which they would be required to pay under section 97C.5 if they were covered by an agreement made pursuant to section 97C.3; and to make payments to the secretary of the treasury in accordance with such agreement, including payments from its own funds, and otherwise to comply with such agreements. Such agreement shall, to the extent practicable, be consistent with the terms and provisions of section 97C.3 and other provisions of this chapter.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.4]

2011 Acts, ch 25, §13

97C.5 Tax on employees.

Every employee whose services are covered by an agreement entered into under section 97C.3 shall be required to pay for the period of such coverage into the contribution fund established by section 97C.12, a tax which is hereby imposed with respect to wages received during the calendar year of 1953, equal to such percentum of the wages received by the employee as imposed by Social Security Act, Tit. II, as such Act has been and may from

time to time be amended. Such payment shall be considered a condition of employment as a public employee. Taxes deducted from the wages of the employee by the employer and taxes imposed upon the employer shall be forwarded to the state agency for recording and shall be deposited with the treasurer of state to the credit of the contribution fund established by section 97C.12 of this chapter.

[C46, 50, §97.9; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.5]

2012 Acts, ch 1023, §16

Referred to in §97C.4, 97C.6, 97C.9, 97C.12

97C.6 Collection of tax.

The tax imposed by sections 97C.5 and 97C.14 shall be collected by each employer from the employee by deducting the amount of the tax from wages as and when paid, but failure to make such deduction shall not relieve the employee from liability for such taxes.

[C46, 50, §97.7, 97.9, 97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.6]

97C.7 Reserved.

97C.8 Statement to employees.

The employer shall furnish to all employees a written statement in a form prescribed by the state agency suitable for retention by the employees, showing the wages paid to the employee after January 1, 1953. Each statement shall cover a calendar year, or one, two or three quarters, whether or not within the same calendar year, and shall show the name of the employee, the period covered by the statement, the total amount of wages paid within such period, and the amount of tax imposed by this chapter with respect to such wages. Each statement shall be furnished to the employee not later than thirty days following the period covered by the statement, except that, if the employee leaves the employ of the employer, this final statement shall be furnished within thirty days after the last payment of wages is made to the employee. The employer may, at its option, furnish such a statement to any employee at the time of each payment of wages to the employee during any calendar quarter, in lieu of a statement covering such quarter, and, in such case, the statement may show the date of payment of wages in lieu of the period covered by the statement.

[C46, 50, §97.11; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.8]

97C.9 Adjustments or refund.

If more or less than the correct amount of the tax imposed by section 97C.5 is paid or deducted with respect to any remuneration, proper adjustments, or refund if adjustment is impracticable, shall be made in such manner and at such times as the state agency shall prescribe.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.9]

97C.10 Tax on employer.

In addition to all other taxes there is hereby imposed upon each employer as defined in section 97C.2, subsection 2, a tax equal to such percentum of the wages paid by the employer to each employee as imposed by the Social Security Act, Tit. II, as such Act has been and may from time to time be amended. The employer shall pay its tax or contribution from funds available and is directed to pay same from tax money or from any other income available. The political subdivision is hereby authorized and directed to levy in addition to all other taxes a property tax sufficient to meet its obligations under the provisions of this chapter, if such tax levy is necessary because other funds are not available.

[C46, 50, §97.12; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.10]

2012 Acts, ch 1023, §17

Referred to in §97C.12

97C.11 Payment — adjustment or refund.

Taxes deducted by the employer from the earnings of employees or upon the employers shall be paid in a manner, at times and under conditions prescribed by the state agency. If more or less than the correct amount of the tax imposed upon the employer is paid or

deducted, proper adjustments or refund, if adjustment is impracticable, shall be made in a manner and at times as the state agency prescribes.

[C46, 50, §97.7; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.11]

84 Acts, ch 1285, §20

Referred to in §97C.12

97C.12 Contribution fund.

1. There is hereby established in the office of the treasurer of state a special fund to be known as the contribution fund. Such fund shall consist of, and there shall be deposited in such fund:

- a. All taxes, interest, and penalties collected under sections 97C.5, 97C.10, and 97C.11.
- b. All moneys appropriated thereto under this chapter.
- c. Any property or securities and earnings thereof acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund.
- d. Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund.
- e. All sums recovered upon the bond of the custodian or otherwise for losses sustained by the fund and all other moneys received for the fund from any other source.

2. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the state agency is vested with full power, authority and jurisdiction over the fund, including all moneys and property or securities belonging thereto, and may perform any and all acts whether or not specifically designated, which are necessary to the administration thereof and are consistent with the provisions of this chapter. All moneys in this fund shall be mingled and undivided.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.12]

2013 Acts, ch 30, §21

Referred to in §97C.5, 97C.14

Section amended

97C.13 Fund kept separate.

The contribution fund shall be established and held separate and apart from any other funds or moneys of the state and shall be used and administered exclusively for the purpose of this chapter. Withdrawals from such fund shall be made for, and solely for, payment of amounts required to be paid to the secretary of the treasury pursuant to an agreement entered into under section 97C.3, or the payment of refunds provided for in this chapter.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.13]

97C.13A Federal-state agreement administration — costs.

Actual costs incurred by the state agency in the fulfillment of its duties under this chapter shall be paid as an expense authorized by the executive council from the appropriations addressed in section 7D.29. Costs paid from appropriations as provided in this section shall not exceed ten thousand dollars each fiscal year.

2012 Acts, ch 1073, §1

97C.14 Elected officials — retroactive payments.

Any elective official of the state of Iowa, or any of its political subdivisions, who becomes subject to federal social security coverage under the provisions of the agreement referred to in section 97C.3 shall, not later than October 1, 1953, pay into the contribution fund established by section 97C.12 a tax sufficient to pay in the elected official's behalf an amount equal to three percent of the official's compensation received as a public official for each year or portion thereof that the public elected official has served as a public elective official since January 1, 1951, not to exceed thirty-six hundred dollars for any year of service. The state agency shall collect the tax hereby imposed and the proceeds from such tax shall be used for the purpose of obtaining retroactive federal social security coverage for elective officials, for the period beginning January 1, 1951, in the same manner as is provided in the case of other public employees by the provisions in subsection 2 of section 97.51 in order to obtain retroactive federal social security coverage during this period of time, such contribution to be collected and guaranteed by the employer. The state agency will pay any such amount contributed to provide for retroactive federal social security coverage for the individual in

question in the same manner as other payments are made for retroactive coverage of public employees. Provided that no member of a county board of supervisors shall be deemed to be an elective official in a part-time position, but every member of a county board of supervisors shall be deemed to be an employee within the purview of this chapter and shall be eligible to receive all of the benefits provided by this chapter to which the member may be entitled as an employee.

[C46, 50, §97.7, 97.45; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.14]
Referred to in §97C.6

97C.15 Payments to secretary of treasury.

From the contribution fund the custodian of the fund shall pay to the secretary of the treasury of the United States such amounts and at such time or times as may be directed by the state agency in accordance with any agreement entered into under section 97C.3 and the Social Security Act, Tit. II.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.15]
2012 Acts, ch 1023, §18

97C.16 Custodian of fund.

The treasurer of state shall be ex officio treasurer and custodian of the contribution fund and shall administer such fund in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the directions of the state agency and shall pay all warrants drawn upon it in accordance with the provisions of this section and with such regulations as the state agency may prescribe pursuant thereto.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.16]

97C.17 Standing appropriation.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually from the general fund of the state of Iowa to the contribution fund, in addition to the taxes collected and paid into the contribution fund, such additional sums as are found to be necessary in order to make payments to the secretary of the treasury of the United States which the state is obliged to make pursuant to any agreement entered into under section 97C.3.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.17]

97C.18 Rules.

The state agency shall make and publish such rules, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, as it finds necessary or appropriate to the efficient administration of the functions with which it is charged under this chapter, and the state agency shall comply with regulations relating to payments and reports as may be prescribed by the federal security administrator.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.18]

97C.19 Apportionment of expense.

The money spent for personnel, rentals, supplies, and equipment used by the state agency in administering this chapter and chapters 97 and 97B shall be equitably apportioned and charged against the funds provided for the administration of this chapter and those chapters.

[C46, 50, §97.48; C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.19]
86 Acts, ch 1245, §259; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §31

97C.20 Referenda by governor.

With respect to employees of the state the governor is empowered to authorize a referendum, and with respect to the employees of any political subdivision the governor shall authorize a referendum upon request of the governing body of such subdivision; and in either case the referendum shall be conducted, and the governor shall designate an agency or individual to supervise its conduct, in accordance with the requirements of section 218 “d” (3) of the Social Security Act, on the question of whether service in positions covered by a retirement system established by the state or by a political subdivision thereof should be

excluded from or included under an agreement under this chapter. The notice of referendum required by section 218 “d” (3) (C) of the Social Security Act to be given to employees shall contain or shall be accomplished by a statement, in such form and such detail as the agency or individual designated to supervise the referendum shall deem necessary and sufficient, to inform the employees of the rights which will accrue to them and their dependents and survivors, and the liabilities to which they will be subject, if their services are included under an agreement under this chapter.

Upon receiving evidence satisfactory to the governor that with respect to any such referendum the conditions specified in section 218 “d” (3) of the Social Security Act have been met, the governor shall so certify to the secretary of health and human services.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §97C.20]

83 Acts, ch 101, §11

97C.21 Voluntary coverage of elected officials.

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, an employer of elected officials otherwise excluded from the definition of employee as provided in section 97C.2, may, but is not required to, choose to provide benefits to those elected officials as employees as provided by this chapter. Alternatively, the governor may authorize a statewide referendum of the appointed and elected officials of the state and its political subdivisions on the question of whether to include in or exclude from the definition of employee all such positions. This choice shall be reflected in the federal-state agreement described in section 97C.3, and, if necessary, in this chapter. An employer who is providing benefits to elected officials otherwise excluded from the definition of employee prior to July 1, 2002, shall not be deemed to be in an erroneous reporting situation, and corrections for prior federal social security withholdings shall not be required. The implementation of this section shall be subject to the approval of the federal social security administration.

2002 Acts, ch 1135, §35; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §60

CHAPTER 97D

PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEMS GENERALLY

97D.1	Guiding goals for future changes in public retirement systems — social security — portability.	97D.4	Public retirement systems committee established.
97D.2	Analysis of cost of proposed changes.	97D.5	Public retirement systems — annual actuarial valuations — required information.
97D.3	Newly hired peace officers, police officers, and fire fighters — referendum.		

97D.1 Guiding goals for future changes in public retirement systems — social security — portability.

1. The general assembly declares that legislative proposals for changes in specific public retirement systems should be considered within the context of all public retirement systems within the state, with emphasis on equity and equality among the systems. The following list of guiding goals shall apply to the consideration of proposed changes:

- a. Select those benefit enhancement options which most successfully deliver the greatest good to the greatest number of employees.
- b. Choose those options which best correct existing inequities between and among the various retirement groups in the state.
- c. Determine those options which most ably serve the twin objectives of attracting and retaining quality employees.
- d. Avoid enacting further incentives toward earlier retirement with full benefits.

e. Avoid further splintering of benefits by disproportionate enhancement of benefits for one group beyond those available to another.

f. Avoid enacting further benefit enhancements that fail to preserve or enhance intergenerational equity amongst all employees covered by the retirement system.

2. The public retirement systems committee established by section 97D.4 shall periodically weigh the advantages and disadvantages of establishing participation in the federal social security system for the members of public retirement systems operating under chapters 97A and 411 and the impact of such a change on total contributions and benefits.

3. The public retirement systems committee established by section 97D.4 shall consider proposals to achieve greater portability of pension benefits between the various public retirement systems in the state. Special attention should be given to the actuarial cost of transfers of value from one system to another.

90 Acts, ch 1240, §43; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §108

97D.2 Analysis of cost of proposed changes.

When the public retirement systems committee established by section 97D.4 or a standing committee of the senate or house of representatives recommends a proposal for a change in a public retirement system within this state, the committee shall require the development of actuarial information concerning the costs of the proposed change. If the proposal affects police and fire retirement under chapter 411, the committee shall arrange for the services of an actuarial consultant or request actuarial information from the statewide fire and police retirement system created in chapter 411 to assist in developing the information. Actuarial information developed as provided under this section concerning the cost of a proposed change shall include information on the effect of the proposed change on the normal cost rate for that public retirement system using the entry age normal actuarial cost method.

90 Acts, ch 1240, §44; 2008 Acts, ch 1171, §61

97D.3 Newly hired peace officers, police officers, and fire fighters — referendum.

1. As soon as possible after July 1, 1990, the department of administrative services, in cooperation with the board of trustees of the public safety peace officers' retirement system and the board of trustees for the statewide fire and police retirement system created in section 411.36, shall submit to the members of retirement systems under chapters 97A and 411 in a referendum the question of requiring federal social security coverage for all persons newly hired as peace officers, as defined in section 97A.1, police officers, and fire fighters. The referendum shall be conducted before January 1, 1991. The referendum procedures shall comply with the requirements of federal law and regulations. If there is a favorable vote of a majority of the persons eligible to vote in the referendum, subsection 2 applies.

2. Upon a favorable vote in the referendum and notwithstanding sections 97A.3 and 411.3, all persons newly hired as peace officers, as defined in section 97A.1, police officers, and fire fighters after July 1, 1991, shall be members of the Iowa public employees' retirement system under chapter 97B, rather than members of retirement systems under chapters 97A and 411. Such members shall have federal social security coverage in addition to coverage under the Iowa public employees' retirement system and shall have the same benefits as county sheriffs and deputy sheriffs under section 97B.49C or 97B.49G, as applicable.

90 Acts, ch 1240, §45; 98 Acts, ch 1183, §70; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

97D.4 Public retirement systems committee established.

1. A public retirement systems committee is established.

a. The committee shall consist of three members of the senate appointed by the majority leader of the senate, two members of the senate appointed by the minority leader of the senate, three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and two members of the house of representatives appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives.

b. Members shall be appointed prior to January 31 of the first regular session of each general assembly and shall serve for terms ending upon the convening of the following general assembly or when their successors are appointed, whichever is later. A vacancy

shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and shall be for the remainder of the unexpired term of the vacancy.

c. The committee shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. Meetings may be called by the chairperson or a majority of the members.

2. The members of the committee shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and shall be paid a per diem as specified in section 2.10 for each day in which they engaged in the performance of their duties. However, per diem compensation and expenses shall not be paid when the general assembly is actually in session at the seat of government. Expenses and per diem shall be paid from funds appropriated pursuant to section 2.12.

3. The committee shall:

a. Develop and recommend retirement standards and a coherent state policy on public retirement systems.

b. Continuously survey pension and retirement developments in other states and in industry and business and periodically review the state's policy and standards in view of these developments and changing economic and social conditions.

c. Review the provisions in the public retirement systems in effect in this state.

d. Review individually sponsored bills relating to the public retirement systems.

e. Review proposals from interested associations and organizations recommending changes in the state's retirement laws.

f. Study the feasibility of adopting a consolidated retirement system for the public employees of this state.

g. Make recommendations to the general assembly.

4. The committee may:

a. Contract for actuarial assistance deemed necessary, and the costs of actuarial studies are payable from funds appropriated in section 2.12, subject to the approval of the legislative council.

b. Administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and cite for contempt with the approval of the general assembly when the general assembly is in session and with the approval of the legislative council when the general assembly is not in session.

5. Administrative assistance shall be provided by the legislative services agency.

86 Acts, ch 1243, §24

C87, §97B.76

90 Acts, ch 1240, §93; 90 Acts, ch 1256, §28

C91, §97D.4

2003 Acts, ch 35, §40, 49; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §12, 13; 2008 Acts, ch 1156, §26, 58; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §39

Referred to in §97D.1, 97D.2

97D.5 Public retirement systems — annual actuarial valuations — required information.

1. For purposes of this section, “*public retirement system*” means the public safety peace officers’ retirement system created in chapter 97A, the Iowa public employees’ retirement system created in chapter 97B, the statewide fire and police retirement system created in chapter 411, or the judicial retirement system created in chapter 602.

2. Effective with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008, a public retirement system shall include in each actuarial valuation or actuarial update required to be conducted by that public retirement system the following additional information, all as determined by using the entry age normal actuarial cost method:

a. The actuarially required contribution rate for the public retirement system which is equal to the normal cost rate plus the contribution rate necessary to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability on a level percent of payroll basis over thirty years.

b. The normal cost rate for the public retirement system which shall be determined for each individual member on a level percentage of salary basis and then summed for all members to obtain the total normal cost.

2008 Acts, ch 1171, §62

Referred to in §97A.5, 97B.4, 411.5, 602.9116

CHAPTERS 98 and 98A
RESERVED

SUBTITLE 4

GAMBLING

CHAPTER 99

HOUSES USED FOR PROSTITUTION OR GAMBLING

Nuisances in general, chapter 657

99.1	Definitions.	99.16	Delay in trial.
99.1A	Houses of prostitution or other nuisances.	99.17	Costs.
99.2	Injunction — procedure.	99.18	Violation of injunction.
99.3	Notice — temporary writ — without bond.	99.19	Procedure.
99.4	“Owners” defined — notice.	99.20	Penalty.
99.5	Trial.	99.21	Abatement — sale of property.
99.6	Temporary restraining order.	99.22	Fees.
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99.9	Mutilation or removal of notice.	99.25	Proceeds.
99.10	Notice.	99.26	Release of property.
99.11	Answer.	99.27	Mulct tax.
99.12	Scope of injunction.	99.28	Certification and payment of tax.
99.13	Repealed by 67 Acts, ch 400, §19.	99.29	Collection of tax.
99.14	Evidence.	99.30	Application of tax.
99.15	Dismissal.	99.31	Tax assessed.

99.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, “book”, “list”, “record”, or “schedule” kept by a county auditor, assessor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff, or other county officer means the county system as defined in section 445.1.

2000 Acts, ch 1148, §1

99.1A Houses of prostitution or other nuisances.

Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own, or lease any building, erection, or place used for the purpose of prostitution or gambling, except as authorized under the laws of this state is guilty of a nuisance, and the building, erection, or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which such prostitution or gambling is conducted, permitted, or carried on, continued, or exists, and the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and movable property used in conducting or maintaining such nuisance, are also declared a nuisance and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided.

The provisions of this section do not apply to games of skill, games of chance, or raffles conducted pursuant to chapter 99B or to devices lawful under section 99B.10.

[SS15, §4944-h1; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1587; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.1]

C2001, §99.1A

99.2 Injunction — procedure.

When a nuisance is kept, maintained, or exists, as defined in this chapter, the county attorney, or any citizen of the county, or any society, association, or body incorporated under the laws of this state, may maintain an action in equity in the name of the state of Iowa, upon the relation of such county attorney, citizen, or corporation to perpetually enjoin said nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same from further conducting

or maintaining the same, and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which said nuisance exists, from further permitting such building or ground or both to be so used.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1588; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.2]

99.3 Notice — temporary writ — without bond.

The defendants shall be served with notice as in other actions and in such action the court, or judge in vacation, shall upon the presentation of a petition therefor alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a temporary writ of injunction without bond, if the existence of such nuisance shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or otherwise as the complainant may elect, unless the court or judge by previous order, shall have directed the form and manner in which such evidence shall be presented.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1589; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.3]

Time and manner of service, R.C.P. 1.302 – 1.315

99.4 “Owners” defined — notice.

The person in whose name the real estate affected by the action stands on the books of the county auditor, for the purposes of taxation, shall be presumed to be the owner thereof, and in case of unknown persons having or claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in property affected by the action, such may be made parties to the action by designating them in the notice and petition as *“all other persons unknown claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in the property affected by the action”* and service thereon may be had by publishing such notice in the manner prescribed for the publication of original notices in ordinary actions.

[SS15, §4944-h9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1590; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.4]

Service by publication, R.C.P. 1.310 et seq.

99.5 Trial.

Any person having or claiming such ownership, right, title, or interest, and any owner or agent in behalf of the agent and such owner may make, serve, and file an answer therein within twenty days after such service, and have trial of the person’s rights in the premises by the court; and if said cause has already proceeded to trial or to findings and judgment, the court shall by order fix the time and place of such trial and shall modify, add to, or confirm such findings and judgment as the case may require. Other parties to said action shall not be affected thereby.

[SS15, §4944-h9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1591; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.5]

99.6 Temporary restraining order.

If a temporary injunction is petitioned for, the court, on the application of plaintiff, may issue an ex parte restraining order, restraining the defendants and all other persons from removing or in any manner interfering with the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and movable property used in conducting the alleged nuisance, until the decision of the court granting or refusing the temporary injunction and until the further order of the court.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1592; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.6]

90 Acts, ch 1168, §12

99.7 Writ — how served.

The restraining order may be served by handing to and leaving a copy of said order with any person in charge of said property or residing in the premises or apartment wherein the same is situated, or by posting a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at or upon one or more

of the principal doors or entrances to such premises or apartment where such nuisance is alleged to be maintained, or by both such delivery and posting.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1593; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.7]

99.8 Inventory.

The officer serving such restraining order shall forthwith make and return into court an inventory of the personal property situated in and used in conducting or maintaining such nuisance.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1594; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.8]

99.9 Mutilation or removal of notice.

Where such order is so posted, mutilation or removal thereof, while the same remains in force, shall be a contempt of court, provided such posted order contains thereon or therein a notice to that effect.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1595; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.9]

99.10 Notice.

Three days' notice in writing shall be given the defendants of the hearing of the application for temporary injunction, and if then continued at the instance of defendant, the temporary writ as petitioned for shall be granted as a matter of course.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1596; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.10]

90 Acts, ch 1168, §13

99.11 Answer.

Each defendant so notified shall serve upon the complainant or the complainant's attorney a verified answer on or before the date fixed in the notice for a hearing, and the answer shall be filed with the clerk of the district court of the county where the cause is triable, but the court may allow additional time for so answering. However, an extension of time shall not prevent the issuing of the temporary writ as petitioned for. The allegations of the answer shall be deemed to be traversed without further pleading.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1597; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.11]

90 Acts, ch 1168, §14

99.12 Scope of injunction.

When an injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the judicial district in which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of the injunction or temporary restraining order herein provided, shall be a contempt and punished as hereinafter provided.

[SS15, §4944-h2; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1598; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.12]

Punishment, §99.20

99.13 Repealed by 67 Acts, ch 400, § 19.

99.14 Evidence.

In such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be competent for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance and shall be prima facie evidence of such nuisance and of knowledge thereof and of acquiescence and participation therein on the part of the owners, lessors, lessees, users, and all those in possession of or having charge of, as

agent or otherwise, or having any interest in any form of property used in conducting or maintaining said nuisance.

[SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1600; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.14]

99.15 Dismissal.

If the complaint is filed by a citizen or a corporation, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement made by the complainant and the complainant's attorney, setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed and the dismissal approved by the county attorney in writing or in open court.

[SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1601; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.15]

99.16 Delay in trial.

If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, the court may direct the county attorney to prosecute said action to judgment at the expense of the county, and if the action is continued beyond the first trial calendar to which assigned, any citizen of the county or the county attorney may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said action to judgment.

[SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1602; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.16]

99.17 Costs.

If the action is brought by a citizen or a corporation and the court finds there were no reasonable grounds or cause for said action, the costs may be taxed to such citizen or corporation.

[SS15, §4944-h3; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1603; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.17]

99.18 Violation of injunction.

In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this chapter, or of a restraining order or the commission of any contempt of court in proceedings under this chapter, the court may summarily try and punish the offender.

[SS15, §4944-h4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1604; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.18]

99.19 Procedure.

The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court a complaint under oath, setting out and alleging facts constituting such violation, upon which the court shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses.

[SS15, §4944-h4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1605; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.19]

99.20 Penalty.

A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment.

[SS15, §4944-h4; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1606; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.20]

99.21 Abatement — sale of property.

If the existence of the nuisance be admitted or established in an action as provided in this chapter, or in a criminal proceeding in the district court, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the

building or place of all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments, or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale of such in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and shall direct the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released as hereinafter provided.

[SS15, §4944-h5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1607; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.21]

Referred to in §99.25

Sale of chattels, §626.74 et seq.

99.22 Fees.

For removing and selling the movable property, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as the officer would for levying upon and selling like property, on execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

[SS15, §4944-h5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1608; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.22]

Fees, §331.655(1)

99.23 Breaking and entering closed building — punishment.

If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection, or place so directed to be closed, the person shall be punished as for contempt as provided in this chapter.

[SS15, §4944-h5; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1609; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.23]

Punishment, §99.20

99.24 Duty of county attorney.

In case the existence of such nuisance is established in a criminal proceeding in a court not having equitable jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the county attorney to proceed promptly under this chapter to enforce the provisions and penalties thereof; and the finding of the defendant guilty in such criminal proceedings, unless reversed or set aside, shall be conclusive as against such defendant as to the existence of the nuisance.

[SS15, §4944-h6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1610; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.24]

Referred to in §331.756(21)

99.25 Proceeds.

All moneys collected under this chapter shall be paid to the county treasurer. The proceeds of the sale of the personal property as provided in section 99.21 shall be applied in payment of the costs of the action and abatement or so much of such proceeds as may be necessary, except as hereinafter provided.

[SS15, §4944-h6; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1611; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.25]

99.26 Release of property.

If the owner of the premises in which said nuisance has been maintained appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the court in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court, conditioned that the owner will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court, if satisfied of the owner's good faith, may order the premises, closed or sought to be closed under the order of abatement, delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement canceled so far as the same may relate to said real property. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from the injunction herein provided against the property nor any of the defendants nor from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law.

[SS15, §4944-h7; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1612; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.26]

99.27 Mulet tax.

When a permanent injunction issues against any person for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined, or against any owner or agent of the building kept or used for the purpose prohibited by this chapter, there shall be imposed upon said building and the ground upon which the same is located and against the person or persons maintaining said nuisance and the owner or agent of said premises, a tax of three hundred dollars. The imposing of said tax shall be made by the court as a part of the proceeding.

[SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1613; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.27]

Nuisance defined, §99.1A

99.28 Certification and payment of tax.

The clerk of said court shall make and certify a return of the imposition of said tax forthwith to the county auditor, who shall enter the same as a tax upon the property, and against the persons upon which or whom the lien was imposed, as and when the other taxes are entered, and the same shall be and remain a lien on the land upon which such lien was imposed until fully paid. Any such lien imposed while the tax books are in the hands of the auditor shall be immediately entered therein. The payment of said tax shall not relieve the persons or property from any other penalties provided by law.

[SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1614; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.28]

Referred to in §331.512, 602.8102(24)

99.29 Collection of tax.

The provisions of the law relating to the collection of taxes in this state, the delinquency thereof, and sale of property for taxes shall govern in the collection of the tax herein prescribed insofar as the same are applicable.

[SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1615; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.29]

Collection of taxes, chapter 445 et seq.

99.30 Application of tax.

The tax collected shall be applied toward the deficiency in the payment of costs of the action and abatement which exist after the application of the proceeds of the sale of personal property. The remainder of the tax together with the unexpended portion of the proceeds of the sale of personal property shall be paid to the treasurer of state for deposit in the general fund of the state, except that ten percent of the amount of the whole tax collected and of the whole proceeds of the sale of the personal property, as provided in this chapter, shall be paid by the treasurer to the attorney representing the state in the injunction action, at the time of final judgment.

[SS15, §4944-h8; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1616; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.30]

83 Acts, ch 185, §2, 62; 83 Acts, ch 186, §10043, 10201, 10204

99.31 Tax assessed.

When such nuisance has been found to exist under any proceeding in the district court or as in this chapter provided, and the owner or agent of such building or ground whereon the same has been found to exist was not a party to such proceeding, nor appeared therein, the said tax of three hundred dollars shall, nevertheless, be imposed against the persons served or appearing and against the property as in this chapter set forth.

[SS15, §4944-h9; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1617; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99.31]

CHAPTER 99A

POSSESSION OF GAMBLING DEVICES

99A.1	Definitions.	99A.7	Attorney general — duty.
99A.2	Intentional possession.	99A.8	Witnesses.
99A.3	Proceedings to revoke.	99A.9	Owner of premises — when penalized.
99A.4	Duties of peace officers.	99A.10	Manufacture and distribution of gambling devices permitted.
99A.5	Order to show cause.		
99A.6	Licenses revoked — appeal.		

99A.1 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the words, terms, and phrases defined in this section shall have the meanings given them.

1. “*Gambling devices*” means gambling devices as defined in section 725.9.
2. “*Issuing authority*” and “*authority issuing the license*” mean and include the officer, board, bureau, department, commission, or agency of the state, or of any of its municipalities, by whom any license is issued and include the councils and governing bodies of all municipalities.
3. “*License*” includes permits of every kind, nature and description issued pursuant to any statute or ordinance for the carrying on, or used in the carrying on, of any business, trade, vocation, commercial enterprise or undertaking.
4. “*Licensed business*” means any business, trade, vocation, commercial enterprise, or undertaking for which any license is issued.
5. “*Licensed premises*” means the place or building, or the room in a building of the licensed business, and all land adjacent thereto and used in connection with and in the operation of a licensed business, and all adjacent or contiguous rooms or buildings operated or used in connection with the buildings of the licensed business.
6. “*Licensee*” means any person to whom a license of any kind is issued.
7. “*Municipality*” means any county, city, village, or township.
8. “*Person*” means an individual, a partnership, an association, corporation, or any other entity or organization.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.1]

2008 Acts, ch 1032, §106

99A.2 Intentional possession.

The intentional possession or willful keeping of a gambling device upon any licensed premises, except as provided in this chapter, is cause for the revocation of any license upon the premises where the gambling device is found. Possession by an employee of the licensee on the premises of the licensee creates a presumption of intentional possession by the licensee.

All licenses of any licensed business shall be revoked if the intentional possession or willful keeping of any such gambling device upon the licensed premises is established, notwithstanding that it may not be made to appear that such devices have actually been used or operated for the purpose of gambling.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.2]

83 Acts, ch 187, §31

99A.3 Proceedings to revoke.

The proceedings for revocation shall be had before the issuing authority, which shall have power to revoke the license or licenses involved, as hereinafter provided.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.3]

99A.4 Duties of peace officers.

Every sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman, police officer, and peace officer shall immediately report the finding of gambling devices at licensed premises to the authority or authorities issuing the license or licenses applicable to the premises in question.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.4]

94 Acts, ch 1173, §6

Referred to in §99A.5, 331.653

99A.5 Order to show cause.

Upon the receipt of such information from any of the peace officers referred to in section 99A.4, if any issuing authority is of the opinion that cause exists for the revocation of any such license, then that authority shall issue an order to show cause directed to the licensee of the premises, stating the ground upon which the proceeding is based and requiring the licensee to appear and show cause at a time and place within the county in which the licensed premises are located, not less than ten days after the date of the order, why the licensee's license should not be revoked. The order to show cause shall be served upon the licensee as an original notice, or by certified mail, not less than eight days before the date fixed for the hearing thereof. A copy of the order shall forthwith be mailed to the owner of the premises, as shown by the records in the office of the county recorder at the owner's last known post office address. A copy of the order shall at the same time be mailed to any other issuing authority, of which the authority issuing the order to show cause has knowledge, by which other licenses to that licensee may have been issued, and any such other authority may participate in the revocation proceedings after notifying the licensee and the officer or authority holding the hearing of its intention so to do on or before the date of hearing, and after the hearing take such action as it could have taken had it instituted the revocation proceedings in the first instance.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.5]

99A.6 Licenses revoked — appeal.

If, upon the hearing of the order to show cause, the issuing authority finds that the licensee intentionally possessed or willfully kept upon the licensee's licensed premises any gambling device, then the license or licenses under which the licensed business is operated, or used in the operation of such business on the licensed premises, shall be revoked.

Judicial review of actions of the issuing authorities may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Municipalities acting as issuing authorities shall be deemed state agencies solely for the purposes of bringing their actions under this chapter within the terms of section 17A.19. If the licensee has not filed a petition for judicial review in district court, revocation shall date from the thirty-first day following the date of the order of the issuing authority. If the licensee has filed a petition for judicial review, revocation shall date from the thirty-first day following entry of the order of the district court, if action by the district court is adverse to the licensee.

No new license or licenses shall be granted the licensee, nor for the same business if it is established that the owner had actual knowledge of the existence of the gambling devices resulting in the license revocation, upon the same premises, for the period of one year following the date of revocation.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.6]

2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

Referred to in §99A.7, 99A.9, 331.756(22)

99A.7 Attorney general — duty.

The attorney general shall attend the hearing, interrogate the witnesses, and advise the issuing authority. The attorney general shall also appear for the issuing authority in any certiorari proceeding taken pursuant to section 99A.6.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.7]

94 Acts, ch 1173, §7

Referred to in §331.756(22)

99A.8 Witnesses.

The issuing authority may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses at any hearing. Witnesses duly subpoenaed and attending any such hearing shall be paid fees and mileage by the issuing authority equal to the fees and mileage paid witnesses in the district court.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.8]

99A.9 Owner of premises — when penalized.

When the license is revoked under the provisions of this chapter, subject to the provisions of section 99A.6, the owner of the premises upon which any licensed business has been operated shall not be penalized by reason thereof unless it is established that the owner had knowledge of the existence of the gambling devices resulting in the license revocation.

[C54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §99A.9]

99A.10 Manufacture and distribution of gambling devices permitted.

A person may manufacture or act as a distributor for gambling devices for sale out of the state in another jurisdiction where possession of the device is legal or for sale in the state or use in the state if the use is permitted pursuant to either chapter 99B or chapter 99G.

85 Acts, ch 32, §117; 86 Acts, ch 1052, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1062, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §101, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

CHAPTER 99B

GAMES OF SKILL OR CHANCE, AND RAFFLES

Referred to in §10A.104, 99.1A, 99A.10, 99F.2, 99G.3, 123.49, 232C.4, 321.105A, 422.16, 423.2, 423.3, 537A.4, 714B.10, 725.7, 725.9, 725.13, 725.15, 725.16, 725.17, 725.19

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DIVISION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

99B.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Amusement concession*” means any place where a single game of skill or game of chance is conducted by a person for profit, and includes the area within which are confined the equipment, playing area and other personal property necessary for the conduct of the game.

2. “*Amusement device*” means an electrical or mechanical device possessed and used in accordance with section 99B.10. When possessed and used in accordance with that section, an amusement device is not a game of skill or game of chance, and is not a gambling device.

3. “*Applicant*” means an individual or an organization.

4. “*Authorized*” means approved as a concession by the Iowa state fair board or a fair conducting a fair event as provided in chapter 174.

5. “*Bingo*” means a game, whether known as bingo or any other name, in which each participant uses one or more cards each of which is marked off into spaces arranged in horizontal and vertical rows of spaces, with each space being designated by number, letter, or combination of numbers and letters, no two cards being identical, with the players covering spaces as the operator of the game announces the number, letter, or combination of numbers and letters appearing on an object selected by chance, either manually or mechanically, from a receptacle in which have been placed objects bearing numbers, letters, or combinations of numbers and letters corresponding to the system used for designating the spaces, with the winner of each game being the player or players first properly covering a predetermined and announced pattern of spaces on a card being used by the player or players. Each determination of a winner by the method described in the preceding sentence is a single bingo game at any bingo occasion.

6. “*Bingo occasion*” means a single gathering or session at which successive bingo games are played. A bingo occasion commences when the operator of the game begins to announce the number, letter, or combination of numbers or letters through which the winner of a single bingo game will be determined.

7. “*Bona fide social relationship*” as used herein means a real, genuine, unfeigned social relationship between two or more persons wherein each person has an established knowledge of the other, which has not arisen for the purpose of gambling.

8. “*Bookmaking*” as used herein means the taking or receiving of any bet or wager upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, power or endurance of human, beast, fowl or motor vehicle, which is not a wager or bet pursuant to section 99B.12, subsection 2, paragraph “c”, or which is laid off, placed, given, received or taken, by an individual who was not present when the wager or bet was undertaken, or by any publicly or privately owned enterprise where such wagers or bets may be undertaken.

9. A person “*conducts*” a specified activity if that person owns, promotes, sponsors, or operates a game or activity. A natural person does not “*conduct*” a game or activity if the person is merely a participant in a game or activity which complies with section 99B.12.

10. “*Controlling shareholder*” means either of the following:

a. A person who directly or indirectly owns or controls ten percent or more of any class of stock of a license applicant.

b. A person who directly or indirectly has an interest of ten percent or more in the ownership or profits of a license applicant.

11. “*Department*” means the department of inspections and appeals.

12. “*Distributor*” means, for the purposes of sections 99B.10, 99B.10A, and 99B.10B, any person that owns electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*f*”, that are offered for use at more than a single location or premises.

13. *a.* “*Eligible applicant*” means an applicant who meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The applicant’s financial standing and good reputation are within the standards established by the department by rule under chapter 17A so as to satisfy the director of the department that the applicant will comply with this chapter and the rules applicable to operations under it.

(2) The applicant is a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state, or a corporation licensed to do business in this state, or a business that has an established place of business in this state or that is doing business in this state.

(3) The applicant has not been convicted of a felony. However, if the applicant’s conviction occurred more than five years before the date of the application for a license, and if the applicant’s rights of citizenship have been restored by the governor, the director of the department may determine that the applicant is an eligible applicant.

b. If the applicant is an organization, then the requirements of paragraph “*a*”, subparagraphs (1) through (3), apply to the officers, directors, partners and controlling shareholders of the organization.

14. “*Fair*” means an annual fair and exposition held by the Iowa state fair board and any fair event conducted by a fair under the provisions of chapter 174.

15. “*Game of chance*” means a game whereby the result is determined by chance and the player in order to win aligns objects or balls in a prescribed pattern or order or makes certain color patterns appear and specifically includes but is not limited to the game defined as bingo. Game of chance does not include a slot machine.

16. “*Game of skill*” means a game whereby the result is determined by the player directing or throwing objects to designated areas or targets, or by maneuvering water or an object into a designated area, or by maneuvering a dragline device to pick up particular items, or by shooting a gun or rifle.

17. “*Gross receipts*” means the total revenue received from the sale of rights to participate in a game of skill, game of chance, or raffle and admission fees or charges.

18. “*Manufacturer*” means, for the purposes of sections 99B.10, 99B.10A, and 99B.10B, any person engaged in business in this state who originally produces an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*f*”, or individual components for use in such a device.

19. “*Manufacturer’s representative*” means, for the purposes of sections 99B.10, 99B.10A, and 99B.10B, any person engaged in business in this state who promotes or sells electrical and mechanical amusement devices required to be registered under section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*f*”, or individual components for use in such devices on behalf of a manufacturer of such devices or components.

20. “*Merchandise*” includes lottery tickets or shares sold or authorized under chapter 99G. The value of the ticket or share is the price of the ticket or share as established by the Iowa lottery authority pursuant to chapter 99G.

21. “*Net receipts*” means gross receipts less amounts awarded as prizes and less state and local sales tax paid upon the gross receipts. Reasonable expenses, charges, fees, taxes other than the state and local sales tax, and deductions allowed by the department shall not exceed twenty-five percent of net receipts.

22. “*Net rent*” means the total rental charge minus reasonable expenses, charges, fees, and deductions allowed by the department.

23. “*Owner*” means, for the purposes of sections 99B.10A and 99B.10B, any person who owns an operable electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*f*”.

24. “*Posted*” means that the person conducting a game has caused to be placed near the front or playing area of the game a sign at least thirty inches by thirty inches, with permanent

material and lettering, stating at the top in letters at least three inches high: “Rules of the Game”. Thereunder there shall be set forth in large, easily readable print, the name of the game, the price to play the game, the complete rules for the game and the name and permanent mailing address of the owner of the game.

25. “*Qualified organization*” means any licensed organization which dedicates the net receipts of a game of skill, game of chance or raffle as provided in section 99B.7 and meets the requirements of section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph “m”.

26. “*Raffle*” means a lottery in which each participant buys a ticket for a chance at a prize with the winner determined by a random method and the winner is not required to be present to win. “*Raffle*” does not include a slot machine.

27. “*Social games*” means and includes only the activities permitted by section 99B.12, subsection 2.

28. “*Unrelated entity*” means a person that has a separate and distinct state charter and tax identification number from any other person and, if the person is an individual, an individual that is not related by law or by consanguinity.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §99B.1; 81 Acts, ch 44, §1 – 3]

84 Acts, ch 1220, §3; 86 Acts, ch 1042, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1201, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §711; 87 Acts, ch 115, §14; 89 Acts, ch 231, §13 – 15; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1062, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1130, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §102, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1019, §3; 2004 Acts, ch 1118, §1, 11; 2007 Acts, ch 173, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §187

Referred to in §423.3, 717E.1

99B.2 Licensing — records required — bingo accounts — inspections — penalties.

1. a. The department of inspections and appeals shall issue the licenses required by this chapter. A license shall not be issued, except upon submission to the department of an application on forms determined by the department, and the required license fee. A license may be issued to an eligible applicant. However, a license shall not be issued to an applicant who has been convicted of or pled guilty to a violation of this chapter, or who has been convicted of or pled guilty to a violation of chapter 123 that resulted, at any time, in revocation of a license issued to the applicant under chapter 123 or that resulted, within the twelve months preceding the date of application for a license required by this chapter, in suspension of a license issued under chapter 123. To be eligible for a two-year license under section 99B.7, an organization shall have been in existence at least five years prior to the date of issuance of the license. However, an organization which has been in existence for less than five years prior to the date of issuance of the license may obtain a two-year license if either of the following conditions apply:

(1) That prior to July 1, 1984, the organization was licensed under this subsection.

(2) If the organization is a local chapter of a national organization and the national organization is a tax-exempt organization under one of the provisions enumerated in section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph “m”, then the local organization is eligible for a two-year license if the national organization has been in existence at least five years.

b. A license shall not be issued to an individual whose previous license issued under this chapter or chapter 123 has been revoked until the period of revocation or revocations has elapsed. This prohibition applies even though the individual has created a different legal entity than the one to which the previous license that had been revoked was issued. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a license is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue. The license fee is not refundable, but shall be returned to the applicant if an application is not approved.

2. A licensee other than one issued a license pursuant to section 99B.3, 99B.6, 99B.7A, or 99B.9 shall maintain proper books of account and records showing in addition to any other information required by the department, gross receipts and the amount of the gross receipts taxes collected or accrued with respect to gambling activities, all expenses, charges, fees and other deductions, and the cash amounts, or the cost to the licensee of goods or other noncash valuables, distributed to participants in the licensed activity. If the licensee is a qualified organization, the amounts dedicated and the date and name and address of each person to whom distributed also shall be kept in the books and records. The books of

account and records shall be made available to the department or a law enforcement agency for inspection at reasonable times, with or without notice. A failure to permit inspection is a serious misdemeanor.

3. A qualified organization conducting bingo occasions under a two-year license and expecting to have annual gross receipts of more than ten thousand dollars shall establish and maintain one regular checking account designated the “bingo account” and may also maintain one or more interest-bearing savings accounts designated as “bingo savings account”.

a. Funds derived from the conduct of bingo, less the amount awarded as cash prizes, shall be deposited in the bingo account. No other funds except limited funds of the organization deposited to pay initial or unexpected emergency expenses shall be deposited in the bingo account. Deposits shall be made no later than the next business day following the day of the bingo occasion on which the receipts were obtained. Accounts shall be maintained in a financial institution in Iowa.

b. Funds from the bingo account shall be withdrawn by preprinted, consecutively numbered checks or share drafts, signed by a duly authorized representative of the licensee and made payable to a person or organization. Checks shall be imprinted with the words “Bingo Account” and shall contain the organization’s gambling license number on the face of the check. There shall also be noted on the face of the check or share draft the nature of the payment made. A check or slip shall not be made payable to “cash”, “bearer”, or a fictitious payee. Checks, including voided checks and drafts, shall be kept and accounted for.

c. Checks shall be drawn on the bingo account for only the following purposes:

(1) The payment of necessary and reasonable bona fide expenses permitted under section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, incurred and paid in connection with the conduct of bingo.

(2) The disbursement of net proceeds derived from the conduct of bingo to charitable purposes as required by section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraphs “b” and “c”.

(3) The transfer of net proceeds derived from the conduct of bingo to a bingo savings account pending disbursement to a charitable purpose.

(4) To withdraw initial or emergency funds deposited under subsection 3, paragraph “a”.

(5) To pay prizes if the qualified organization decides to pay prizes by check rather than cash.

d. The disbursement of net proceeds on deposit in a bingo savings account to a charitable purpose shall be made by transferring the intended disbursement back into the bingo account and then withdrawing the amount by a check drawn on that account as prescribed in this section.

e. Except as permitted by subsection 3, paragraph “a”, gross receipts derived from the conduct of bingo shall not be commingled with other funds of the licensed organization. Except as permitted by paragraph “c”, subparagraphs (3) and (4), gross receipts shall not be transferred to another account maintained by the licensed organization.

4. A licensee required by subsection 2 to maintain records shall submit an annual report to the department on forms furnished by the department. The annual report shall be due thirty days following the end of each state fiscal year. The annual report shall contain a compilation of the information required to be recorded by subsection 2, and shall include all of the transactions occurring during the previous state fiscal year for which the report is submitted. Failure to submit the annual report is grounds for revocation of the license. Willful failure to submit the annual report is a serious misdemeanor. A person who intentionally files a false or fraudulent report or application with the department commits a fraudulent practice.

5. An organization receiving funds reported as being dedicated by a qualified organization shall maintain proper books of account and records showing both the receipt and the use of the funds. These records shall be made available to the department or a law enforcement

agency for inspection with or without notice at reasonable times. A failure to permit inspection is a serious misdemeanor.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §99B.2; 81 Acts, ch 44, §4, 5]

84 Acts, ch 1220, §4; 86 Acts, ch 1201, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §712; 87 Acts, ch 184, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1274, §30; 89 Acts, ch 231, §16; 94 Acts, ch 1062, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 181, §110 – 112; 2012 Acts, ch 1117, §1

Referred to in §99B.5, 99B.5A, 99B.7, 99B.7B, 99B.16

Fraudulent practice, see §714.8

DIVISION II

GAMES OR LOCATIONS FOR WHICH A LICENSE IS REQUIRED

99B.3 Amusement concessions.

1. A game of skill or game of chance is lawful when conducted by a person at an amusement concession, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The location where the game is conducted by the person has been authorized as provided in section 99B.4.

b. The person conducting the game has submitted a license application and a fee of fifty dollars for each game, and has been issued a license for the game, and prominently displays the license at the playing area of the game. A license is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

c. Gambling other than the licensed game is not conducted or engaged in at the amusement concession.

d. The game is posted and the cost to play the game does not exceed three dollars.

e. A prize is not displayed which cannot be won.

f. Cash prizes are not awarded and merchandise prizes are not repurchased.

g. The game is not operated on a build-up or pyramid basis.

h. The actual retail value of any prize does not exceed fifty dollars. If a prize consists of more than one item, unit, or part, the aggregate retail value of all items, units, or parts shall not exceed fifty dollars.

i. Concealed numbers or conversion charts are not used to play the game and the game is not designed or adapted with any control device to permit manipulation of the game by the operator in order to prevent a player from winning or to predetermine who the winner will be, and the object target, block or object of the game must be attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated from the playing position of the player.

j. The game is conducted in a fair and honest manner.

2. It is lawful for an individual other than a person conducting the game to participate in a game of skill or game of chance conducted at an amusement concession, whether or not the amusement concession is conducted in compliance with subsection 1.

[C75, §99B.2, 99B.3; C77, 79, 81, §99B.3; 81 Acts, ch 44, §6]

88 Acts, ch 1274, §31; 95 Acts, ch 163, §1

Referred to in §99B.2, 99B.4, 99B.6, 99B.8, 99B.9, 99B.12

99B.4 Permitted locations of amusement concessions.

A game of skill or game of chance lawfully may be conducted by a person at an amusement concession, but only if the person has been authorized to conduct the game at a specific location as follows:

1. At a fair, by written permission given to the person by the sponsor of the fair.

2. At an amusement park so designated by resolution of the city council of a city or the board of supervisors of a county, by written permission given to the person by the respective city or county.

3. At a carnival, bazaar, centennial, or celebration sponsored by a bona fide civic group, service club, or merchants group when that event has been authorized by resolution of the city council of a city or the board of supervisors of a county, by written permission given

to the person by the authorizing city or county. Section 99B.3, subsection 1, paragraph “b”, notwithstanding, a license may be issued for an event held pursuant to this paragraph at a fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall enable the sponsor of the event to conduct all games and raffles permitted under section 99B.3 for a specified period of fourteen consecutive calendar days.

[C75, §99B.3, 99B.5, 99B.6; C77, 79, 81, §99B.4]

Referred to in §99B.3, 99B.6, 331.304

99B.5 Raffles conducted at a fair.

1. Raffles lawfully may be conducted at a fair, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The raffle is conducted by the sponsor of the fair or a qualified organization licensed under section 99B.7 that has received permission from the sponsor of the fair to conduct the raffle.

b. The sponsor of the fair or the qualified organization has submitted a license application and a fee of thirty dollars for each raffle, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the drawing area of the raffle.

c. The raffle is posted.

d. Except with respect to an annual raffle as provided in paragraph “g”, the cost of each chance in or ticket to the raffle does not exceed one dollar.

e. Except with respect to an annual raffle as provided in paragraph “g”, and subsection 3, cash prizes are not awarded and merchandise prizes are not repurchased.

f. The raffle is not operated on a pyramid or build-up basis.

g. The actual retail value of any prize does not exceed one thousand dollars. If a prize consists of more than one item, unit, or part, the aggregate retail value of all items, units, or parts shall not exceed one thousand dollars. However, either a fair sponsor or a qualified organization, but not both, may hold one raffle per calendar year at which prizes having a combined value of more than one thousand dollars may be offered. If the prize for the annual raffle is cash, the total cash amount awarded shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars. If the prize is merchandise, its value shall be determined by the purchase price paid by the fair sponsor or qualified organization.

h. The raffle is conducted in a fair and honest manner.

2. It is lawful for an individual other than a person conducting the raffle to participate in a raffle conducted at a fair, whether or not conducted in compliance with subsection 1.

3. A licensee under this section may hold one real property raffle per calendar year in lieu of the annual raffle authorized in subsection 1, paragraph “g”, at which the value of the real property may exceed one thousand dollars or an annual raffle of cash as authorized in subsection 1, paragraph “g”, if the total cash amount awarded is one hundred thousand dollars or more, if all of the following applicable requirements are met:

a. The licensee has submitted the special real property or cash raffle license application and a fee of one hundred dollars to the department, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the drawing area of the raffle.

b. The real property was acquired by gift or donation or has been owned by the licensee for a period of at least five years.

c. All other requirements of this section and section 99B.2 are met, except that the cost to participate in the raffle may exceed one dollar for each participant.

d. Receipts from the raffle are kept in a separate financial account.

e. A cumulative report for the raffle on a form determined by the department and one percent of the gross receipts are submitted to the department within sixty days of the raffle drawing. The one percent of the gross receipts shall be retained by the department to pay for the cost of the special audit.

4. For each real property or cash raffle license issued pursuant to subsection 3, the

department shall conduct a special audit of the raffle to verify compliance with the appropriate requirements of this chapter.

[C75, §99B.4; C77, 79, 81, §99B.5; 82 Acts, ch 1189, §1]

85 Acts, ch 191, §1; 86 Acts, ch 1201, §3; 87 Acts, ch 184, §2; 96 Acts, ch 1143, §1, 2; 2002 Acts, ch 1068, §1, 2; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §1 – 4

Referred to in §99B.6, 99B.8, 99B.9, 99B.12, 423.3

99B.5A Bingo conducted at a fair or community festival.

1. For purposes of this section:

a. “*Community festival*” means a festival of no more than six consecutive days in length held by a community group.

b. “*Community group*” means an Iowa nonprofit, tax-exempt organization which is open to the general public and established for the promotion and development of the arts, history, culture, ethnicity, historic preservation, tourism, economic development, festivals, or municipal libraries. “*Community group*” does not include a school, college, university, political party, labor union, state or federal government agency, fraternal organization, church, convention or association of churches, or organizations operated primarily for religious purposes, or which are operated, supervised, controlled, or principally supported by a church, convention, or association of churches.

2. Bingo may lawfully be conducted at a fair or a community festival if all the following conditions are met:

a. Bingo is conducted by the sponsor of the fair or community festival or a qualified organization licensed under section 99B.7 that has received permission from the sponsor of the fair or community festival to conduct bingo.

b. The sponsor of the fair or community festival or the qualified organization has submitted a license application and a fee of fifty dollars to the department, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the area where the bingo occasion is being held. A license shall only be valid for the duration of the fair or community festival indicated on the application.

c. The number of bingo occasions shall be limited to one for each day of the duration of the fair or community festival.

d. The rules for the bingo occasion are posted.

e. Except as provided in this section, the provisions of sections 99B.2 and 99B.7 related to bingo shall apply.

3. An individual other than a person conducting the bingo occasion may participate in the bingo occasion conducted at a fair or community festival, whether or not conducted in compliance with this section.

4. Bingo occasions held under a license under this section shall not be counted in determining whether a qualified organization has conducted more than fourteen bingo occasions per month. In addition, bingo occasions held under this license shall not be limited to four consecutive hours.

2009 Acts, ch 181, §42; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §26; 2011 Acts, ch 40, §1, 3

99B.6 Games where liquor or beer is sold.

1. Except as provided in subsections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, gambling is unlawful on premises for which a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, or class “D” liquor control license, or class “B” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 unless all of the following are complied with:

a. The holder of the liquor control license or beer permit has submitted an application for a license and an application fee of one hundred fifty dollars, and has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license on the premises.

b. The holder of the liquor control license or beer permit or any agent or employee of the license or permit holder does not participate in, sponsor, conduct or promote, or act as cashier or banker for any gambling activities, except as a participant while playing on the same basis as every other participant.

c. Gambling other than social games is not engaged in on the premises covered by the license or permit.

d. Concealed numbers or conversion charts are not used to play any game, and a game is not adapted with any control device to permit manipulation of the game by the operator in order to prevent a player from winning or to predetermine who the winner will be, and the object of the game is attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated from the playing position of the player.

e. The game must be conducted in a fair and honest manner.

f. No person receives or has any fixed or contingent right to receive, directly or indirectly, any amount wagered or bet or any portion of amounts wagered or bet, except an amount which the person wins as a participant while playing on the same basis as every other participant.

g. No cover charge, participation charge or other charge is imposed upon a person for the privilege of participating in or observing gambling, and no rebate, discount, credit, or other method is used to discriminate between the charge for the sale of goods or services to participants in gambling and the charge for the sale of goods or services to nonparticipants. Satisfaction of an obligation into which a member of an organization enters to pay at regular periodic intervals a sum fixed by that organization for the maintenance of that organization is not a charge which is prohibited by this paragraph.

h. No participant wins or loses more than a total of fifty dollars or more consideration equivalent thereto in one or more games or activities permitted by this section at any time during any period of twenty-four consecutive hours or over that entire period. For the purpose of this paragraph a person wins the total amount at stake in any game, wager or bet, regardless of any amount that person may have contributed to the amount at stake.

i. No participant is participating as an agent of another person.

j. A representative of the department or a law enforcement agency is immediately admitted, upon request, to the premises with or without advance notice.

k. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not participate in the gambling except pursuant to sections 99B.3, 99B.4, 99B.5, and 99B.7. Any licensee knowingly allowing a person under the age of twenty-one to participate in the gambling prohibited by this paragraph or any person knowingly participating in gambling with a person under the age of twenty-one, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. The holder of a license issued pursuant to this section is strictly accountable for complying with subsection 1. Proof of an act constituting a violation is grounds for revocation of the license issued pursuant to this section if the holder of the license permitted the violation to occur when the licensee knew or had reasonable cause to know of the act constituting the violation.

3. A participant in a social game which is not in compliance with this section shall be liable for a criminal penalty only if that participant has knowledge of or reason to know the facts constituting the violation.

4. The holder of a license issued pursuant to this section and every agent of that licensee who is required by the licensee to exercise control over the use of the premises who knowingly permits or engages in acts or omissions which constitute a violation of subsection 1 commits a serious misdemeanor. A licensee has knowledge of acts or omissions if any agent of the licensee has knowledge of those acts or omissions.

5. Lottery tickets or shares authorized pursuant to chapter 99G may be sold on the premises of an establishment that serves or sells alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer as defined in section 123.3.

6. A qualified organization may conduct games of skill, games of chance, or raffles pursuant to section 99B.7 in an establishment that serves or sells alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer as defined in section 123.3 if the games or raffles are conducted pursuant to this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

7. The holder of a liquor control license or beer permit may conduct a sports betting pool if the game is publicly displayed and the rules of the game, including the cost per participant and the amount of the winning is conspicuously displayed on or near the pool. No participant may wager more than five dollars and the maximum winnings to all participants from the pool shall not exceed five hundred dollars. The provisions of subsection 1, except paragraphs "c" and "h" and the prohibition of the use of concealed numbers in paragraph "d", are applicable

to pools conducted under this subsection. If a pool permitted by this subsection involves the use of concealed numbers, the numbers shall be selected by a random method and no person shall be aware of the numbers at the time wagers are made in the pool. All moneys wagered shall be awarded to participants. For purposes of this subsection, “pool” means a game in which the participants select a square on a grid corresponding to numbers on two intersecting sides of the grid and winners are determined by whether the square selected corresponds to numbers relating to an athletic event in the manner prescribed by the rules of the game.

8. Gambling games authorized under chapter 99F may be conducted on an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure which is licensed as an establishment that serves or sells alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer as defined in section 123.3 if the gambling games are conducted pursuant to chapter 99F and rules adopted under chapter 99F. Notwithstanding section 123.3, subsection 34, paragraph “b”, a person holding a federal gambling permit and licensed to conduct gambling games pursuant to chapter 99F may hold a liquor license.

9. Pari-mutuel wagering authorized under chapter 99D may be conducted within a racetrack enclosure which is licensed as an establishment that serves or sells alcoholic beverages as defined in section 123.3 if the pari-mutuel wagering is conducted pursuant to chapter 99D and rules adopted under chapter 99D.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.6; 81 Acts, ch 44, §7]

86 Acts, ch 1201, §4–6; 86 Acts, ch 1002, §1, 2; 87 Acts, ch 184, §3, 4; 88 Acts, ch 1274, §32; 89 Acts, ch 67, §20, 21; 89 Acts, ch 231, §17; 90 Acts, ch 1175, §3, 4; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §1; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §103, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §3

Referred to in §99B.2, 99B.9, 99B.12

99B.7 Games conducted by qualified organizations — penalties.

1. Except as otherwise provided in section 99B.8, games of skill, games of chance and raffles lawfully may be conducted at a specified location meeting the requirements of subsection 2 of this section, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The person conducting the game or raffle has been issued a license pursuant to subsection 3 of this section and prominently displays that license in the playing area of the games.

b. No person receives or has any fixed or contingent right to receive, directly or indirectly, any profit, remuneration, or compensation from or related to a game of skill, game of chance, or raffle, except any amount which the person may win as a participant on the same basis as the other participants. A person conducting a game or raffle shall not be a participant in the game or raffle.

c. (1) Cash or merchandise prizes may be awarded in the game of bingo and, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, shall not exceed one hundred dollars. Merchandise prizes may be awarded in the game of bingo, but the actual retail value of the prize, or if the prize consists of more than one item, unit or part, the aggregate retail value of all items, units or parts, shall not exceed the maximum provided by this paragraph. Bingo games allowing for a trade-in of a bingo card during a bingo game for not more than fifty cents a trade-in may be conducted. A jackpot bingo game may be conducted twice during any twenty-four-hour period in which the prize may begin at not more than three hundred dollars in cash or actual retail value of merchandise prizes and may be increased by not more than two hundred dollars after each bingo occasion to a maximum prize of one thousand dollars for the first jackpot bingo game and two thousand five hundred dollars for the second jackpot bingo game. However, the cost of play in a jackpot bingo game shall not be increased. A jackpot bingo game is not prohibited by paragraph “h”. A bingo occasion shall not last for longer than four consecutive hours. A qualified organization shall not hold more than fourteen bingo occasions per month. Bingo occasions held under a limited license shall not be counted in determining whether a qualified organization has conducted more than fourteen bingo occasions per month, nor shall bingo occasions held under a limited license be limited to four consecutive hours. With the exception of a limited license bingo, no more than three bingo occasions per week shall be held within a structure or building and only one person

licensed to conduct games under this section may hold bingo occasions within a structure or building. A licensed qualified organization shall not conduct free games.

(2) However, a qualified organization, which is a senior citizens' center or a residents' council at a senior citizen housing project or a group home, may hold more than fourteen bingo occasions per month and more than three bingo occasions per week within the same structure or building, and bingo occasions conducted by such a qualified organization may last for longer than four consecutive hours, if the majority of the patrons of the qualified organization's bingo occasions also participate in other activities of the senior citizens' center or are residents of the housing project. At the conclusion of each bingo occasion, the person conducting the game shall announce both the gross receipts received from the bingo occasion and the use permitted under subsection 3, paragraph "b", to which the net receipts of the bingo occasion will be dedicated and distributed.

d. (1) Cash prizes shall not be awarded in games other than bingo and raffles. The value of a prize shall not exceed ten thousand dollars and merchandise prizes shall not be repurchased. If a prize consists of more than one item, unit, or part, the aggregate value of all items, units, or parts shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. However, one raffle may be conducted per calendar year at which real property or one or more merchandise prizes having a combined value of more than ten thousand dollars may be awarded or cash prizes of up to a total of two hundred thousand dollars may be awarded.

(2) If a raffle licensee holds a statewide raffle license, the licensee may hold not more than eight raffles per calendar year at which real property or one or more merchandise prizes having a combined value of more than ten thousand dollars may be awarded or cash prizes of up to a total of two hundred thousand dollars may be awarded. Each such raffle held under a statewide license shall be held in a separate county.

(3) If a prize is merchandise, its value shall be determined by the purchase price paid by the organization or donor. If a prize is real property or is cash and the combined value of the prize or the cash prize exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, the department shall conduct a special audit to verify compliance with the appropriate requirements of this chapter including all of the following applicable requirements:

(a) The licensee has submitted a real property or cash raffle license application and a fee of one hundred dollars to the department, has been issued a license, and prominently displays the license at the drawing area of the raffle.

(b) The real property was acquired by gift or donation or has been owned by the licensee for a period of at least five years.

(c) All other requirements of this section and section 99B.2 are met.

(d) Receipts from the raffle are kept in a separate financial account.

(e) A cumulative report for the raffle on a form determined by the department and one percent of gross receipts are submitted to the department within sixty days of the raffle drawing. The one percent of the gross receipts shall be retained by the department to pay for the cost of the special audit.

e. The ticket price including any discounts for each game or raffle shall be the same for each participant.

f. No prize is displayed which cannot be won.

g. Merchandise prizes are not repurchased.

h. A game or raffle shall not be operated on a build-up or pyramid basis.

i. Concealed numbers or conversion charts shall not be used to play any game and a game or raffle shall not be adapted with any control device to permit manipulation of the game by the operator in order to prevent a player from winning or to predetermine who the winner will be, and the object of the game must be attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated from the playing position of the player.

j. The game must be conducted in a fair and honest manner.

k. Each game or raffle shall be posted.

l. During the entire time that games permitted by this section are being engaged in, both of the following are observed:

(1) No other gambling is engaged in at the same location, except that lottery tickets or shares issued by the Iowa lottery authority may be sold pursuant to chapter 99G.

(2) A ticket, coupon, or card shall not be used as a door prize or given to a participant of a raffle, game of bingo, or game of chance if the use of the ticket, coupon, or card would change the odds of winning for participants of the raffle, game of bingo, or game of chance.

m. (1) The organization conducting the game can show to the satisfaction of the department that all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The organization is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), 501(c)(6), 501(c)(7), 501(c)(8), 501(c)(10), or 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3, the organization is an agency or instrumentality of the United States government, this state, or a political subdivision of this state, or, in lieu of an exemption from federal income taxes, the organization is a parent-teacher organization or booster club that is recognized as a fund-raiser and supporter for a school district organized pursuant to chapter 274 or for a school within the school district, in a notarized letter signed by the president of the board of directors, the superintendent of the school district, or a principal of a school within that school district.

(b) The organization has an active membership of not less than twelve persons.

(c) The organization does not have a self-perpetuating governing body and officers.

(2) This lettered paragraph “*m*” does not apply to a political party, as defined in section 43.2, to a nonparty political organization that has qualified to place a candidate as its nominee for statewide office pursuant to chapter 44, or to a candidate’s committee as defined in section 68A.102.

n. The person conducting the game does none of the following:

(1) Hold, currently, another license issued under this section.

(2) Own or control, directly or indirectly, any class of stock of another person who has been issued a license to conduct games under this section.

(3) Have, directly or indirectly, an interest in the ownership or profits of another person who has been issued a license to conduct games under this section.

o. A person shall not conduct, promote, administer, or assist in the conducting, promoting, or administering of a bingo occasion, unless the person regularly participates in activities of the qualified organization other than conducting bingo occasions or participates in an educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious organization to which the net receipts are dedicated by the qualified organization.

p. A licensee shall keep records of all persons who serve as manager or cashier, or who are responsible for carrying out duties with respect to a bingo account. A licensee is subject to license revocation if it knowingly permits a person to serve in one of these capacities if the person was a manager, cashier, or responsible for carrying out duties with respect to a bingo account for another licensee at the time of one or more violations leading to revocation of the other licensee’s license, and if the license is still revoked at the time of the subsequent service.

2. *a.* Games of skill, games of chance, and raffles may be conducted on premises owned or leased by the licensee, but shall not be conducted on rented premises unless the premises are rented from a person licensed under this section, and unless the net rent received is dedicated to one or more of the uses permitted under subsection 3 for dedication of net receipts. This subsection shall not apply where the rented premises are those upon which a qualified organization usually carries out a lawful business other than operating games of skill, games of chance or raffles. However, a qualified organization may rent premises other than from a licensed qualified organization to be used for the conduct of games of skill, games of chance and raffles, and the person from whom the premises are rented may impose and collect rent for such use of those premises, but only if all of the following are complied with:

(1) The rent imposed and collected shall not be a percentage of or otherwise related to the amount of the receipts of the game or raffle.

(2) The qualified organization shall have the right to terminate any rental agreement at any time without penalty and without forfeiture of any sum.

(3) Except for purposes of bingo, the person from whom the premises are rented shall not be a liquor control licensee or beer permittee with respect to those premises or with respect to adjacent premises.

b. The board of directors of a school district may authorize that public schools within

that district, and the policymaking body of a nonpublic school, may authorize that games of skill, games of chance, bingo and raffles may be held at bona fide school functions, such as carnivals, fall festivals, bazaars and similar events. Each school shall obtain a license pursuant to this section prior to permitting the games or activities on the premises. However, the board of directors of a public school district may also be issued a license under this section. However, a board of directors of a public school shall not spend or authorize the expenditure of public funds for the purpose of purchasing a license. The department of inspections and appeals shall provide by rule a short form application for a license issued to a board of directors. Upon written approval by the board of directors, the license may be used by any school group or parent support group in the district to conduct activities authorized by this section. The board of directors shall not authorize a school group or parent support group to use the license more than twice in twelve months.

3. a. A person wishing to conduct games and raffles pursuant to this section as a qualified organization shall submit an application and a license fee of one hundred fifty dollars. The annual license fee for a statewide raffle license shall be one hundred fifty dollars. However, upon submission of an application accompanied by a license fee of fifteen dollars, a person may be issued a limited license to conduct all games and raffles pursuant to this section at a specified location and during a specified period of fourteen consecutive calendar days, except that a bingo occasion may only be conducted once per each seven consecutive calendar days of the specified period. In addition, a qualified organization may be issued a limited license to conduct raffles pursuant to this section for a period of ninety days for a license fee of forty dollars or for a period of one hundred eighty days for a license fee of seventy-five dollars. For the purposes of this paragraph, a limited license is deemed to be issued on the first day of the period for which the license is issued.

b. (1) A person or the agent of a person submitting application to conduct games pursuant to this section as a qualified organization shall certify that the receipts of all games, less reasonable expenses, charges, fees, taxes, and deductions allowed by this chapter, either will be distributed as prizes to participants or will be dedicated and distributed to educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses in this state and that the amount dedicated and distributed will equal at least seventy-five percent of the net receipts.

(2) (a) “*Educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses*” means uses benefiting a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals or animal rescue league, or uses benefiting an indefinite number of persons either by bringing them under the influence of education or religion or relieving them from disease, suffering, or constraint, or by erecting or maintaining public buildings or works, or otherwise lessening the burden of government, or uses benefiting any bona fide nationally chartered fraternal or military veterans’ corporation or organization which operates in Iowa a clubroom, post, dining room, or dance hall, but does not include the erection, acquisition, improvement, maintenance, or repair of real, personal or mixed property unless it is used for one or more of the uses stated.

(b) “*Public uses*” specifically includes dedication of net receipts to political parties as defined in section 43.2.

(c) “*Charitable uses*” includes uses benefiting a definite number of persons who are the victims of loss of home or household possessions through explosion, fire, flood, or storm when the loss is uncompensated by insurance, and uses benefiting a definite number of persons suffering from a seriously disabling disease or injury, causing severe loss of income or incurring extraordinary medical expense when the loss is uncompensated by insurance.

(3) Proceeds given to another charitable organization to satisfy the seventy-five percent dedication requirement shall not be used by the donee to pay any expenses in connection with the conducting of bingo by the donor organization, or for any cause, deed, or activity that would not constitute a valid dedication under this section.

c. (1) A qualified organization shall distribute amounts awarded as prizes on the day they are won. A qualified organization shall dedicate and distribute the balance of the net receipts received within a state fiscal year and remaining after deduction of reasonable expenses, charges, fees, taxes, and deductions allowed by this chapter, before the annual report required for that state fiscal year under section 99B.2, subsection 4, is due. The amount dedicated and distributed must equal at least seventy-five percent of the net receipts.

A person desiring to hold the net receipts for a period longer than permitted under this paragraph shall apply to the department for special permission and upon good cause shown the department may grant the request.

(2) If permission is granted to hold the net receipts, the person shall, as a part of the annual report required by section 99B.2, report the amount of money currently being held and all expenditures of the funds. This report shall be filed even if the person no longer holds a gambling license.

4. If a licensee derives ninety percent or more of its total income from conducting bingo, raffles, or small games of chance, at least seventy-five percent of the licensee's net receipts shall be distributed to an unrelated entity for an educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious use.

5. It is lawful for an individual other than a person conducting games or raffles to participate in games or raffles conducted by a qualified organization, whether or not there is compliance with subsections 2 and 3: However, it is unlawful for the individual to participate where the individual has knowledge of or reason to know facts which constitute a failure to comply with subsection 1.

6. A political party or a political party organization is a qualified organization within the meaning of this chapter. Political parties or party organizations may contract with other qualified organizations to conduct the games of skill, games of chance, and raffles which may lawfully be conducted by the political party or party organization. A licensed qualified organization may promote the games of skill, games of chance, and raffles which it may lawfully conduct.

7. a. Proceeds coming into the possession of a person under this section are deemed to be held in trust for payment of expenses and dedication to charitable purposes as required by this section.

b. A licensee or agent who willfully fails to dedicate the required amount of proceeds to charitable purposes as required by this section commits a fraudulent practice.

8. a. A qualified organization licensed under this section shall purchase bingo equipment and supplies only from a manufacturer or a distributor licensed by the department.

b. A qualified organization may also lease electronic bingo equipment from a manufacturer or distributor licensed by the department for the purposes of aiding disabled individuals during a bingo occasion. "*Electronic bingo equipment*" for the purposes of this paragraph means an electronic device that aids in the use of a bingo card during a bingo game. Such electronic bingo equipment shall only be permitted for use by disabled individuals.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §99B.7; 81 Acts, ch 44, §8 – 12; 82 Acts, ch 1189, §2]

83 Acts, ch 85, §1; 83 Acts, ch 164, §1, 2; 84 Acts, ch 1220, §5 – 11; 84 Acts, ch 1305, §22; 85 Acts, ch 150, §1 – 3; 86 Acts, ch 1042, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1201, §7 – 9; 87 Acts, ch 184, §5, 6; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §21; 88 Acts, ch 1274, §33; 89 Acts, ch 231, §18 – 21; 91 Acts, ch 175, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1062, §3 – 5; 96 Acts, ch 1143, §3, 4; 98 Acts, ch 1198, §1, 2; 2000 Acts, ch 1130, §2, 3; 2002 Acts, ch 1068, §3 – 10; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §32; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §104, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2003 Acts, 1st Ex, ch 2, §38, 209; 2004 Acts, ch 1058, §1 – 5; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §30; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §5, 11; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §188, 201; 2011 Acts, ch 40, §2; 2012 Acts, ch 1117, §2

Referred to in §99B.1, 99B.2, 99B.5, 99B.5A, 99B.6, 99B.7B, 99B.8, 99B.9, 99B.9A, 99B.10, 99B.10A, 99B.12, 99B.17, 99D.8, 99F.5, 99F.6
Fraudulent practice, see §714.8

99B.7A Manufacturers and distributors of bingo equipment and supplies — license.

A person shall not engage in business as a manufacturer or a distributor of bingo equipment and supplies in this state without first obtaining a license from the department. Upon receipt of an application and a fee of one thousand dollars for a manufacturer's license or a fee of five hundred dollars for a distributor's license, the department shall issue an annual license as applicable. The application shall be submitted on forms furnished by the department and contain the information required by rule of the department. A license may be renewed annually upon payment of the annual license fee and compliance with this chapter.

94 Acts, ch 1062, §6

Referred to in §99B.2

99B.7B Card game tournaments conducted by qualified organizations representing veterans.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Card game*” means only poker, pinochle, pitch, gin rummy, bridge, euchre, hearts, or cribbage.

b. “*Qualified organization representing veterans*” means any licensed organization representing veterans, which is a post, branch, or chapter of a national association of veterans of the armed forces of the United States which is a federally chartered corporation, dedicates the net receipts of a game of skill, game of chance, or raffle as provided in section 99B.7, is exempt from federal income taxes under section 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3, has an active membership of not less than twelve persons, and does not have a self-perpetuating governing body and officers.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, card game tournaments lawfully may be conducted by a qualified organization representing veterans if all of the following are complied with:

a. The organization conducting the card game tournament has been issued a license pursuant to subsection 4 and prominently displays that license in the playing area of the card game tournament.

b. The card games to be conducted during a card game tournament, including the rules of each card game and how winners are determined, shall be displayed prominently in the playing area of the card game tournament. Each card game shall be conducted in a fair and honest manner and shall not be operated on a build-up or pyramid basis. Every participant in a card game tournament must be given the same chances of winning the tournament and shall not be allowed any second chance entries or multiple entries in the card game tournament.

c. Participation in a card game tournament conducted by a qualified organization representing veterans shall only be open to members of the qualified organization representing veterans and guests of members of the qualified organization participating in the tournament, subject to the requirements of this section. The total number of members and guests participating in a card game tournament shall not exceed the occupancy limit of the premises where the card game tournament is being conducted. Participants in a card game tournament shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

d. (1) If the card game tournament is limited to one guest for each member of the qualified organization representing veterans participating in the tournament, then the requirements of this subparagraph shall apply. The cost to participate in a card game tournament shall be limited to one hundred dollars and shall be the same for every participant in the card game tournament. Cash or merchandise prizes may be awarded during a card game tournament and shall not exceed one thousand dollars and no participant shall win more than a total of five hundred dollars.

(2) If the card game tournament is not limited to one guest for each member of the qualified organization representing veterans participating in the tournament, then the requirements of this subparagraph shall apply. The cost to participate in a card game tournament shall be limited to twenty-five dollars and shall be the same for every participant in the card game tournament. Cash or merchandise prizes may be awarded during a card game tournament and shall not exceed three hundred dollars and no participant shall win more than a total of two hundred dollars.

(3) A qualified organization representing veterans shall distribute amounts awarded as prizes on the day they are won and merchandise prizes shall not be repurchased. An organization conducting a card game tournament shall only display prizes in the playing area of the card game tournament that can be won.

e. The qualified organization representing veterans shall conduct each card game tournament and any card game conducted during the tournament and shall not contract with or permit another person to conduct the card game tournament or any card game during the tournament. In addition, the card game tournament and any card game conducted during the tournament shall be conducted on the premises of the qualified organization representing veterans as identified in the license application pursuant to subsection 4.

f. No person receives or has any fixed or contingent right to receive, directly or indirectly,

any profit, remuneration, or compensation from or related to a game in a card game tournament, except any amount which the person may win as a participant on the same basis as the other participants.

g. A qualified organization representing veterans licensed under this section shall not hold more than two card game tournaments per month and shall not hold a card game tournament within seven calendar days of another card game tournament conducted by that qualified organization representing veterans. Card game tournaments held under an annual game night license shall not count toward the limit of one card game tournament per week for a license holder. A qualified organization representing veterans shall be allowed to hold only one card game tournament during any period of twenty-four consecutive hours, starting from the time the card game tournament begins.

h. At the conclusion of each card game tournament, the person conducting the card game tournament shall announce the gross receipts received, the total amount of money withheld for expenses, and the amount withheld for state taxes.

i. The person conducting the card game tournament does none of the following:

(1) Hold, currently, another license issued under this section.

(2) Own or control, directly or indirectly, any class of stock of another person who has been issued a license to conduct games under this section.

(3) Have, directly or indirectly, an interest in the ownership or profits of another person who has been issued a license to conduct games under this section.

3. The qualified organization representing veterans licensed to hold card game tournaments under this section shall keep a journal of all dates of events, amount of gross receipts, amount given out as prizes, expenses, amount collected for taxes, and the amount collected as revenue.

a. The qualified organization representing veterans shall dedicate and distribute the net receipts from each card game tournament as provided in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph "b".

b. Each qualified organization representing veterans shall withhold that portion of the gross receipts subject to taxation pursuant to section 423.2, subsection 4, which shall be kept in a separate account and sent to the state along with the organization's annual report required by section 99B.2.

c. A qualified organization representing veterans licensed to conduct card game tournaments is allowed to withhold no more than five percent of the gross receipts from each card game tournament for qualified expenses. Qualified expenses include but are not limited to the purchase of supplies and materials used in conducting card games. Any money collected for expenses and not used by the end of the state fiscal year shall be donated for educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses as described in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph "b". The qualified organization representing veterans shall attach a receipt for any donation made to the annual report required to be submitted pursuant to section 99B.2.

d. Each qualified organization representing veterans licensed under this section shall make recordkeeping and all deposit receipts available as provided in section 99B.2, subsection 2.

4. An organization wishing to conduct card game tournaments pursuant to this section as a qualified organization representing veterans shall submit an application and annual license fee of one hundred dollars to the department. The application shall identify the premises where the card game tournaments are to be conducted and the occupancy limit of the premises, and shall include documentation that the qualified organization representing veterans has conducted regular meetings of the organization at the premises during the previous eight months.

5. a. A person under twenty-one years of age who participates in a card game tournament in violation of this section is deemed to violate the legal age for gambling wagering provisions under section 725.19, subsection 1.

b. The department shall revoke, for a period of one year, the license of a qualified organization representing veterans to conduct card game tournaments under this section if

the licensee knowingly permits a person under the age of twenty-one years to participate in a card game tournament.

2007 Acts, ch 119, §1; 2012 Acts, ch 1117, §3

Referred to in §99B.8, 99B.9, 99B.12, 423.2, 423.3

99B.8 Annual game night.

1. Games of skill, games of chance, and card games lawfully may be conducted during a period of sixteen consecutive hours within a period of twenty-four consecutive hours once each year by any person. The games may be conducted at any location except one for which a license is required pursuant to section 99B.3 or section 99B.5, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The sponsor of the event has been issued a license pursuant to subsection 3 and prominently displays that license on the premises covered by the license.

b. A bona fide social or employment relationship exists between the sponsor and all of the participants.

c. No participant pays any consideration of any nature, either directly or indirectly, to participate in the games.

d. All money or other items wagered are provided to the participant free by the sponsor.

e. The person conducting the game receives no consideration, either directly or indirectly, other than goodwill.

f. During the entire time activities permitted by this section are being engaged in, no other gambling is engaged in at the same location.

2. The other provisions of this section notwithstanding, if the games are conducted by a qualified organization also licensed under section 99B.7, the sponsor may charge an entrance fee or a fee to participate in the games, and participants may wager their own funds and pay an entrance or other fee for participation, provided that a participant may not expend more than a total of two hundred fifty dollars for all fees and wagers. The provisions of section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraphs “b” and “c”, shall apply to games conducted by a qualified organization pursuant to this section.

3. The department of inspections and appeals may issue a license pursuant to this section only once during a calendar year to any one person. The license may be issued only upon submission to the department of an application and a license fee of twenty-five dollars.

4. However, an organization may sponsor one or more game nights using play money for participation by students without the organization obtaining a license otherwise required by this section if the organization obtains prior approval for the game night from the board of directors of the accredited public school or the authorities in charge of the nonpublic school accredited by the state board of education for whose students the game night is to be held.

5. However, notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraphs “b” and “c”, if the games are conducted by a qualified organization issued a license pursuant to subsection 3, the sponsor may charge an entrance fee to a participant and the sponsor need not have a bona fide social relationship with the participant.

6. a. Notwithstanding any provision of section 99B.7 to the contrary, if the games are conducted by an eligible qualified organization issued a license pursuant to subsection 3, the sponsor may award cash or merchandise prizes in any games of skill, games of chance, or card games lawfully conducted during the annual game night in an aggregate amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars and no participant shall win more than a total of five thousand dollars.

b. For purposes of this subsection, an “*eligible qualified organization*” means any of the following:

(1) A qualified organization representing veterans as defined in section 99B.7B.

(2) A qualified organization that represents volunteer emergency services providers as defined in section 100B.31.

(3) A qualified organization that is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and that has conducted an annual game night during the period beginning January 1, 2001, and ending December 31, 2006.

(4) A qualified organization that has been licensed under this chapter prior to January 1, 2012, and that is a religious organization.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.8]

86 Acts, ch 1201, §10; 87 Acts, ch 184, §7, 8; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1068, §11, 12; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §6; 2007 Acts, ch 119, §2, 3; 2012 Acts, ch 1117, §4

Referred to in §99B.7, 99B.9, 99B.12

99B.9 Gambling in public places.

1. Except as otherwise permitted by section 99B.3, 99B.5, 99B.6, 99B.7, 99B.7B, 99B.8, 99B.11, or 99B.12A, it is unlawful to permit gambling on any premises owned, leased, rented, or otherwise occupied by a person other than a government, governmental agency, or governmental subdivision, unless all of the following are complied with:

a. The person occupying the premises as an owner or tenant has submitted an application for a license and an application fee of one hundred dollars, and has been issued a license for those premises, and prominently displays the license on the premises.

b. The holder of the license or any agent or employee of the license holder does not participate in, sponsor, conduct, or promote, or act as cashier or banker for any gambling activities.

c. Gambling other than social games is not engaged in on the premises covered by the license or permit.

d. Concealed numbers or conversion charts are not used to play any game, and a game is not adapted with any control device to permit manipulation of the game by the operator in order to prevent a player from winning or to predetermine who the winner will be, and the object of the game is attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated from the playing position of the player.

e. The game must be conducted in a fair and honest manner.

f. No person receives or has any fixed or contingent right to receive directly or indirectly any amount wagered or bet or any portion of amounts wagered or bet, except an amount which the person wins as a participant while playing on the same basis as every other participant.

g. No cover charge, participation charge or other charge is imposed upon a person for the privilege of participating in or observing gambling, and no rebate, discount, credit, or other method is used to discriminate between the charge for the sale of goods or services to participants in gambling and the charge for the sale of goods or services to nonparticipants. Satisfaction of an obligation into which a member of an organization enters to pay at regular periodic intervals a sum fixed by that organization for the maintenance of that organization is not a charge which is prohibited by this paragraph.

h. No participant wins or loses more than a total of fifty dollars or other consideration equivalent thereto in all games and activities at any one time during any period of twenty-four consecutive hours or over that entire period. For the purpose of this paragraph, a person wins the total amount at stake in any game, wager or bet, regardless of any amount that person may have contributed to the amount at stake.

i. No participant is participating as an agent of another person.

j. A representative of the department or a law enforcement agency is immediately admitted, upon request, to the premises with or without advance notice.

2. The holder of a license issued pursuant to this section shall be strictly accountable for maintaining compliance with subsection 1, and proof of any violation shall constitute grounds for revocation of the license issued pursuant to this section, whether or not the holder of the license had knowledge of the facts constituting the violation.

3. A participant in a social game which is not in compliance with this section shall be liable for a criminal penalty only if that participant has knowledge of or reason to know the facts constituting the violation.

4. The holder of a license issued pursuant to this section and every agent of that licensee who is required by the licensee to exercise control over the use of the premises who knowingly permits acts or omissions which constitute a violation of subsection 1 commits a serious

misdeemeanor. A licensee has knowledge of acts or omissions if any agent of the licensee has knowledge of those acts or omissions.

5. This section shall not apply to premises or portions of premises constituting the living quarters of the actual residence of an individual if that individual is a participant in the activities permitted by this section.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.9; 81 Acts, ch 44, §13]

89 Acts, ch 231, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 77, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 119, §4

Referred to in §99B.2, 99B.12

99B.9A Exceptions for certain areas.

The department may, at its discretion, allow a qualified organization under section 99B.7 to hold a game of bingo in a building where another qualified organization also holds a game of bingo or where the building is adjacent, but not intraconnected, with an establishment holding a liquor license and the building is located in a municipality of a recorded census of less than two thousand people and the municipality is not located adjacent to another municipality.

84 Acts, ch 1220, §1; 89 Acts, ch 231, §23

DIVISION III

GAMES FOR WHICH A LICENSE IS NOT REQUIRED

99B.10 Electrical and mechanical amusement devices — penalties.

1. It is lawful to own, possess, and offer for use by any person at any location an electrical or mechanical amusement device and the use of the electrical or mechanical amusement device shall not be deemed gambling, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. A prize of merchandise exceeding fifty dollars in value shall not be awarded for use of the device. However, a mechanical or amusement device may be designed or adapted to award a prize or one or more free games or portions of games without payment of additional consideration by the participant.

b. A prize of cash shall not be awarded for use of the device.

c. An amusement device shall not be designed or adapted to cause or to enable a person to cause the release of free games or portions of games when designated as a potential award for use of the device, and shall not contain any meter or other measurement device for recording the number of free games or portions of games which are awarded.

d. An amusement device shall not be designed or adapted to enable a person using the device to increase the chances of winning free games or portions of games by paying more than is ordinarily required to play the game.

e. An amusement device required to be registered as provided in paragraph "f", shall not be placed into operation without first obtaining a new amusement device registration tag if electronic or mechanical components have been adapted, altered, or replaced and such adaptation, alteration, or replacement changes the operational characteristics of the amusement device including but not limited to the game being changed.

f. (1) Each electrical and mechanical amusement device in operation or distributed in this state that awards a prize, as provided in this section, where the outcome is not primarily determined by the skill or knowledge of the operator, is registered by the department as provided by this lettered paragraph and is only located on premises for which a class "A", class "B", class "C", special class "C", or class "D" liquor control license or class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123. For an organization that meets the requirements of section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph "m", no more than four, and for all other persons, no more than two electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered as provided by this lettered paragraph shall be permitted or offered for use in any single location or premises for which a class "A", class "B", class "C", or class "D" liquor control license or class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123.

(2) Each person owning an electrical and mechanical amusement device in this state shall obtain a registration tag for each electrical and mechanical amusement device owned that is required to be registered as provided in this lettered paragraph. Upon receipt and approval of an application and a fee of twenty-five dollars for each device required to be registered, the department shall issue an annual registration tag. A registration may be renewed annually upon submission of a registration application and payment of the annual registration fee and compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(3) The number of electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered by the department under this lettered paragraph shall not exceed the total number of devices registered by the department as of April 28, 2004. In addition, the department shall not initially register an electrical and mechanical amusement device that is required to be registered as provided in this lettered paragraph to an owner for a location for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 on or after April 28, 2004.

(4) A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under this lettered paragraph shall only own or lease an electrical and mechanical amusement device that is required to be registered that has been purchased from a manufacturer, manufacturer's representative, or distributor registered with the department under section 99B.10A.

(5) An owner at a location for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall not relocate an amusement device registered as provided in this lettered paragraph to a location other than the location of the device on April 28, 2004, and shall not transfer, assign, sell, or lease an amusement device registered as provided in this lettered paragraph to another person for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 after April 28, 2004.

g. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph "f", shall display the registration tag as required by rules adopted by the department.

h. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph "f" shall not allow the electrical and mechanical amusement device to be operated or made available for operation with an expired registration.

i. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph "f", or an employee of a person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph "f", shall not advertise or promote the availability of the device to the public as anything other than an electrical and mechanical amusement device pursuant to rules adopted by the department.

j. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered under paragraph "f" shall not relocate and place into operation an amusement device in any location other than a location which has been issued an appropriate liquor control license in good standing and to which the device has been appropriately registered with the department.

k. Any awards given for use of an amusement device shall only be redeemed on the premises where the device is located and only for merchandise sold in the normal course of business for the premises.

l. Each electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided by this section shall include on the device a counting mechanism which establishes the volume of business of the device. The department and the department of public safety shall have access to the information provided by the counting mechanism.

m. Each electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided by this section at a location for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall include on the device a security mechanism which prevents the device from being operated by a person until action is taken by the owner or owner's designee to allow the person to operate the device.

n. An electrical or mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided in this section shall not be a gambling device, as defined in section 725.9, or a device that plays poker, blackjack, or keno.

o. Any other requirements as determined by the department by rule. Rules adopted pursuant to this lettered paragraph shall be formulated in consultation with affected state agencies and industry and consumer groups.

2. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1, except as specified in subsection 3, commits a serious misdemeanor.

3. A person who violates any provision of subsection 1, paragraph “a”, “e”, “g”, “h”, “i”, “j”, “k”, or “m”, shall be subject to the following:

a. For a first offense under an applicable paragraph, the person commits a simple misdemeanor, punishable as a scheduled violation pursuant to section 805.8C, subsection 4, paragraph “b”.

b. For a second or subsequent offense under the same applicable paragraph, the person commits a serious misdemeanor.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, it is lawful for an individual other than an owner or promoter of an amusement device to operate an amusement device, whether or not the amusement device is owned, possessed, or offered for use in compliance with this section.

5. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, a distributor shall not be liable for a violation of this section unless the distributor, or an employee of the distributor, intentionally violates a provision of this section.

[C75, 77, 79, 81, §99B.10]

87 Acts, ch 234, §425; 88 Acts, ch 1274, §34; 89 Acts, ch 231, §24; 2003 Acts, ch 147, §1, 7; 2004 Acts, ch 1118, §2, 3, 11; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §343; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §7; 2007 Acts, ch 173, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §113; 2012 Acts, ch 1089, §1

Referred to in §99.1A, 99B.1, 99B.10A, 99B.10B, 99B.10C, 99B.10D, 805.8C(4a, 4b)

99B.10A Electrical and mechanical amusement device manufacturers, distributors, and for-profit owners — registration.

1. A person engaged in business in this state as a manufacturer, manufacturer’s representative, distributor, or for-profit owner of electrical and mechanical amusement devices required to be registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “f”, shall register with the department. Each person who registers with the department under this section shall pay an annual registration fee in an amount as provided in subsection 2. Registration shall be submitted on application forms designated by the department that shall contain the information required by the department by rule. The department shall adopt rules establishing the criteria for approval or denial of a registration application and providing for the submission of information to the department by a person registered pursuant to this section if information in the initial registration is changed, including discontinuing the business in this state.

2. For purposes of this section, the annual registration fee shall be as follows:

a. For a manufacturer or manufacturer’s representative, two thousand five hundred dollars.

b. For a distributor, five thousand dollars.

c. For an owner of no more than two electrical and mechanical amusement devices registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “f”, at a single location or premises that is not an organization that meets the requirements of section 99B.7, subsection 1, paragraph “m”, two thousand five hundred dollars.

2003 Acts, ch 147, §2, 7; 2004 Acts, ch 1118, §4, 11; 2007 Acts, ch 173, §3, 4

Referred to in §99B.1, 99B.10, 99B.10B, 99B.10D

99B.10B Revocation of registration — electrical and mechanical amusement devices — suspension of liquor license or beer permit.

1. a. The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a registration issued pursuant to section 99B.10 or 99B.10A, if the department finds that an applicant, registrant, or an agent of a registrant violated or permitted a violation of a provision of section 99B.10, 99B.10A, or 99B.10C, or a departmental rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, or for any other cause for which the director of the department would be or would have been justified in refusing

to issue a registration, or upon the conviction of a person of a violation of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter which occurred on the premises where the registered amusement device is or is to be located. However, the denial, suspension, or revocation of a registration for one amusement device does not require, but may result in, the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration for a different amusement device held by the same distributor or owner.

b. However, a person who commits an offense of failing to include a security mechanism on an amusement device as required pursuant to section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*m*”, shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars. A person who commits, within two years, a second offense of failing to include a security mechanism on an amusement device shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph “*a*”.

2. *a.* A person who commits an offense of awarding a cash prize of fifty dollars or less in violation of section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, pursuant to rules adopted by the department, shall be subject to a civil penalty in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars.

b. A person who commits, within two years, a second offense of awarding a cash prize of fifty dollars or less in violation of section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, or a person who commits an offense of awarding a cash prize of more than fifty dollars in violation of section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “*b*”, pursuant to rules adopted by the department, shall be subject to revocation of the person’s registration and the following:

(1) If the person whose registration is revoked under this paragraph “*b*”, is a person for which a class “*A*”, class “*B*”, class “*C*”, special class “*C*”, or class “*D*” liquor control license has been issued pursuant to chapter 123, the person’s liquor control license shall be suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph “*a*”.

(2) If the person whose registration is revoked under this paragraph “*b*”, is a person for which only a class “*B*” or class “*C*” beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123, the person’s class “*B*” or class “*C*” beer permit shall be suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph “*a*”.

(3) If a person owning or employed by an establishment having a class “*A*”, class “*B*”, class “*C*”, special class “*C*”, or class “*D*” liquor control license issued pursuant to chapter 123 commits an offense as provided in this paragraph “*b*”, the liquor control license of the establishment shall be suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph “*a*”.

(4) If a person owning or employed by an establishment having a class “*B*” or class “*C*” beer permit issued pursuant to chapter 123 commits an offense as provided in this paragraph “*b*”, the beer permit of the establishment shall be suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph “*a*”.

3. *a.* The process for denial, suspension, or revocation of a registration issued pursuant to section 99B.10 or 99B.10A, shall commence by delivering to the applicant or registrant by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service a notice setting forth the proposed action and the particular reasons for such action.

b. (1) If a written request for a hearing is not received within thirty days after the mailing or service of the notice, the denial, suspension, or revocation of a registration shall become effective pending a final determination by the department. The proposed action in the notice may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the department in a written decision.

(2) If a request for a hearing is timely received by the department, the applicant or registrant shall be given an opportunity for a prompt and fair hearing before the department and the denial, suspension, or revocation shall be deemed suspended until the department makes a final determination. However, the director of the department may suspend a registration prior to a hearing if the director finds that the public integrity of the registered activity is compromised or there is a risk to public health, safety, or welfare. In addition, at any time during or prior to the hearing, the department may rescind the notice of the denial, suspension, or revocation upon being satisfied that the reasons for the denial, suspension, or revocation have been or will be removed. On the basis of any such hearing, the proposed action in the notice may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the department in a written

decision. The procedure governing hearings authorized by this paragraph shall be in accordance with the rules promulgated by the department and chapter 17A.

c. A copy of the final decision of the department shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or served personally upon the applicant or registrant. The applicant or registrant may seek judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

d. If the department finds cause for denial of a registration issued pursuant to section 99B.10 or 99B.10A, the applicant shall not reapply for the same registration for a period of two years. If the department finds cause for a suspension or revocation, the registration shall be suspended or revoked for a period not to exceed two years.

2003 Acts, ch 147, §3, 7; 2004 Acts, ch 1118, §5, 11; 2007 Acts, ch 173, §5 – 7; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §14; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §50; 2012 Acts, ch 1089, §2, 3

Referred to in §99B.1, 99B.10D

99B.10C Electrical and mechanical amusement devices — persons under twenty-one — penalties.

1. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not participate in the operation of an electrical and mechanical amusement device. A person who violates this subsection commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 4.

2. A person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device, or an employee of a person owning or leasing an electrical and mechanical amusement device, who knowingly allows a person under the age of twenty-one years to participate in the operation of an electrical and mechanical amusement device, or a person who knowingly participates in the operation of an electrical and mechanical amusement device with a person under the age of twenty-one years, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

3. For purposes of this section, an electrical and mechanical amusement device means an electrical and mechanical amusement device required to be registered as provided in section 99B.10, subsection 1, paragraph “f”.

2004 Acts, ch 1118, §6, 11; 2007 Acts, ch 173, §8

Referred to in §99B.10B, 99B.10D, 805.8C(4a)

99B.10D Electrical and mechanical amusement devices — special fund.

Fees collected by the department pursuant to sections 99B.10 and 99B.10A shall be deposited in a special fund created in the state treasury. Moneys in the fund are appropriated to the department of inspections and appeals and the department of public safety for administration and enforcement of sections 99B.10, 99B.10A, 99B.10B, and 99B.10C, including employment of necessary personnel. The distribution of moneys in the fund to the department of inspections and appeals and the department of public safety shall be pursuant to a written policy agreed upon by the departments. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state.

2005 Acts, ch 106, §8

99B.11 Bona fide contests.

1. It is lawful for a person to conduct any of the contests specified in subsection 2, and to offer and pay awards to persons winning in those contests whether or not entry fees, participation fees, or other charges are assessed against or collected from the participants, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The contest is not held at an amusement concession.

b. No gambling device is used in conjunction with, or incident to the contest.

c. The contest is not conducted in whole or in part on or in any property subject to chapter 297, relating to schoolhouses and schoolhouse sites, unless the contest and the person conducting the contest has the express written approval of the governing body of that school district.

d. The contest is conducted in a fair and honest manner. A contest shall not be designed or adapted to permit the operator of the contest to prevent a participant from winning or to

predetermine who the winner will be, and the object of the contest must be attainable and possible to perform under the rules stated.

2. A contest is not lawful unless it is one of the following contests:

a. Athletic or sporting contests, leagues or tournaments, rodeos, horse shows, golf, bowling, trap or skeet shoots, fly casting, tractor pulling, rifle, pistol, musket, muzzle-loader, pool, darts, archery, and horseshoe contests, leagues, or tournaments.

b. Horse races, harness racing, ski, airplane, snowmobile, raft, boat, bicycle and motor vehicle races.

c. Contests or exhibitions of cooking, horticulture, livestock, poultry, fish or other animals, artwork, hobbywork or craftwork, except those prohibited by chapter 717A.

d. Cribbage, bridge, chess, checkers, dominoes, pinochle and similar contests, leagues or tournaments. The provisions of this paragraph are retroactive to August 15, 1975.

e. A video machine golf tournament game which is an interactive bona fide contest. A player operates a video machine golf tournament game with a trackball assembly which acts as the golfer's swing and determines the results of play and tournament scores. A video machine golf tournament game is capable of receiving program and data information from an off-site location. A tournament operator shall prominently display all tournament rules.

3. A poker, blackjack, craps, keno, or roulette contest, league, or tournament shall not be considered a bona fide contest under this section.

[C75, §99B.11, 726.13; C77, 79, 81, §99B.11]

2000 Acts, ch 1231, §36; 2002 Acts, ch 1068, §13; 2004 Acts, ch 1056, §1, 10; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §365; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §9

Referred to in §99B.9, 99B.12, 99B.17

99B.12 Games between individuals.

1. Except in instances where because of the location of the game or the circumstances of the game section 99B.3, section 99B.5, section 99B.6, section 99B.7, section 99B.7B, section 99B.8, or section 99B.9 is applicable, individuals may participate in gambling specified in subsection 2, but only if all of the following are complied with:

a. The gambling is incidental to a bona fide social relationship between all participants.

b. The gambling is not participated in, either wholly or in part, on or in any property subject to chapter 297, relating to schoolhouses and schoolhouse sites.

c. All participants in the gambling are individuals, and no participant may participate as the agent of another person.

d. The gambling shall be fair and honest, and shall not be designed, devised or adapted to permit predetermination of the winner, or to prevent a participant from winning, and no concealed numbers or conversion charts may be used to determine the winner of any game.

e. No person receives or has any fixed or contingent right to receive, directly or indirectly, any profit, remuneration, or compensation from or as a result of the gambling, except any amount which the person may win as a participant on the same basis as the other participants.

f. No person may participate in any wager, bet or pool which relates to an athletic event or contest and which is authorized or sponsored by one or more schools, educational institutions, or interscholastic athletic organizations if the person is a coach, official, player or contestant in the athletic event or contest.

g. No participant wins or loses more than a total of fifty dollars or other consideration equivalent thereto in one or more games or activities permitted by this section at any time during any period of twenty-four consecutive hours or over that entire period. For the purpose of this paragraph a person wins the total amount at stake in any game, wager or bet, regardless of any amount that person may have contributed to the amount at stake.

h. No participant pays an entrance fee, cover charge, or other charge for the privilege of participating in gambling, or for the privilege of gaining access to the location in which gambling occurs.

i. In any game requiring a dealer or operator, the participants must have the option to take their turn at dealing or operating the game in a regular order according to the standard rules of the game.

2. Games which are permitted by this section are limited to the following:

a. Card and parlor games, including but not limited to poker, pinochle, pitch, gin rummy, bridge, euchre, hearts, cribbage, dominoes, checkers, chess, backgammon, pool, and darts. However, it shall be unlawful gambling for any person to engage in bookmaking, or to play any punchboard, pushcard, pull-tab, or slot machine, or to play craps, chuck-a-luck, roulette, klondike, blackjack, chemin de fer, baccarat, faro, equality, three-card monte, or any other game, except poker, which is customarily played in gambling casinos and in which the house customarily provides a banker, dealer, or croupier to operate the game, or a specially designed table upon which to play the game.

b. Games of skill and games of chance, except those prohibited by paragraph “a” of this subsection.

c. Wagers or bets between two or more individuals who are physically in the presence of each other with respect to a contest specified in section 99B.11, subsection 2, except as provided in subsection 1, paragraph “g”, or with respect to any other event or outcome which does not depend upon gambling or the use of a gambling device unlawful in this state.

3. An individual may not be convicted of a violation of this section unless the individual had knowledge of or reason to know the facts constituting the violation.

[C75, §726.12; C77, 79, 81, §99B.12]

2002 Acts, ch 1068, §14; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §33; 2007 Acts, ch 119, §5

Referred to in §99B.1

99B.12A Bingo — licensing exception.

A person shall be authorized to conduct a bingo occasion without a license as otherwise required by this chapter if all of the following requirements are met:

1. Participants in the bingo occasion are not charged to enter the premises where bingo is conducted.

2. Participants in the bingo occasion are not charged to play.

3. Any prize awarded at the bingo occasion shall be donated.

4. The bingo occasion is conducted as an activity and not for fundraising purposes.

2003 Acts, ch 77, §2; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §109

Referred to in §99B.9

DIVISION IV

RULES — LICENSE PROCEEDINGS — PENALTIES

99B.13 Administrative rules.

The department may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Rules adopted by the department may include but are not limited to the following:

1. Descriptions of books, records and accounting required.

2. Requirements for qualified organizations.

3. Methods of displaying costs and explanations of games and rules.

4. Defining unfair or dishonest games, acts or practices.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.13]

89 Acts, ch 231, §25

99B.14 License denial, suspension, and revocation.

1. The department may deny, suspend, or revoke a license if the department finds that an applicant, licensee, or an agent of the licensee violated or permitted a violation of a provision of this chapter or a departmental rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A, or for any other cause for which the director of the department would be or would have been justified in refusing to issue a license, or upon the conviction of a person of a violation of this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter which occurred on the licensed premises. However, the denial, suspension, or revocation of one type of gambling license does not require, but may result in, the denial, suspension, or revocation of a different type of gambling license held by the same licensee. In addition, a person whose license is revoked under this section who is a person for which a class “A”, class “B”, class “C”, or class “D” liquor control license has been issued

pursuant to chapter 123 shall have the person's liquor control license suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph "a". In addition, a person whose license is revoked under this section who is a person for which only a class "B" or class "C" beer permit has been issued pursuant to chapter 123 shall have the person's class "B" or class "C" beer permit suspended for a period of fourteen days in the same manner as provided in section 123.50, subsection 3, paragraph "a".

2. The process for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license shall commence by delivering to the applicant or licensee by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service a notice setting forth the particular reasons for such action.

a. If a written request for a hearing is not received within thirty days after the mailing or service of the notice, the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license shall become effective pending a final determination by the department. The determination involved in the notice may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the department in a written decision.

b. If a request for a hearing is timely received by the department, the applicant or licensee shall be given an opportunity for a prompt and fair hearing before the department and the denial, suspension, or revocation shall be deemed suspended until the department makes a final determination. However, the director may suspend a license prior to a hearing if the director finds that the public integrity of the licensed activity is compromised or there is a risk to public health, safety, or welfare. In addition, at any time during or prior to the hearing the department may rescind the notice of the denial, suspension, or revocation upon being satisfied that the reasons for the denial, suspension, or revocation have been or will be removed. On the basis of any such hearing, the determination involved in the notice may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the department in a written decision.

3. A copy of the final decision of the department shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or served personally upon the applicant or licensee. The applicant or licensee may seek judicial review in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

4. The procedure governing hearings authorized by this section shall be in accordance with the rules promulgated by the department and chapter 17A.

5. If the department finds cause for denial of a license, the applicant may not reapply for the same license for a period of two years. If the department finds cause for suspension, the license shall be suspended for a period determined by the department. If the department finds cause for revocation, the license shall be revoked for a period not to exceed two years.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.14]

84 Acts, ch 1220, §12; 86 Acts, ch 1201, §11; 89 Acts, ch 231, §26; 2005 Acts, ch 106, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1184, §51

99B.15 Applicability of chapter — penalty.

It is the intent and purpose of this chapter to authorize gambling in this state only to the extent specifically permitted by a section of this chapter or chapter 99D, 99F, or 99G. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the knowing failure of any person to comply with the limitations imposed by this chapter constitutes unlawful gambling, a serious misdemeanor.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.15]

86 Acts, ch 1002, §3; 89 Acts, ch 67, §22; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §105, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99B.16 Failure to maintain or submit records.

A licensee who willfully fails to maintain the records when required by section 99B.2, or who willfully fails to submit records when required by that section commits a serious misdemeanor.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.16]

99B.17 Gambling on credit unlawful — exception.

1. A person who tenders and a person who receives any promise, agreement, note, bill, bond, contract, mortgage or other security, or any negotiable instrument, as consideration for any wager or bet, whether or not lawfully conducted or engaged in pursuant to this chapter,

commits a misdemeanor. However, a participant in a bingo occasion or in a contest lawful under section 99B.11 may make payment by personal check for any entry or participation fee assessed by the sponsor of the bingo occasion or contest.

2. A participant in a raffle conducted by an eligible qualified organization may purchase raffle tickets by personal check, money order, bank check, cashier's check, electronic check, or debit card for one raffle conducted by the eligible qualified organization during a calendar year. The department shall adopt rules setting minimum standards concerning the purchase of raffle tickets as authorized by this subsection which shall ensure compliance with applicable federal law and for the protection of personal information consistent with payment card industry compliance regulations. For purposes of this subsection, an "*eligible qualified organization*" is a qualified organization that has conducted a raffle pursuant to section 99B.7 during the previous eight consecutive calendar years in which the net proceeds are distributed to a museum.

[C77, 79, 81, §99B.17]

89 Acts, ch 231, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1193, §110

99B.18 Company games.

Games of skill, games of chance, and card games may be conducted on premises either licensed or unlicensed and no license fee shall be required if a bona fide social, employment, trade or professional association relationship exists between the sponsors and the participants and the participants pay no consideration of any nature, either directly or indirectly, to participate in the games, and only "play" money or other items of no intrinsic value which may be wagered are provided to the participant free, and the sponsor conducting the game receives no consideration, either directly or indirectly, other than goodwill.

A gambling device intended for use or used as provided in this section is exempt from the provisions of section 725.9, subsection 2.

[C75, §99B.8; C77, 79, 81, §99B.18]

2002 Acts, ch 1068, §15

99B.19 Attorney general and county attorney — prosecution.

Upon request of the department of inspections and appeals or the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety, the attorney general shall institute in the name of the state the proper proceedings against a person charged by either department with violating this chapter, and a county attorney, at the request of the attorney general, shall appear and prosecute an action when brought in the county attorney's county.

[S81, §99B.19; 81 Acts, ch 44, §14]

84 Acts, ch 1220, §13; 87 Acts, ch 115, §15; 89 Acts, ch 231, §28

99B.20 Division of criminal investigation.

The division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety may investigate to determine licensee compliance with the requirements of this chapter. Investigations may be conducted either on the criminal investigation division's own initiative or at the request of the department of inspections and appeals. The criminal investigation division and the department of inspections and appeals shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible on an investigation.

84 Acts, ch 1220, §2; 87 Acts, ch 115, §16; 89 Acts, ch 231, §29

99B.21 Tax on prizes.

All prizes awarded are Iowa earned income and are subject to state and federal income tax laws. A person conducting a game of skill, game of chance, or a raffle shall deduct state income taxes, pursuant to section 422.16, subsection 1, from a cash prize awarded to an individual. An amount deducted from the prize for payment of a state tax shall be remitted to the department of revenue on behalf of the prize winner.

86 Acts, ch 1201, §12; 92 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, § 232; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

CHAPTER 99C

RESERVED

CHAPTER 99D

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

Referred to in §21.2, 21.11, 22.1, 80.25A, 80.26, 99B.6, 99B.15, 99F.2, 99F.4, 99F.4A, 99F.4B, 99F.4C, 99F.7, 99G.3, 123.49, 162.2, 162.2B, 162.10A, 232C.4, 422.16, 533C.103, 537A.4, 714B.10, 717D.3, 725.7, 725.13, 725.14

99D.1	Short title.	99D.14A	Reserved.
99D.2	Definitions.	99D.15	Pari-mutuel wagering taxes — rate — credit.
99D.3	Scope of provisions.	99D.16	Withholding tax on winnings.
99D.4	Pari-mutuel wagering legalized.	99D.17	Use of funds.
99D.5	Creation of state racing and gaming commission.	99D.18	Repealed by 91 Acts, ch 260, §1250.
99D.6	Chairperson — administrator — employees — duties — bond.	99D.19	Licenseses — records — reports — supervision.
99D.7	Powers.	99D.20	Audit of licensee operations.
99D.8	Horse or dog racing licenses — applications.	99D.21	Annual report of commission.
99D.8A	Requirements of applicant — penalty — consent to search.	99D.22	Native horses or dogs.
99D.9	Licenses — terms and conditions — revocation.	99D.23	Commission veterinarian and chemist.
99D.10	Bond of licensee.	99D.24	Prohibited activities — penalty.
99D.11	Pari-mutuel wagering — advance deposit wagering — televising races — age restrictions.	99D.25	Drugging or numbing — exception — tests — reports — penalties.
99D.12	Breakage.	99D.25A	Administration of furosemide or phenylbutazone.
99D.13	Unclaimed winnings — appropriation.	99D.26	Forfeiture of property.
99D.14	Race meetings — tax — fees — tax exemption.	99D.27	Racing dog adoption program.
		99D.28	Setoff.

99D.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Iowa Pari-mutuel Wagering Act*”.
83 Acts, ch 187, §1

99D.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Applicant*” means an individual applying for an occupational license or the officers and members of the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation applying for a license to conduct a race where pari-mutuel wagering would be permitted under this chapter.
2. “*Breakage*” means the odd cents by which the amount payable on each dollar wagered in a pari-mutuel pool exceeds a multiple of ten cents.
3. “*Claimant agency*” means a state agency as defined in section 8A.504, subsection 1, or the state court administrator as defined in section 602.1101.
4. “*Commission*” means the state racing and gaming commission created under section 99D.5.
5. “*Holder of occupational license*” means a person licensed by the commission to perform an occupation which the commission has identified as requiring a license to engage in within the racing industry in Iowa.
6. “*Licensee*” means a nonprofit corporation licensed under section 99D.9.
7. “*Pari-mutuel wagering*” means the system of wagering described in section 99D.11.
8. “*Race*”, “*racing*”, “*race meeting*”, “*track*”, and “*racetrack*” refer to dog racing and horse racing, including but not limited to quarterhorse, thoroughbred, and harness racing, as approved by the commission.

9. “*Racetrack enclosure*” means all real property utilized for the conduct of a race meeting, including the racetrack, grandstand, concession stands, offices, barns, kennels and barn areas, employee housing facilities, parking lots, and any additional areas designated by the commission.

10. “*Wagering area*” means that portion of a racetrack in which a licensee may receive wagers of money from a person present in a licensed racetrack enclosure on a horse or dog in a race selected by the person making the wager as designated by the commission.

83 Acts, ch 187, §2; 84 Acts, ch 1265, §1; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §3; 89 Acts, ch 67, §23; 97 Acts, ch 9, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §2, 3; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §24; 2008 Acts, ch 1172, §1

Referred to in §99F.9

99D.3 Scope of provisions.

This chapter does not apply to horse-race or dog-race meetings unless the pari-mutuel system of wagering is used or intended to be used in connection with the horse-race or dog-race meetings. If the pari-mutuel system is used or intended to be used a person shall not conduct a race meeting without a license as provided by section 99D.9.

83 Acts, ch 187, §3

99D.4 Pari-mutuel wagering legalized.

The system of wagering on the results of horse or dog races as provided by this chapter is legal, when conducted within the racetrack enclosure at a licensed horse-race or dog-race meeting.

83 Acts, ch 187, §4

99D.5 Creation of state racing and gaming commission.

1. A state racing and gaming commission is created within the department of inspections and appeals consisting of five members who shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate, and who shall serve not to exceed a three-year term at the pleasure of the governor. The term of each member shall begin and end as provided in section 69.19.

2. A vacancy on the commission shall be filled as provided in section 2.32.

3. Not more than three members of the commission shall belong to the same political party. A member of the commission shall not have a financial interest in a racetrack.

4. Commission members are each entitled to receive an annual salary of ten thousand dollars. Members shall also be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties to a maximum of thirty thousand dollars per year for the commission. Each member shall be covered by the blanket surety bond of the state purchased pursuant to section 8A.321, subsection 12.

5. *a.* A member or a holder of an official’s license shall not knowingly:

(1) Have a pecuniary, equitable, or other interest in or engage in a business or employment which would be a conflict of interest or interfere or conflict with the proper discharge of the duties of the commission including any of the following:

(a) A business which does business with a licensee.

(b) A business issued a concession operator’s license.

(2) Participate directly or indirectly as an owner, owner-trainer, trainer of a horse or dog, or jockey of a horse in a race meeting conducted in this state.

(3) Place a wager on an entry in a race or on a gambling game operated on an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure.

b. A violation of this subsection is a serious misdemeanor. In addition, the individual may be subject to disciplinary actions pursuant to the commission rules.

6. *a.* A member, employee, or appointee of the commission, spouse of a member, employee, or appointee of the commission, or a family member related within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity to a member, employee, or appointee of the commission shall not do either of the following:

(1) Hold an occupational license except an official’s license.

(2) Enter directly or indirectly into any business dealing, venture, or contract with an owner or lessee of a racetrack.

b. A member who knowingly approves of a violation of this subsection is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

83 Acts, ch 187, §5, 36; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §4, 5; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §713, 714; 88 Acts, ch 1267, §17; 89 Acts, ch 67, §24, 25; 89 Acts, ch 83, §21; 89 Acts, ch 231, §30; 91 Acts, ch 266, §21; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 177, §15; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §99D.2, 99F.1

Confirmation, see §2.32

99D.6 Chairperson — administrator — employees — duties — bond.

The commission shall elect in July of each year one of its members as chairperson for the succeeding year. The commission shall appoint an administrator of the commission subject to confirmation by the senate. The administrator shall serve a four-year term. The term shall begin and end in the same manner as set forth in section 69.19. A vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the same manner as a full-term appointment is made. The administrator may hire other assistants and employees as necessary to carry out the commission's duties. Employees in the positions of equine veterinarian, canine veterinarian, and equine steward shall be exempt from the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and shall not be covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Some or all of the information required of applicants in section 99D.8A, subsections 1 and 2, may also be required of employees of the commission if the commission deems it necessary. The administrator shall keep a record of the proceedings of the commission and preserve the books, records, and documents entrusted to the administrator's care. The administrator shall be covered by the blanket surety bond of the state purchased pursuant to section 8A.321, subsection 12. The compensation and employment terms of the administrator shall be set by the governor, taking into consideration the level of knowledge and experience of the administrator. The commission shall have its headquarters in the city of Des Moines and shall meet in July of each year and at other times and places as it finds necessary for the discharge of its duties.

83 Acts, ch 187, §6; 84 Acts, ch 1265, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §715; 87 Acts, ch 115, §17; 89 Acts, ch 231, §31; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §5, 65; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §26

Referred to in §99D.10

Confirmation, see §2.32

99D.7 Powers.

The commission shall have full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all race meetings governed by this chapter. The commission shall have the following powers and shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this chapter:

1. To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for a license and to select among competing applicants for a license the applicant which best serves the interests of the citizens of Iowa.

2. To identify occupations within the racing industry which require licensing and adopt standards for licensing the occupations including establishing fees for the occupational licenses. The fees shall be paid to the commission and used as required in section 99D.17.

3. To adopt standards regarding the duration of thoroughbred and quarter horse racing seasons, so that a thoroughbred racing season shall not be less than sixty-seven days, and so that a quarter horse racing season shall not be less than twenty-six days. The thoroughbred and quarter horse racing seasons shall be run independently unless mutually agreed upon by the associations representing the thoroughbred and quarter horse owners and the licensee of the horse racetrack located in Polk county.

4. To adopt standards under which all race meetings shall be held and standards for the facilities within which the race meetings shall be held.

5. a. To regulate the purse structure for race meetings including establishing a minimum purse.

b. The commission shall, beginning January 1, 2012, regulate the purse structure for all horse racing so that seventy-six percent is designated for thoroughbred racing, fifteen and one-quarter percent is designated for quarter horse racing, and eight and

three-quarter percent is designated for standardbred racing. The purse moneys designated for standardbred racing may only be used to support standardbred harness racing purses at the state fair, county fairs, or other harness racing tracks approved by the commission, or for the maintenance or repair of harness racing tracks at the fairgrounds for such fairs or other harness racing tracks approved by the commission. The horse racetrack in Polk county shall not provide funding to support standardbred racing at such county fairs that is not otherwise provided for in this paragraph.

c. (1) The purse moneys designated for standardbred racing shall be payable to a nonprofit corporation operated exclusively for those purposes allowed an exempt organization under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, which was organized under the laws of this state on or before January 1, 2008, which exists for the promotion of the sport of harness racing in this state, and which received supplemental payments from the horse racetrack in Polk county for the conduct of harness racing during the 2010 calendar year. The nonprofit corporation receiving such purse moneys shall complete and provide to the commission an annual audit and accounting of the allocation of such moneys.

(2) Of the purse moneys designated for thoroughbred racing, two percent shall be distributed to an organization representing owners of thoroughbred race horses for the purpose of paying the annual operating expenses of the organization and for the promotion and marketing of Iowa-bred horses. The organization receiving such purse moneys shall complete and provide to the commission an annual audit and accounting of the allocation of such moneys.

(3) Of the purse moneys designated for quarter horse racing, two percent shall be distributed to an organization representing owners of quarter horse race horses for the purpose of paying the annual operating expenses of the organization and for the promotion and marketing of Iowa-bred horses. The organization receiving such purse moneys shall complete and provide to the commission an annual audit and accounting of the allocation of such moneys.

6. To cooperate with the department of agriculture and land stewardship to establish and operate, or contract for, a laboratory and related facilities to conduct saliva, urine, and other tests on animals that are to run or that have run in races governed by this chapter.

7. To establish and provide for the disposition of fees for the testing of animals sufficient to cover the costs of the tests and to purchase the necessary equipment for the testing.

8. To enter the office, racetrack, facilities, or other places of business of a licensee to determine compliance with this chapter.

9. To investigate alleged violations of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final decisions and to take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee or a holder of an occupational license for the violation, or institute appropriate legal action for enforcement, or both. Information gathered during an investigation is confidential during the pendency of the investigation. Decisions by the commission are final agency actions pursuant to chapter 17A.

10. To authorize stewards, starters, and other racing officials to impose fines or other sanctions upon a person violating a provision of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final orders, including authorization to expel a tout, bookmaker, or other person deemed to be undesirable from the racetrack facilities.

11. To require the removal of a racing official, an employee of a licensee, or a holder of an occupational license, or employee of a holder of an occupational license for a violation of this chapter or a commission rule or engaging in a fraudulent practice.

12. To prevent an animal from racing if the commission or commission employees with cause believe the animal or its owner, trainer, or an employee of the owner or trainer is in violation of this chapter or commission rules.

13. To withhold payment of a purse if the outcome of a race is disputed or until tests are performed on the animals to determine if they were illegally drugged.

14. To provide for immediate determination of the disposition of a challenge by a racing official or representative of the commission by establishing procedures for informal hearings before a panel of stewards at a racetrack.

15. To require a licensee to file an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the licensee's racing activities in this state, together with a list of the stockholders or other persons having any beneficial interest in the racing activities of each licensee.

16. To issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records and other pertinent documents in accordance with chapter 17A, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, when, in the judgment of the racing and gaming commission, it is necessary to enforce this chapter or the commission rules.

17. To keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings and to certify the records as may be appropriate.

18. To require all licensees to use a computerized totalizator system for calculating odds and payouts from the pari-mutuel wagering pool and to establish standards to insure the security of the totalizator system.

19. To revoke or suspend licenses and impose fines not to exceed one thousand dollars.

20. To require licensees to indicate in their racing programs those horses which are treated with the legal medication furosemide or phenylbutazone. The program shall also indicate if it is the first or subsequent time that a horse is racing with furosemide, or if the horse has previously raced with furosemide and the present race is the first race for the horse without furosemide following its use.

21. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this chapter, to provide for interstate combined wagering pools related to simulcasting horse or dog races and all related interstate pari-mutuel wagering activities.

22. To cooperate with the gambling treatment program administered by the Iowa department of public health to incorporate information regarding the gambling treatment program and its toll-free telephone number in printed materials distributed by the commission. The commission may require licensees to have the information available in a conspicuous place as a condition of licensure.

23. To require licensees to establish a process to allow a person to be voluntarily excluded for life from a racetrack enclosure and all other licensed facilities under this chapter and chapter 99F. The process established shall require that a licensee disseminate information regarding persons voluntarily excluded to all licensees under this chapter and chapter 99F. The state and any licensee under this chapter or chapter 99F shall not be liable to any person for any claim which may arise from this process. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any money or thing of value that has been obtained by, or is owed to, a voluntarily excluded person by a licensee as a result of wagers made by the person after the person has been voluntarily excluded shall not be paid to the person but shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

24. To require licensees to establish a process with the state for licensees to have electronic access to names and social security numbers of debtors of claimant agencies through a secured interactive internet site maintained by the state.

25. To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this chapter and the commission rules.

83 Acts, ch 187, §7; 84 Acts, ch 1265, §3; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §6; 88 Acts, ch 1137, §1; 89 Acts, ch 231, §32; 91 Acts, ch 166, §1; 91 Acts, ch 260, §1205; 94 Acts, ch 1100, §1; 95 Acts, ch 205, §34; 96 Acts, ch 1212, §11; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §6 – 8; 2008 Acts, ch 1172, §2; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §101; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §1, 2; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §12.10, 99D.10, 99D.11, 99D.22, 99D.28, 99F.6

Code editor directive applied

99D.8 Horse or dog racing licenses — applications.

A qualifying organization, as defined in section 513(d)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code, as defined in section 422.3, exempt from federal income taxation under sections 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code or a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of this state, whether or not it is exempt from federal income taxation, which is organized to promote those purposes enumerated in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph

“b”, or which regularly conducts an agricultural and educational fair or exposition for the promotion of the horse, dog, or other livestock breeding industries of the state, or an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of the state, may apply to the commission for a license to conduct horse or dog racing. The application shall be filed with the administrator of the commission at least sixty days before the first day of the horse race or dog race meeting which the organization proposes to conduct, shall specify the day or days when and the exact location where it proposes to conduct racing, and shall be in a form and contain information as the commission prescribes.

If any part of the net income of a licensee is determined to be unrelated business taxable income as defined in sections 511 through 514 of the Internal Revenue Code, or is otherwise taxable, the licensee shall be required to distribute such amount to political subdivisions in the state and organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code in the county in which the licensee operates.

An organization which meets the requirements of this section, as amended, on or before July 1, 1988, shall be considered to have met the requirements of this section on the date that its initial application was originally filed.

83 Acts, ch 187, §8; 88 Acts, ch 1243, §1; 95 Acts, ch 176, §1

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.8A Requirements of applicant — penalty — consent to search.

1. A person shall not be issued a license to conduct races under this chapter or an occupational license unless the person has completed and signed an application on the form prescribed and published by the commission. The application shall state the full name, social security number, residence, date of birth and other personal identifying information of the applicant that the commission deems necessary. The application shall state whether the applicant has any of the following:

- a. A record of conviction of a felony.
- b. An addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance.
- c. A history of mental illness or repeated acts of violence.

2. An applicant shall submit pictures, fingerprints, and descriptions of physical characteristics to the commission in the manner prescribed on the application forms. The fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation by the department of public safety through the state criminal history repository for the purpose of a national criminal history check.

3. The commission shall charge the applicant a fee set by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, to defray the costs associated with the search and classification of fingerprints required in subsection 2. This fee is in addition to any other license fee charged by the commission.

4. A person who knowingly makes a false statement on the application is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

5. The licensee or a holder of an occupational license shall consent to agents of the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety or commission employees designated by the administrator of the commission to the search without a warrant of the licensee or holder's person, personal property and effects, and premises which are located within the racetrack enclosure or adjacent facilities under control of the licensee to inspect or investigate for criminal violations of this chapter or violations of rules adopted by the commission.

84 Acts, ch 1265, §4; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §7; 2002 Acts, ch 1044, §5, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §29; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

Referred to in §99D.6, 99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.11

99D.9 Licenses — terms and conditions — revocation.

1. If the commission is satisfied that its rules and sections 99D.8 through 99D.25 applicable to licensees have been or will be complied with, it may issue a license for a period of not more than three years. The commission may decide which types of racing it will permit. The commission may permit dog racing, horse racing of various types, or both dog

and horse racing. However, only quarter horse and thoroughbred racing shall be allowed to be conducted at the horse racetrack located in Polk county. The commission shall decide the number, location, and type of all racetracks licensed under this chapter. The license shall set forth the name of the licensee, the type of license granted, the place where the race meeting is to be held, and the time and number of days during which racing may be conducted by the licensee. The commission shall not approve a license application if any part of the racetrack is to be constructed on prime farmland outside the city limits of an incorporated city. As used in this subsection, “*prime farmland*” means as defined by the United States department of agriculture in 7 C.F.R. § 657.5(a). A license is not transferable or assignable. The commission may revoke any license issued for good cause upon reasonable notice and hearing. The commission shall conduct a neighborhood impact study to determine the impact of granting a license on the quality of life in neighborhoods adjacent to the proposed racetrack facility. The applicant for the license shall reimburse the commission for the costs incurred in making the study. A copy of the study shall be retained on file with the commission and shall be a public record. The study shall be completed before the commission may issue a license for the proposed facility.

2. A license shall only be granted to a nonprofit corporation or association upon the express condition that the nonprofit corporation or association shall not, by a lease, contract, understanding, or arrangement of any kind, grant, assign, or turn over to a person the operation of a race meeting licensed under this section or of the pari-mutuel system of wagering described in section 99D.11. This section does not prohibit a management contract approved by the commission.

3. A license shall not be granted to a nonprofit corporation if there is substantial evidence that the applicant for a license:

a. Has been suspended or ruled off a recognized course in another jurisdiction by the racing board or commission of that jurisdiction.

b. Has not demonstrated financial responsibility sufficient to meet adequately the requirements of the enterprise proposed.

c. Is not the true owner of the enterprise proposed.

d. Is not the sole owner, and other persons have ownership in the enterprise which fact has not been disclosed.

e. Is a corporation and ten percent of the stock of the corporation is subject to a contract or option to purchase at any time during the period for which the license is issued unless the contract or option was disclosed to the commission and the commission approved the sale or transfer during the period of the license.

f. Has knowingly made a false statement of a material fact to the commission.

g. Has failed to meet any monetary obligation in connection with a race meeting held in this state.

4. A license shall not be granted to a nonprofit corporation if there is substantial evidence that stockholders or officers of the nonprofit corporation are not of good repute and moral character.

5. A license shall not be granted to a licensee for racing on more than one racetrack at the same time.

6. a. A licensee shall not loan to any person money or any other thing of value for the purpose of permitting that person to wager on any race.

b. A licensee shall not permit a financial institution, vendor, or other person to dispense cash or credit through an electronic or mechanical device including but not limited to a satellite terminal as defined in section 527.2, that is located in the wagering area.

c. When technologically available, a licensee shall ensure that a person may voluntarily bar the person’s access to receive cash or credit from a financial institution, vendor, or other person through an electronic or mechanical device including but not limited to a satellite terminal as defined in section 527.2, that is located on the licensed premises.

7. Upon a violation of any of the conditions listed in this section, the commission shall immediately revoke the license.

8. The commission shall require that a licensee utilize Iowa resources, goods, and services in the operation of a racetrack enclosure. The commission shall develop standards to assure

that a substantial amount of all resources and goods used in the operation of a racetrack enclosure emanate from and are made in Iowa and that a substantial amount of all services and entertainment are provided by Iowans.

83 Acts, ch 187, §9; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §8 – 10; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §9 – 11; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §3

Referred to in §99D.2, 99D.3, 99D.10, 99D.14

99D.10 Bond of licensee.

A licensee licensed under section 99D.9 shall post a bond to the state of Iowa before the license is issued in a sum as the commission shall fix, with sureties to be approved by the commission. The bond shall be used to guarantee that the licensee faithfully makes the payments, keeps its books and records and makes reports, and conducts its racing in conformity with sections 99D.6 through 99D.23 and the rules adopted by the commission. The bond shall not be canceled by a surety on less than thirty days' notice in writing to the commission. If a bond is canceled and the licensee fails to file a new bond with the commission in the required amount on or before the effective date of cancellation, the licensee's license shall be revoked. The total and aggregate liability of the surety on the bond is limited to the amount specified in the bond.

83 Acts, ch 187, §10

Referred to in §99D.9

Section not amended; editorial change applied

99D.11 Pari-mutuel wagering — advance deposit wagering — televising races — age restrictions.

1. Except as permitted in this section, the licensee shall permit no form of wagering on the results of the races.

2. Licensees shall only permit the pari-mutuel or certificate method of wagering, or the advance deposit method of wagering, as defined in this section.

3. The licensee may receive wagers of money only from a person present in a licensed racetrack enclosure on a horse or dog in the race selected by the person making the wager to finish first in the race or from a person engaging in advance deposit wagering as defined in this section. The person wagering shall acquire an interest in the total money wagered on all horses or dogs in the race as first winners in proportion to the amount of money wagered by the person.

4. The licensee shall issue to each person wagering a certificate on which shall be shown the number of the race, the amount wagered, and the number or name of the horse or dog selected as first winner.

5. As each race is run the licensee shall deduct sixteen percent from the total sum wagered on all horses or dogs as first winners. However, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percentage of the total sum wagered not to exceed eighteen percent and the additional deduction shall be retained by the licensee. The balance, after deducting breakage, shall be paid to the holders of certificates on the winning horse or dog in the proportion that the amount wagered by each certificate holder bears to the total amount wagered on all horses or dogs in the race as first winners. The licensee may pay a larger amount if approved by the commission. The licensee shall likewise receive other wagers on horses or dogs in places or combinations the commission may authorize. The method, procedure, and the authority and right of the licensee, as well as the deduction allowed to the licensee, shall be as specified with respect to wagers upon horses or dogs selected to run first. However, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percent of the total sum wagered not to exceed twenty-four percent on multiple or exotic wagering involving not more than two horses or dogs. The deduction authorized above twenty percent on the multiple or exotic wagering involving not more than two dogs or horses shall be retained by the licensee. For exotic wagering involving three or more horses or dogs, the commission shall authorize at the request of the licensee a deduction of a higher or lower percent of the total sum wagered not to exceed twenty-five percent on the exotic wagers. The additional deduction authorized above twenty-two percent on the multiple or exotic wagers involving more than two horses or dogs shall be retained by

the licensee. One percent of the exotic wagers on three or more horses or dogs shall be distributed as provided in section 99D.12.

6. a. All wagering shall be conducted within the racetrack enclosure where the licensed race is held, except as provided in paragraphs “b” and “c”.

b. The commission may authorize the licensee to simultaneously telecast within the racetrack enclosure, for the purpose of pari-mutuel wagering, a horse or dog race licensed by the racing authority of another state. It is the responsibility of each licensee to obtain the consent of appropriate racing officials in other states as required by the federal Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. § 3001 – 3007, to televise races for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering. A licensee may also obtain the permission of a person licensed by the commission to conduct horse or dog races in this state to televise races conducted by that person for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel racing. However, arrangements made by a licensee to televise any race for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering are subject to the approval of the commission, and the commission shall select the races to be televised. The races selected by the commission shall be the same for all licensees approved by the commission to televise races for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering. The commission shall not authorize the simultaneous telecast or televising of and a licensee shall not simultaneously telecast or televise any horse or dog race for the purpose of conducting pari-mutuel wagering unless the simultaneous telecast or televising is done at the racetrack of a licensee that schedules no less than sixty performances of nine live races each day of the season. For purposes of the taxes imposed under this chapter, races televised by a licensee for purposes of pari-mutuel wagering shall be treated as if the races were held at the racetrack of the licensee. Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this chapter, the commission may allow a licensee to adopt the same deductions as those of the pari-mutuel racetrack from which the races are being simultaneously telecast.

c. (1) The commission shall authorize the licensee of the horse racetrack located in Polk county to conduct advance deposit wagering. An advance deposit wager may be placed in person at a licensed racetrack enclosure, or from any other location via a telephone-type device or any other electronic means. The commission may also issue an advance deposit wagering operator license to an entity who complies with subparagraph (3) and section 99D.8A.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “*advance deposit wagering*” means a method of pari-mutuel wagering in which an individual may establish an account, deposit money into the account, and use the account balance to pay for pari-mutuel wagering. Of the net revenue, less all taxes paid and expenses directly related to account deposit wagering incurred by the licensee of the horse racetrack located in Polk county, received through advance deposit wagering, fifty percent shall be designated for the horse purses created pursuant to section 99D.7, subsection 5, and fifty percent shall be designated for the licensee for the pari-mutuel horse racetrack located in Polk county.

(3) Before granting an advance deposit wagering operator license to an entity other than the licensee of the horse racetrack located in Polk county, the commission shall enter into an agreement with the licensee of the horse racetrack located in Polk county, the Iowa horsemen’s benevolent and protective association, and the prospective advance deposit wagering operator for the purpose of determining the payment of statewide source market fees and the host fees to be paid on all races subject to advance deposit wagering. The commission shall establish the term of such an advance deposit wagering operator license. Such an advance deposit wagering operator licensee shall accept wagers on live races conducted at the horse racetrack in Polk county from all of its account holders if it accepts wagers from any residents of this state.

(4) An unlicensed advance deposit wagering operator or an individual taking or receiving wagers from residents of this state on races conducted at the horse racetrack located in Polk county is guilty of a class “D” felony.

(5) For the purposes of this paragraph “c”, “*advance deposit wagering operator*” means an advance deposit wagering operator licensed by the commission who has entered into an

agreement with the licensee of the horse racetrack in Polk county and the Iowa horsemen's benevolent and protective association to provide advance deposit wagering.

7. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a pari-mutuel wager. A person who violates this subsection commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph "a".

83 Acts, ch 187, §11; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §11 – 13; 89 Acts, ch 216, §1; 90 Acts, ch 1175, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §31; 91 Acts, ch 166, §2, 3; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §23; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §3, 4; 92 Acts, ch 1207, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §3, 4; 96 Acts, ch 1211, §32; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §12; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §25; 2009 Acts, ch 88, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §4 – 7; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §19, 20

Referred to in §99D.2, 99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.13, 99D.16, 99D.24, 805.8C(5a)

99D.12 Breakage.

A licensee shall deduct the breakage from the pari-mutuel pool which shall be distributed to the breeders of Iowa-foaled horses and Iowa-whelped dogs in the manner described in section 99D.22. The remainder of the breakage shall be distributed as follows:

1. In horse races the breakage shall be retained by the licensee to supplement purses for races restricted to Iowa-foaled horses or to supplement purses won by Iowa-foaled horses by finishing first, second, third, or fourth in any other race. The purse supplements will be paid in proportion to the purse structure of the race. Two percent shall be deposited by the commission into a special fund to be known as the horse racing promotion fund. The commission each year shall approve a nonprofit organization to use moneys in the fund for research, education, and marketing of horse racing in the state, including public relations, and other promotional techniques. The nonprofit organization shall not engage in political activity. It shall be a condition of the allocation of funds that any organization receiving funds shall not expend the funds on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

2. In dog races the breakage shall be distributed as follows:

a. Seventy-three percent shall be retained by the licensee to supplement purses for races won by Iowa-whelped dogs as provided in section 99D.22.

b. Twenty-five percent shall be retained by the licensee and shall be put into a stake race for Iowa-whelped dogs. An amount equal to twelve percent of the winner's share shall be set aside and distributed to the breeder of the winning greyhound in accordance with section 99D.22 and the remainder shall be apportioned as purse moneys for the stake race. All dogs racing in the stake race must have run in at least twelve races during the current racing season at the track sponsoring the stake race to qualify to participate.

c. Two percent shall be deposited by the commission into a special fund to be known as the dog racing promotion fund. The commission each year shall approve a nonprofit organization to use moneys in the fund for research, education, and marketing of dog racing in the state, including public relations, and other promotional techniques. The nonprofit organization shall not engage in political activity. It shall be a condition of the allocation of funds that any organization receiving funds shall not expend the funds on political activity or on any attempt to influence legislation.

83 Acts, ch 187, §12; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §14; 88 Acts, ch 1137, §2; 89 Acts, ch 216, §2, 3; 91 Acts, ch 166, §4; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §6

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.11, 99D.22

99D.13 Unclaimed winnings — appropriation.

1. Winnings provided in section 99D.11 not claimed by the person who placed the wager within sixty days of the close of the racing meet during which the wager was placed shall be forfeited.

2. Winnings from each racetrack forfeited under subsection 1 shall escheat to the state and to the extent appropriated by the general assembly shall be used by the department of agriculture and land stewardship to administer section 99D.22. The remainder shall be paid over to the commission to pay all or part of the cost of drug testing at the tracks. To the extent the remainder paid over to the commission, less the cost of drug testing, is from unclaimed winnings from harness race meetings, the remainder shall be used as provided in subsection 3. To the extent the remainder paid to the commission, less the cost of drug

testing, is from unclaimed winnings from licensed dog tracks, the commission shall remit annually five thousand dollars, or an equal portion of that amount, to each licensed dog track to carry out the racing dog adoption program pursuant to section 99D.27. To the extent the remainder paid over to the commission, less the cost of drug testing, is from unclaimed winnings from tracks licensed for dog or horse races, the commission, on an annual basis, shall remit one-third of the amount to the treasurer of the city in which the racetrack is located, one-third of the amount to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located, and one-third of the amount to the racetrack from which it was forfeited. If the racetrack is not located in a city, then one-third shall be deposited as provided in chapter 556. The amount received by the racetrack under this subsection shall be used only for retiring the debt of the racetrack facilities and for capital improvements to the racetrack facilities.

3. *a.* One hundred twenty thousand dollars of winnings from wagers placed at harness race meetings forfeited under subsection 1 in a calendar year that escheat to the state and are paid over to the commission are appropriated to the racing commission for the fiscal year beginning in that calendar year to be used as follows:

(1) Eighty percent of the amount appropriated shall be allocated to qualified harness racing tracks, to be used by the tracks to supplement the purses for those harness races in which only Iowa-bred or owned horses may run. However, beginning with the allocation of the appropriation made for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992, the races for which the purses are to be supplemented under this paragraph shall be those in which only Iowa-bred two-year and three-year olds may run. In addition, the races must be held under the control or jurisdiction of the Iowa state fair board, established under section 173.1, or of a fair, as defined under section 174.1.

(2) Twenty percent of the amount appropriated shall be allocated to qualified harness racing tracks, to be used by the tracks for maintenance of and improvements to the tracks. Races held at the tracks must be under the control or jurisdiction of the Iowa state fair board, established under section 173.1, or of a fair, as defined under section 174.1.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, “*qualified harness racing track*” means a harness racing track that has either held at least one harness race meeting between July 1, 1985, and July 1, 1989, or after July 1, 1989, has applied to and been approved by the racing commission for the allocation of funds under this subsection. The racing commission shall approve an application if the harness racing track has held at least one harness race meeting during the year preceding the year for which the track seeks funds under this subsection.

b. Notwithstanding section 8.33, unencumbered or unobligated funds remaining on June 30 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated shall not revert but shall be available for expenditure for the following fiscal year for the purposes of this subsection.

83 Acts, ch 187, §13; 86 Acts, ch 1246, §509; 89 Acts, ch 216, §4, 5; 90 Acts, ch 1233, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §32; 91 Acts, ch 166, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1019, §4; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §26; 2005 Acts, ch 179, §113, 114; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.14 Race meetings — tax — fees — tax exemption.

1. A licensee under section 99D.9 shall pay the tax imposed by section 99D.15.

2. *a.* (1) A licensee shall pay a regulatory fee to be charged as provided in this section. In determining the regulatory fee to be charged as provided under this section, the commission shall use the amount appropriated to the commission plus the cost of salaries for no more than three special agents for each racetrack that has not been issued a table games license under chapter 99F or no more than three special agents for each racetrack that has been issued a table games license under chapter 99F, plus any direct and indirect support costs for the agents, for the division of criminal investigation’s racetrack activities, as the basis for determining the amount of revenue to be raised from the regulatory fee.

(2) Indirect support costs under this section shall be calculated at the same rate used in accordance with the federal office of management and budget cost principles for state, local, and Indian tribal governments that receive a federally approved indirect cost rate.

b. Notwithstanding sections 8.60 and 99D.17, the portion of the fee paid pursuant to paragraph “*a*” relating to the costs of special agents plus any direct and indirect support

costs for the agents, for the division of criminal investigation's racetrack activities, shall be deposited into the gaming enforcement revolving fund established in section 80.43. However, the department of public safety shall transfer, on an annual basis, the portion of the regulatory fee attributable to the indirect support costs of the special agents to the general fund of the state.

c. Notwithstanding sections 8.60 and 99D.17, the portion of the fee paid pursuant to paragraph "a" relating to the costs of the commission shall be deposited into the gaming regulatory revolving fund established in section 99F.20.

d. The aggregate amount of the regulatory fee assessed under paragraph "a" during each fiscal year shall be reduced by an amount equal to the unexpended moneys from the previous fiscal year that were deposited into the revolving funds established in sections 80.43 and 99F.20 during that previous fiscal year.

e. By January 1, 2015, and by January 1 of every year thereafter, the division of criminal investigation shall provide the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system, the legislative services agency, and the commission with a report detailing the activities of the division during the previous fiscal year for each racetrack enclosure.

f. The division of criminal investigation shall conduct a review relating to the number of special agents permitted for each racetrack under this subsection and the activities of such agents. The review shall also include comments from the commission and licensees and be combined with the review conducted under section 99F.10, subsection 4, paragraph "g". The division of criminal investigation shall file a report detailing the review conducted pursuant to this paragraph with the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system and the legislative services agency by July 1, 2020.

3. The licensee shall also pay to the commission a licensee fee of two hundred dollars for each racing day of each horse-race or dog-race meeting for which a license has been issued.

4. No other license tax, permit tax, occupation tax, or racing fee, shall be levied, assessed, or collected from a licensee by the state or by a political subdivision, except as provided in this chapter.

5. No other excise tax shall be levied, assessed, or collected from the licensee on horse racing, dog racing, pari-mutuel wagering or admission charges by the state or by a political subdivision, except as provided in this chapter.

6. Real property used in the operation of a racetrack or racetrack enclosure which is exempt from property taxation under another provision of the law, including being exempt because it is owned by a city, county, state, or charitable or nonprofit entity, may be subject to real property taxation by any taxing district in which the real property used in the operation of the racetrack or racetrack enclosure is located. To subject such real property to taxation, the taxing authority of the taxing district shall pass a resolution imposing the tax and, if the resolution is passed prior to September 1, 1997, shall notify the local assessor and the owner of record of the real property by September 1, 1997, preceding the fiscal year in which the real property taxes are due and payable. The assessed value shall be determined and notice of the assessed value shall be provided to the county auditor by the local assessor by October 15, 1997, and the owner may protest the assessed value to the local board of review by December 1, 1997. For resolutions passed on or after September 1, 1997, the taxing authority shall notify the local assessor and owner of record prior to the next assessment year and the valuation and appeal shall be done in the manner and time as for other valuations. Property taxes due as a result of this subsection shall be paid to the county treasurer in the manner and time as other property taxes. The county treasurer shall remit the tax revenue to those taxing authorities imposing the property tax under this subsection. Real property subject to tax as provided in this subsection shall continue to be taxed until such time as the taxing authority of the taxing district repeals the resolution subjecting the property to taxation.

83 Acts, ch 187, §14; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §15, 16; 89 Acts, ch 216, §6; 97 Acts, ch 9, §2; 97 Acts, ch 158, §47; 2000 Acts, ch 1229, §17; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §13, 14; 2010 Acts, ch 1190,

§24; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §46, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1134, §15, 21; 2013 Acts, ch 139, §48, 49; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §34

Referred to in §12.10, 80.43, 99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.17, 99F.4A, 99F.10, 99F.20
Subsection 2, paragraphs a and c amended
Subsection 2, NEW paragraphs d, e, and f

99D.14A Reserved.

99D.15 Pari-mutuel wagering taxes — rate — credit.

1. A tax of six percent is imposed on the gross sum wagered by the pari-mutuel method at each horse race meeting. The tax imposed by this subsection shall be paid by the licensee to the commission within ten days after the close of each horse race meeting and shall be distributed as follows:

a. If the racetrack is located in a city, five percent of the gross sum wagered shall be deposited with the commission. One-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. The remaining one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

b. If the racetrack is located in an unincorporated part of a county, five and one-half percent of the gross sum wagered shall be deposited with the commission. The remaining one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

2. A tax credit of up to five percent of the gross sum wagered per year shall be granted to licensees licensed for horse races and paid into a special fund to be used for debt retirement or operating expenses. However, the tax credit is equal to six percent of the gross sum wagered in a year when the gross sum wagered is less than ninety million dollars. Any portion of the credit not used in a particular year shall be retained by the commission. A tax credit shall first be assessed against any share going to a city, then to the share going to a county, and then to the share going to the state.

3. a. A tax is imposed on the gross sum wagered by the pari-mutuel method at each track licensed for dog races. The tax imposed by this subsection shall be paid by the licensee to the commission within ten days after the close of the track's racing season. The rate of tax on each track is as follows:

(1) Six percent, if the gross sum wagered in the racing season is fifty-five million dollars or more.

(2) Five percent, if the gross sum wagered in the racing season is thirty million dollars or more but less than fifty-five million dollars.

(3) Four percent, if the gross sum wagered in the racing season is less than thirty million dollars.

b. The tax revenue shall be distributed as follows:

(1) If the racetrack is located in a city, one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. One-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. The remaining amount shall be deposited with the commission.

(2) If the racetrack is located in an unincorporated part of a county, one-half of one percent of the gross sum wagered shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the racetrack is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. The remaining amount shall be deposited with the commission.

c. If the rate of tax imposed under paragraph "a" is six percent, five percent, or four percent, a licensee shall set aside for retiring any debt of the licensee, for capital improvement to the facilities of the licensee, for funding of possible future operating losses, or for charitable giving, the following amount:

(1) If the rate of tax paid by the licensee is six percent, one-sixth of the tax liability by the licensee during the racing season shall be set aside.

(2) If the rate of tax paid by the licensee is five percent, one percent of the gross sum wagered in the racing season shall be set aside.

(3) If the rate of tax paid by the licensee is four percent, two percent of the gross sum wagered in the racing season shall be set aside.

4. A tax of two percent is imposed on the gross sum wagered by the pari-mutuel method on horse races and dog races which are simultaneously telecast. The tax imposed by this subsection is in lieu of the taxes imposed pursuant to subsection 1 or 3, but the tax revenue from simulcast horse races shall be distributed as provided in subsection 1 and the tax revenue from simulcast dog races shall be distributed as provided in subsection 3.

83 Acts, ch 187, §15; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §17; 89 Acts, ch 216, §7 – 9; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §33; 91 Acts, ch 166, §6; 91 Acts, ch 268, §427; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §8 – 10; 92 Acts, ch 1207, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §6; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §15, 16; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §102

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.14, 99D.17

99D.16 Withholding tax on winnings.

All winnings provided in section 99D.11 are Iowa earned income and are subject to state and federal income tax laws. An amount deducted from winnings for payment of the state tax, pursuant to section 422.16, subsection 1, shall be remitted to the department of revenue on behalf of the individual who won the wager.

87 Acts, ch 214, §1; 92 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §233; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.17 Use of funds.

Funds received pursuant to sections 99D.14 and 99D.15 shall be deposited as provided in section 8.57, subsection 5, and shall be subject to the requirements of section 8.60. These funds shall first be used to the extent appropriated by the general assembly. The commission is subject to the budget requirements of chapter 8 and the applicable auditing requirements and procedures of chapter 11.

83 Acts, ch 187, §17; 90 Acts, ch 1261, §34; 91 Acts, ch 260, §1206; 92 Acts, ch 1163, §24; 93 Acts, ch 131, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §33; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §35

Referred to in §8.57, 99D.7, 99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.14, 99G.39, 123.53

Section amended

99D.18 Repealed by 91 Acts, ch 260, § 1250.

99D.19 Licensees — records — reports — supervision.

1. A licensee shall keep its books and records so as to clearly show the following:

- a. The total number of admissions for each day of operation.
- b. The total amount of money wagered for each day of operation.

2. The licensee shall furnish to the commission reports and information as the commission may require with respect to its activities. The commission may designate a representative to attend a licensed race meeting, who shall have full access to all places within the enclosure of the meeting and who shall supervise and check the admissions. The compensation of the representative shall be fixed by the commission but shall be paid by the licensee.

83 Acts, ch 187, §19; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §17

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.20 Audit of licensee operations.

Within ninety days after the end of each calendar year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the financial transactions and condition of the licensee's operations conducted under this chapter. Additionally, within ninety days after the end of the licensee's fiscal year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the licensee's total racing and gaming operations, including an itemization of all expenses and subsidies. All audits shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa

under chapter 542 who are selected by the board of supervisors of the county in which the licensee operates.

83 Acts, ch 187, §20; 2001 Acts, ch 55, §21, 38; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §18; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §27; 2009 Acts, ch 29, §1, 3

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.21 Annual report of commission.

The commission shall make an annual report to the governor, for the period ending December 31 of each year. Included in the report shall be an account of the commission's actions, its financial position and results of operation under this chapter, the practical results attained under this chapter, and any recommendations for legislation which the commission deems advisable.

83 Acts, ch 187, §21; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §19

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.22 Native horses or dogs.

1. *a.* A licensee shall hold at least one race on each racing day limited to Iowa-foaled horses or Iowa-whelped dogs as defined by the department of agriculture and land stewardship using standards consistent with this section. However, if sufficient competition cannot be had among that class of horses or dogs on any day, another race for the day may be substituted.

b. A sum equal to twelve percent of the purse won by an Iowa-foaled horse or Iowa-whelped dog shall be used to promote the horse and dog breeding industries. The twelve percent shall be withheld by the licensee from the breakage and shall be paid at the end of the race meeting to the state department of agriculture and land stewardship which in turn shall deposit it in a special fund to be known as the Iowa horse and dog breeders fund. The department shall pay the amount deposited in the fund that is withheld from the purse won by an Iowa-foaled horse to the breeder of the winning Iowa-foaled horse by December 31 of each calendar year. The department shall pay the amount deposited in the fund that is withheld from the purse won by an Iowa-whelped dog to the breeder of the winning Iowa-whelped dog by March 31 of each calendar year. For the purposes of this section, the breeder of a horse shall be considered to be the owner of the brood mare at the time the foal is dropped.

c. No less than twenty percent of all net purse moneys distributed to each breed, as described in section 99D.7, subsection 5, paragraph "b", shall be designated for registered Iowa-bred foals in the form of breeder's awards or purse supplement awards to enhance and foster the growth of the horse breeding industry.

2. For the purposes of this chapter, the following shall be considered in determining if a horse is an Iowa-foaled thoroughbred horse, quarter horse, or standardbred horse:

a. All thoroughbred horses, quarter horses, or standardbred horses foaled in Iowa prior to January 1, 1985, which are registered by the jockey club, American quarter horse association, or United States trotting association as Iowa foaled shall be considered to be Iowa foaled.

b. After January 1, 1985, eligibility for brood mare residence shall be achieved by meeting at least one of the following rules:

(1) Thirty days residency until the foal is inspected, if in foal to a registered Iowa stallion.

(2) Thirty days residency until the foal is inspected for brood mares which are bred back to registered Iowa stallions.

(3) Continuous residency from December 31 until the foal is inspected if the mare was bred by other than an Iowa registered stallion and is not bred back to an Iowa registered stallion.

c. To be eligible for registration as an Iowa thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred stallion, the following requirements shall be met:

(1) Stallion residency from January 1 through July 31 for the year of registration. However, horses going to stud for the first year shall be eligible upon registration with residency to continue through July 31.

(2) At least fifty-one percent of an Iowa registered stallion shall be owned by bona fide Iowa residents.

d. State residency shall not be required for owners of brood mares.

3. To facilitate the implementation of this section, the department of agriculture and land stewardship shall do all of the following:

a. Adopt standards to qualify thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred stallions for Iowa breeding. A stallion shall stand for service in the state at the time of the foal's conception and shall not stand for service at any place outside the state during the calendar year in which the foal is conceived.

b. Provide for the registration of Iowa-foaled horses and that a horse shall not compete in a race limited to Iowa-foaled horses unless the horse is registered with the department of agriculture and land stewardship. The department may prescribe such forms as necessary to determine the eligibility of a horse.

c. The secretary of agriculture shall appoint investigators to determine the eligibility for registration of Iowa-foaled horses.

d. Establish a registration fee imposed on each horse which is a thoroughbred, quarter horse, or standardbred which shall be paid by the breeder of the horse. The department shall not impose the registration fee more than once on each horse. The amount of the registration fee shall not exceed thirty dollars. The moneys paid to the department from registration fees shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the administration and enforcement of this subsection.

4. a. The department of agriculture and land stewardship shall adopt rules establishing a schedule of registration fees to be imposed on owners of dogs that are whelped and raised for the first six months of their lives in Iowa for purposes of promoting native dogs as provided in this chapter, including section 99D.12 and this section. The amount of the registration fees shall be imposed as follows:

(1) An owner of a dam registering the dam, twenty-five dollars.

(2) An owner of a litter registering the litter, ten dollars.

(3) An owner of a dog registering the dog, five dollars.

b. The moneys paid to the department from registration fees as provided in paragraph "a" shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2, and shall be used for the administration and enforcement of programs for the promotion of native dogs.

5. To qualify for the Iowa horse and dog breeders fund, a dog shall have been whelped in Iowa and raised for the first six months of its life in Iowa in a state inspected licensed facility. In addition, the owner of the dog shall have been a resident of the state for at least two years prior to the whelping. The department of agriculture and land stewardship shall adopt rules and prescribe forms to bring Iowa breeders into compliance with residency requirements of dogs and breeders in this subsection.

83 Acts, ch 187, §22; 84 Acts, ch 1266, §20, 21; 85 Acts, ch 67, §12; 95 Acts, ch 133, §1 – 7; 2001 Acts, ch 129, §2; 2005 Acts, ch 172, §19, 20; 2007 Acts, ch 211, §35; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §8

Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10, 99D.12, 99D.13

99D.23 Commission veterinarian and chemist.

1. The commission shall employ one or more chemists or contract with a qualified chemical laboratory to determine by chemical testing and analysis of saliva, urine, blood, or other excretions or body fluids whether a substance or drug has been introduced which may affect the outcome of a race or whether an action has been taken or a substance or drug has been introduced which may interfere with the testing procedure. The commission shall adopt rules under chapter 17A concerning procedures and actions taken on positive drug reports. The commission may adopt by reference nationally recognized standards as determined by the commission or may adopt any other procedure or standard. The commission has the authority to retain and preserve by freezing, test samples for future analysis.

2. The commission shall employ or contract with one or more veterinarians to extract or procure the saliva, urine, blood, or other excretions or body fluids of the horses or dogs for the chemical testing purposes of this section. A commission veterinarian shall be in attendance at every race meeting held in this state.

3. A chemist or veterinarian who willfully or intentionally fails to perform the functions or duties of employment required by this section shall be banned for life from employment at a race meeting held in this state.

4. The commission veterinarian shall keep a continuing record of all horses determined to be sick, unsafe, unsound, or unfit to race by a commission veterinarian at a racetrack.

83 Acts, ch 187, §23; 88 Acts, ch 1137, §3, 4; 94 Acts, ch 1100, §2; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §19
Referred to in §99D.9, 99D.10

99D.24 Prohibited activities — penalty.

1. A person is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor for doing any of the following:

a. Holding or conducting a race or race meeting where the pari-mutuel system of wagering is used or to be used without a license issued by the commission.

b. Holding or conducting a race or race meeting where wagering is permitted other than in the manner specified by section 99D.11.

c. Committing any other corrupt or fraudulent practice as defined by the commission in relation to racing which affects or may affect the result of a race.

2. A person knowingly permitting a person under the age of twenty-one years to make a pari-mutuel wager is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

3. A person wagering or accepting a wager at any location outside the wagering area is subject to the penalties in section 725.7.

4. A person commits a class “D” felony and, in addition, shall be barred for life from racetracks under the jurisdiction of the commission, if the person does any of the following:

a. Offers, promises, or gives anything of value or benefit to a person who is connected with racing including, but not limited to, an officer or employee of a licensee, an owner of a horse, a jockey or driver, a trainer, or handler, pursuant to an agreement or arrangement or with the intent that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the actions of the person to whom the offer, promise, or gift was made in order to affect or attempt to affect the outcome of a race, or to influence official action of a member of the commission.

b. Solicits or knowingly accepts or receives a promise of anything of value or benefit while the person is connected with racing including, but not limited to, an officer or employee of a licensee, an owner of a horse, a jockey or driver, a trainer, or handler, pursuant to an understanding or arrangement or with the intent that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the actions of the person to affect or attempt to affect the outcome of a race, or to influence official action of a member of the commission.

5. A person commits a class “D” felony and the commission shall suspend or revoke a license held by the person if the person:

a. Uses, possesses, or conspires to use or possess a device other than the ordinary whip or spur for the purpose of stimulating or depressing a horse or dog during a race or workout.

b. Sponges a horse’s or dog’s nostrils or windpipe or uses any method, injurious or otherwise, for the purpose of stimulating or depressing a horse or dog or affecting its speed in a race or a workout.

6. A person commits a serious misdemeanor if the person has in the person’s possession within the confines of a racetrack, stable, shed, building or grounds, or within the confines of a stable, shed, building or grounds where a horse or dog is kept which is eligible to race over a racetrack licensed under this chapter, an appliance other than the ordinary whip or spur which can be used for the purpose of stimulating or depressing a horse or dog or affecting its speed at any time.

83 Acts, ch 187, §24; 84 Acts, ch 1265, §5; 91 Acts, ch 195, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §5; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §24; 2005 Acts, ch 19, §31

Referred to in §99D.9

99D.25 Drugging or numbing — exception — tests — reports — penalties.

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

a. “*Drugging*” means administering to a horse or dog any substance foreign to the natural horse or dog prior to the start of a race. However, in counties with a population of two hundred fifty thousand or more, “*drugging*” does not include administering to a horse the

drugs furosemide and phenylbutazone in accordance with section 99D.25A and rules adopted by the commission.

b. "Numbing" means the applying of ice or a freezing device or substance to the limbs of a horse or dog within two hours before the start of a race, or a surgical or other procedure which was, at any time, performed in which the nerves of a horse or dog were severed, destroyed, injected, or removed.

c. "Entered" means that a horse or dog has been registered as a participant in a specified race, and not withdrawn prior to presentation of the horse or dog for inspection and testing.

2. The general assembly finds that the practice of drugging or numbing a horse or dog prior to a race:

a. Corrupts the integrity of the sport of racing and promotes criminal fraud in the sport;

b. Misleads the wagering public and those desiring to purchase a horse or dog as to the condition and ability of the horse or dog;

c. Poses an unreasonable risk of serious injury or death to the rider of a horse and to the riders of other horses competing in the same race; and

d. Is cruel and inhumane to the horse or dog so drugged or numbed.

3. The following conduct is prohibited:

a. The entering of a horse or dog in a race by the trainer or owner of the horse or dog if the trainer or owner knows or if by the exercise of reasonable care the trainer or owner should know that the horse or dog is drugged or numbed;

b. The drugging or numbing of a horse or dog with knowledge or with reason to believe that the horse or dog will compete in a race while so drugged or numbed. However, the commission may by rule establish permissible trace levels of substances foreign to the natural horse or dog that the commission determines to be innocuous;

c. The willful failure by the operator of a racing facility to disqualify a horse or dog from competing in a race if the operator has been notified that the horse or dog is drugged or numbed, or was not properly made available for tests or inspections as required by the commission; and

d. The willful failure by the operator of a racing facility to prohibit a horse or dog from racing if the operator has been notified that the horse or dog has been suspended from racing.

4. The owners of a horse or dog and their agents and employees shall permit a member of the commission or a person employed or appointed by the commission to make tests as the commission deems proper in order to determine whether a horse or dog has been improperly drugged. The fact that purse money has been distributed prior to the issuance of a test report shall not be deemed a finding that no chemical substance has been administered unlawfully to the horse or dog earning the purse money. The findings of the commission that a horse or dog has been improperly drugged by a narcotic or other drug are prima facie evidence of the fact. The results of the tests shall be kept on file by the commission for at least one year following the tests.

5. Every horse which suffers a breakdown on the racetrack, in training, or in competition, and is destroyed, and every other horse which expires while stabled on the racetrack under the jurisdiction of the commission, shall undergo a postmortem examination by a veterinarian or a veterinary pathologist at a time and place acceptable to the commission veterinarian to determine the injury or sickness which resulted in euthanasia or natural death. Test samples may be obtained from the carcass upon which the postmortem examination is conducted and shall be sent to a laboratory approved by the commission for testing for foreign substances and natural substances at abnormal levels. When practical, blood and urine test samples should be procured prior to euthanasia. The owner of the deceased horse is responsible for payment of any charges due to conduct the postmortem examination. A record of every postmortem shall be filed with the commission by the veterinarian or veterinary pathologist who performed the postmortem within seventy-two hours of the death. Each owner and trainer accepts the responsibility for the postmortem examination provided herein as a requisite for maintaining the occupational license issued by the commission.

6. Any horse which in the opinion of the commission veterinarian has suffered a traumatic injury or disability such that a controlled program of phenylbutazone administration would

not aid in restoring the racing soundness of the horse shall not be allowed to race while medicated with phenylbutazone or with phenylbutazone present in the horse's bodily systems.

7. A person found within or in the immediate vicinity of a security stall who is in possession of unauthorized drugs or hypodermic needles or who is not authorized to possess drugs or hypodermic needles shall, in addition to any other penalties, be barred from entry into any racetrack in Iowa and any occupational license the person holds shall be revoked.

8. Before a horse is allowed to race using phenylbutazone, the veterinarian attending the horse shall certify to the commission the course of treatment followed in administering the phenylbutazone.

9. The commission shall conduct random tests of bodily substances of horses entered to race each day of a race meeting to aid in the detection of any unlawful drugging. The tests may be conducted both prior to and after a race. The commission may also test any horse that breaks down during a race and shall perform an autopsy on any horse that is killed or subsequently destroyed as a result of an accident during a race. When practical, blood and urine test samples should be procured prior to euthanasia.

10. Veterinarians must submit daily to the commission veterinarian on a prescribed form a report of all medications and other substances which the veterinarian prescribed, administered, or dispensed for horses registered at a current race meeting. A logbook detailing other professional services performed while on the grounds of a racetrack shall be kept by veterinarians and shall be made immediately available to the commission veterinarian or the stewards upon request.

11. A person who violates this section is guilty of a class "D" felony.

83 Acts, ch 187, §25; 88 Acts, ch 1137, §5 – 12; 94 Acts, ch 1100, §3, 4; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §20 – 22, 65; 2007 Acts, ch 48, §1, 7; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §189

Referred to in §99D.9

99D.25A Administration of furosemide or phenylbutazone.

1. As used in this section unless the context otherwise requires:

a. "Bleeder" means, according to its context, any of the following:

(1) A horse which, during a race or exercise, is observed by the commission veterinarian or a licensed practicing veterinarian to be shedding blood from one or both nostrils and in which no upper airway injury is noted during an examination by the commission veterinarian or a licensed practicing veterinarian immediately following such a race or exercise.

(2) A horse which, within one and one-half hours of such a race or exercise, is observed by the commission veterinarian or a licensed practicing veterinarian, through visual or endoscopic examination, to be shedding blood from the lower airway.

(3) A horse which has been certified as a bleeder in another state.

(4) A horse which has furosemide listed on its most recent past performance.

(5) A horse which, by recommendation of a licensed practicing veterinarian, is prescribed furosemide to control or prevent bleeding from the lungs.

b. "Bleeder list" means a tabulation of all bleeders maintained by the commission veterinarian.

c. "Detention barn" means a secured structure designated by the commission.

2. Phenylbutazone shall not be administered to a horse in dosages which would result in concentrations of more than five micrograms of the substance or its metabolites per milliliter of blood.

3. If a horse is to race with phenylbutazone in its system, the trainer, or trainer's designee, shall be responsible for marking the information on the entry blank for each race in which the horse shall use phenylbutazone. Changes made after the time of entry must be submitted on the prescribed form to the commission veterinarian no later than scratch time.

4. If a test detects concentrations of phenylbutazone in the system of a horse in excess of the level permitted in this section, the commission shall assess a civil penalty against the trainer of at least two hundred dollars for the first offense and at least five hundred dollars for a second offense. The penalty for a third or subsequent offense shall be in the discretion of the commission.

5. Furosemide may be administered to certified bleeders. Upon request, any horse placed on the bleeder list shall, in its next race, be permitted the use of furosemide. Once a horse has raced with furosemide, it must continue to race with furosemide in all subsequent races unless a request is made to discontinue the use. If the use of furosemide is discontinued, the horse shall be prohibited from again racing with furosemide unless it is later observed to be bleeding. Requests for the use of or discontinuance of furosemide must be made to the commission veterinarian by the horse's trainer or assistant trainer on a form prescribed by the commission on or before the day of entry into the race for which the request is made.

6. Once a horse has been permitted the use of furosemide, the horse must be treated with furosemide in the horse's stall, unless the commission provides that a horse must be brought to the detention barn for treatment. After the furosemide treatment, the commission, by rule, may authorize the release of the horse from the horse's stall or detention barn before the scheduled post time. If a horse is brought to the detention barn late, the commission shall assess a civil penalty of one hundred dollars against the trainer.

7. A horse entered to race with furosemide must be treated at least four hours prior to post time. The furosemide shall be administered intravenously by a veterinarian employed by the owner or trainer of the horse. The commission shall adopt rules to ensure that furosemide is administered as provided in this section. The commission shall require that the practicing veterinarian deliver an affidavit signed by the veterinarian which certifies information regarding the treatment of the horse. The affidavit must be delivered to a commission veterinarian within twenty minutes following the treatment. The statement must at least include the name of the practicing veterinarian, the tattoo number of the horse, the location of the barn and stall where the treatment occurred, the race number of the horse, the name of the trainer, and the time that the furosemide was administered. Furosemide shall only be administered in a dose level of no less than one hundred fifty milligrams and no more than five hundred milligrams.

8. A person found within or in the immediate vicinity of the detention barn or horse stall who is in possession of unauthorized drugs or hypodermic needles or who is not authorized to possess drugs or hypodermic needles shall, in addition to any other penalties, be barred from entry into any racetrack in Iowa and any occupational license the person holds shall be revoked.

88 Acts, ch 1137, §13; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §11; 94 Acts, ch 1100, §5; 97 Acts, ch 23, §12; 98 Acts, ch 1006, §1, 2; 98 Acts, ch 1217, §10; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §23; 2007 Acts, ch 48, §2 - 5, 7
Referred to in §99D.25

99D.26 Forfeiture of property.

1. Anything of value, including all traceable proceeds including but not limited to real and personal property, moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, and conveyances are subject to forfeiture to the state of Iowa if the item was used for any of the following:

- a. In exchange for a bribe intended to affect the outcome of a race.
- b. In exchange for or to facilitate a violation of this chapter.

2. All moneys, coin, and currency found in close proximity of wagers, or of records of wagers are presumed forfeited. The burden of proof is upon the claimant of the property to rebut this presumption.

3. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply if the act or omission which would give rise to the forfeiture was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent.

83 Acts, ch 187, §26

99D.27 Racing dog adoption program.

A track licensed to race dogs under this chapter shall maintain a racing dog adoption program. The track shall advertise the availability of adoptable dogs in the media, including but not limited to racing programs. The track shall compile a list of persons applying to adopt a dog. A dog's owner or dog's trainer acting with the consent of the owner may participate in the program by placing the dog for adoption. The ownership of the dog shall be transferred from the owner of the dog to the person who is adopting the dog. A dog shall not be transferred to a person for purposes related to racing, breeding, hunting, laboratory

research, or scientific experimentation. A dog shall not be transferred unless the dog has been examined by a veterinarian and found to be free of disease requiring extensive medical treatment. A dog shall not be transferred, until a veterinarian has certified that the dog has been sterilized. The track may transfer a dog to a governmental agency or nonprofit organization without examination or certification. However, other requirements relating to the transfer of a dog to a person by a track under this section apply to the transfer of a dog to a person by the agency or organization. A person violating this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

89 Acts, ch 216, §10; 90 Acts, ch 1155, §1

Referred to in §99D.13, 162.20

99D.28 Setoff.

1. A licensee or a person acting on behalf of a licensee shall be provided electronic access to the names of the persons indebted to a claimant agency pursuant to the process established pursuant to section 99D.7, subsection 24. The electronic access provided by the claimant agency shall include access to the names of the debtors, their social security numbers, and any other information that assists the licensee in identifying the debtors. If the name of a debtor provided to the licensee through electronic access is retrieved by the licensee and the winnings are equal to or greater than one thousand two hundred dollars per occurrence, the retrieval of such a name shall constitute a valid lien upon and claim of lien against the winnings of the debtor whose name is electronically retrieved from the claimant agency. If a debtor's winnings are equal to or greater than one thousand two hundred dollars per occurrence, the full amount of the debt shall be collectible from any winnings due the debtor without regard to limitations on the amounts that may be collectible in increments through setoff or other proceedings.

2. The licensee is authorized and directed to withhold any winnings of a debtor which are paid out directly by the licensee subject to the lien created by this section and provide notice of such withholding to the winner when the winner appears and claims winnings in person. The licensee shall pay the funds over to the collection entity which administers the setoff program pursuant to section 8A.504.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the licensee may provide to a claimant agency all information necessary to accomplish and effectuate the intent of this section, and likewise the claimant agency may provide all information necessary to accomplish and effectuate the intent of this section.

4. The information obtained by a claimant agency from the licensee in accordance with this section shall retain its confidentiality and shall only be used by a claimant agency in the pursuit of its debt collection duties and practices. An employee or prior employee of a claimant agency who unlawfully discloses any such information for any other purpose, except as otherwise specifically authorized by law, shall be subject to the penalties specified by law for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by an agent or employee of the claimant agency.

5. The information obtained by a licensee from a claimant agency in accordance with this section shall retain its confidentiality and only be used by the licensee in the pursuit of debt collection duties and practices. An employee or prior employee of a licensee who unlawfully discloses any such information for any other purpose, except as otherwise specifically authorized by law, shall be subject to the same penalties specified by law for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by an agent or employee of the licensee.

6. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, attachments, setoffs, or executions authorized and issued pursuant to law shall be withheld if timely served upon the licensee.

7. A claimant agency or licensee, acting in good faith, shall not be liable to any person for actions taken pursuant to this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1172, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §171, 172

CHAPTER 99E

IOWA LOTTERY

Repealed by 2003 Acts, ch 178, §119, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; see chapter 99G

CHAPTER 99F

GAMBLING BOAT, GAMBLING STRUCTURE, AND RACETRACK REGULATION

Referred to in §15E.311, 15J.2, 21.2, 80.25A, 80.26, 99B.6, 99B.15, 99D.7, 99D.14, 99G.3, 123.30, 123.49, 142D.4, 232C.4, 422.16, 533C.103, 537A.4, 714B.10, 725.13, 725.15

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99F.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Adjusted gross receipts*” means the gross receipts less winnings paid to wagerers.
2. “*Applicant*” means any person applying for an occupational license or applying for a license to operate an excursion gambling boat, or the officers and members of the board of directors of a qualified sponsoring organization located in Iowa applying for a license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat.
3. “*Cheat*” means to alter the selection of criteria which determine the result of a gambling game or the amount or frequency of payment in a gambling game.
4. “*Claimant agency*” means a state agency as defined in section 8A.504, subsection 1, or the state court administrator as defined in section 602.1101.
5. “*Commission*” means the state racing and gaming commission created under section 99D.5.
6. “*Distributor*” means a person who sells, markets, or otherwise distributes gambling games or implements of gambling which are usable in the lawful conduct of gambling games pursuant to this chapter, to a licensee authorized to conduct gambling games pursuant to this chapter.
7. “*Division*” means the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety as provided in section 80.17.
8. “*Dock*” means the location where an excursion gambling boat moors for the purpose of embarking passengers for and disembarking passengers from a gambling excursion.
9. “*Excursion boat*” means a self-propelled, floating vessel that is or has been previously certified for operation as a vessel.

10. “*Excursion gambling boat*” means an excursion boat or moored barge on which lawful gambling is authorized and licensed as provided in this chapter.

11. “*Gambling excursion*” means the time during which gambling games may be operated on an excursion gambling boat whether docked or during a cruise.

12. “*Gambling game*” means any game of chance authorized by the commission. However, for racetrack enclosures, “*gambling game*” does not include table games of chance or video machines which simulate table games of chance, unless otherwise authorized by this chapter. “*Gambling game*” does not include sports betting.

13. “*Gambling structure*” means any man-made stationary structure approved by the commission that does not include a racetrack enclosure which is subject to land-based building codes rather than maritime or Iowa department of natural resources inspection laws and regulations on which lawful gambling is authorized and licensed as provided in this chapter.

14. “*Gaming floor*” means that portion of an excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, or racetrack enclosure in which gambling games are conducted as designated by the commission.

15. “*Gross receipts*” means the total sums wagered under this chapter.

16. “*Holder of occupational license*” means a person licensed by the commission to perform an occupation which the commission has identified as requiring a license to engage in the excursion gambling boat industry in Iowa.

17. “*Licensee*” means any person licensed under section 99F.7.

18. “*Manufacturer*” means a person who designs, assembles, fabricates, produces, constructs, or who otherwise prepares a product or a component part of a product of any implement of gambling usable in the lawful conduct of gambling games pursuant to this chapter.

19. “*Moored barge*” means a barge or vessel that is not self-propelled.

20. “*Qualified sponsoring organization*” means a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of this state, whether or not it is exempt from federal income taxation, or a person or association that can show to the satisfaction of the commission that the person or association is eligible for exemption from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), 501(c)(5), 501(c)(6), 501(c)(7), 501(c)(8), 501(c)(10), or 501(c)(19) of the Internal Revenue Code as defined in section 422.3.

21. “*Racetrack enclosure*” means all real property utilized for the conduct of a race meeting, including the racetrack, grandstand, concession stands, offices, barns, kennels and barn areas, employee housing facilities, parking lots, and any additional areas designated by the commission.

89 Acts, ch 67, §1; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §14; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §7 – 9; 95 Acts, ch 176, §2; 97 Acts, ch 9, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §34; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §24 – 30, 65; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §5, 6; 2008 Acts, ch 1172, §4

99F.2 Scope of provisions.

This chapter does not apply to the pari-mutuel system of wagering used or intended to be used in connection with the horse-race or dog-race meetings as authorized under chapter 99D, lottery or lotto games authorized under chapter 99G, or bingo or games of skill or chance authorized under chapter 99B.

89 Acts, ch 67, §2; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §106, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99F.3 Gambling games authorized.

The system of wagering on a gambling game as provided by this chapter is legal, when conducted on an excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, or racetrack enclosure at authorized locations by a licensee as provided in this chapter.

89 Acts, ch 67, §3; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §7

99F.4 Powers.

The commission shall have full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all gambling operations governed by this chapter. The commission shall have the following powers and shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to implement this chapter:

1. To investigate applicants and determine the eligibility of applicants for a license and to select among competing applicants for a license the applicant which best serves the interests of the citizens of Iowa.

2. To license qualified sponsoring organizations, to license the operators of excursion gambling boats, to identify occupations within the excursion gambling boat operations which require licensing, and to adopt standards for licensing the occupations including establishing fees for the occupational licenses and licenses for qualified sponsoring organizations. The fees shall be paid to the commission and deposited in the general fund of the state. All revenue received by the commission under this chapter from license fees and regulatory fees shall be deposited in the general fund of the state and shall be subject to the requirements of section 8.60.

3. To adopt standards under which all excursion gambling boat operations shall be held and standards for the facilities within which the gambling operations are to be held. The commission may authorize the operation of gambling games on an excursion gambling boat which is also licensed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages, wine, or beer as defined in section 123.3.

4. To license the licensee of a pari-mutuel dog or horse racetrack enclosure subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to gambling except as otherwise provided in section 99F.4A.

5. To enter the office, excursion gambling boat, facilities, or other places of business of a licensee to determine compliance with this chapter.

6. To investigate alleged violations of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final decisions and to take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee or a holder of an occupational license for a violation, or institute appropriate legal action for enforcement, or both. Information gathered during an investigation is confidential during the pendency of the investigation.

7. To require a licensee, an employee of a licensee or holder of an occupational license to remove a person violating a provision of this chapter or the commission rules, orders, or final orders, or other person deemed to be undesirable, from the excursion gambling boat facilities.

8. To require the removal of a licensee, an employee of a licensee, or a holder of an occupational license for a violation of this chapter or a commission rule or engaging in a fraudulent practice.

9. To require a licensee to file an annual balance sheet and profit and loss statement pertaining to the licensee's gambling activities in this state, together with a list of the stockholders or other persons having any beneficial interest in the gambling activities of each licensee.

10. To issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, records, and other pertinent documents in accordance with chapter 17A, and to administer oaths and affirmations to the witnesses, when, in the judgment of the commission, it is necessary to enforce this chapter or the commission rules.

11. To keep accurate and complete records of its proceedings and to certify the records as may be appropriate.

12. To assess a fine and revoke or suspend licenses.

13. To take any other action as may be reasonable or appropriate to enforce this chapter and the commission rules.

14. To require all licensees of gambling game operations to utilize a cashless wagering system whereby all players' money is converted to tokens, electronic cards, or chips which only can be used for wagering on the excursion gambling boat.

15. To determine the payouts from the gambling games authorized under this chapter. In making the determination of payouts, the commission shall consider factors that provide

gambling and entertainment opportunities which are beneficial to the gambling licensees and the general public.

16. To set the payout rate for all slot machines.

17. To define the excursion season and the duration of an excursion. While an excursion gambling boat is docked, passengers may embark or disembark at any time during its business hours.

18. To provide for the continuous recording of all gambling activities on an excursion gambling boat. The recording shall be performed under guidelines set by rule of the division of criminal investigation and the rules may require that all or part of the original recordings be submitted to the division on a timely schedule.

19. To provide for adequate security aboard each excursion gambling boat.

20. Drug testing, as permitted by section 730.5, shall be required periodically, not less than every sixty days, of persons employed as captains, pilots, or physical operators of excursion gambling boats under the provisions of this chapter.

21. To provide that a licensee prominently display at each gambling facility the annual percentage rate of state and local tax revenue collected by state and local government from the gambling facility annually.

22. To require licensees to establish a process to allow a person to be voluntarily excluded for life from an excursion gambling boat and all other licensed facilities under this chapter and chapter 99D. The process established shall require that a licensee disseminate information regarding persons voluntarily excluded to all licensees under this chapter and chapter 99D. The state and any licensee under this chapter or chapter 99D shall not be liable to any person for any claim which may arise from this process. In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any money or thing of value that has been obtained by, or is owed to, a voluntarily excluded person by a licensee as a result of wagers made by the person after the person has been voluntarily excluded shall not be paid to the person but shall be credited to the general fund of the state.

23. To approve a licensee's application to operate as a moored barge, an excursion boat that will cruise, or an excursion boat that will not cruise, as submitted pursuant to section 99F.7.

24. To conduct a socioeconomic study on the impact of gambling on Iowans, every eight years beginning in calendar year 2013, and issue a report on that study. The commission shall ensure that the results of each study are readily accessible to the public.

25. To license the licensee of a gambling structure subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to gambling and as provided in section 99F.4D.

26. To require licensees to establish a process with the state for licensees to have electronic access to names and social security numbers of debtors of claimant agencies through a secured interactive internet site maintained by the state.

89 Acts, ch 67, §4; 89 Acts, ch 139, §1; 91 Acts, ch 260, §1207; 93 Acts, ch 131, §4; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §10 – 12; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §35; 2000 Acts, ch 1231, §37; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §31 – 35; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §8; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §86; 2008 Acts, ch 1172, §5; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §103; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §99F.10, 99F.17, 99F.19

Code editor directive applied

99F.4A Gambling games at pari-mutuel racetracks — fees and taxes.

1. Upon application, the commission shall license the licensee of a pari-mutuel dog or horse racetrack to operate gambling games at a pari-mutuel racetrack enclosure subject to the provisions of this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to gambling except as otherwise provided in this section.

2. A license to operate gambling games shall be issued only to a licensee holding a valid license to conduct pari-mutuel dog or horse racing pursuant to chapter 99D on January 1, 1994.

3. A person holding a valid license pursuant to chapter 99D to conduct pari-mutuel wagering at a dog or horse racetrack is exempt from further investigation and examination

for licensing to operate a gambling game pursuant to this chapter. However, the commission may order future investigations or examinations as the commission finds appropriate.

4. The regulatory fee imposed in section 99D.14, subsection 2, shall be collected from a licensee of a racetrack enclosure where gambling games are licensed to operate in lieu of the regulatory fee imposed in section 99F.10.

5. In lieu of the annual license fee specified in section 99F.5, the annual license fee for operating gambling games at a pari-mutuel racetrack shall be one thousand dollars.

6. The adjusted gross receipts received from gambling games shall be taxed at the same rates and the proceeds distributed in the same manner as provided in section 99F.11.

7. A licensee shall keep its books and records regarding the operation of gambling games in compliance with section 99F.12, as applicable.

8. *a.* The commission shall, upon the immediate payment of the applicable table games license fee and submission to the commission by June 1, 2005, of an application by a licensee of a pari-mutuel dog or horse racetrack licensed to conduct gambling games at a pari-mutuel racetrack enclosure, issue a license to the licensee to conduct table games of chance, including video machines that simulate table games of chance, at the pari-mutuel racetrack enclosure subject to the requirements of this subsection. However, a table games license may only be issued to a licensee required to pay a table games license fee of three million dollars under this subsection if the licensee, and all other licensees of an excursion gambling boat in that county, file an agreement with the commission authorizing the granting of a table games license under this subsection and permitting all licensees of an excursion gambling boat to operate a moored barge as of a specific date. The licensee shall be granted a table games license by the commission upon payment of the applicable license fee to the commission which table games license fee may be offset by the licensee against taxes imposed on the licensee by section 99F.11, to the extent of twenty percent of the table games license fee paid pursuant to this subsection for each of five consecutive fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008. Fees paid pursuant to this subsection are not refundable to the licensee. A licensee shall not be required to pay a fee to renew a table games license issued pursuant to this subsection. Moneys collected by the commission from a table games license fee paid under this subsection shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund created in section 8.57.

b. For purposes of this subsection, the applicable license fee for a licensee shall be three million dollars if the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games for the licensee in the previous fiscal year was less than one hundred million dollars, and shall be ten million dollars if the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games for the licensee in the previous fiscal year was one hundred million dollars or more.

94 Acts, ch 1021, §13; 2000 Acts, ch 1229, §19; 2002 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1003, §168, 172; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §36, 37, 65; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §10, 13, 14

Referred to in §99F.4, 99F.6

99F.4B Rules.

The department of inspections and appeals shall cooperate to the maximum extent possible with the division of criminal investigation in adopting rules relating to the gaming operations in this chapter and chapter 99D.

94 Acts, ch 1199, §46

99F.4C Gambling games prohibition area.

1. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or chapter 99D to the contrary, the commission shall not grant a license to conduct gambling games to a facility to be located in the applicable area as described in this section.

2. For purposes of this section, the “*applicable area*” means that portion of the city of Des Moines in Polk county bounded by a line commencing at the point East Euclid avenue intersects East Fourteenth street, then proceeding south along East Fourteenth street and Southeast Fourteenth street until it intersects Park avenue, then proceeding west along Park avenue until it intersects Fleur drive, then proceeding north along Fleur drive until it intersects Eighteenth street, then proceeding north along Eighteenth street until it intersects

Ingersoll avenue, then proceeding west along Ingersoll avenue until it intersects Martin Luther King Jr. parkway, then proceeding northerly along Martin Luther King Jr. parkway until it intersects Euclid avenue, then proceeding east along Euclid avenue and East Euclid avenue to the point of origin. For purposes of this section, such reference to a street or other boundary means such street or boundary as it was delineated on the official Pub. L. No. 94-171 census maps used for redistricting following the 2000 United States decennial census. 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §38; 2005 Acts, ch 3, §28

99F.4D Gambling games at gambling structures — requirements — licensing.

1. Unless otherwise provided by this chapter, the provisions of this chapter applicable to an excursion gambling boat shall also apply to a gambling structure.

2. A licensee authorized to conduct gambling games on an excursion boat may convert the license to authorize the conducting of gambling games on a gambling structure with the approval of the commission. In addition, a licensee authorized to conduct gambling games on a moored barge may elect to have the license treated to allow the conducting of gambling games on a gambling structure with the approval of the commission.

2007 Acts, ch 188, §9

Referred to in §99F.4

99F.5 License to conduct gambling games on excursion gambling boats and at gambling structures — license to operate boat — applications — operating agreements — fee.

1. A qualified sponsoring organization may apply to the commission for a license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure as provided in this chapter. A person may apply to the commission for a license to operate an excursion gambling boat. An operating agreement entered into on or after May 6, 2004, between a qualified sponsoring organization and an operator of an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure shall provide for a minimum distribution by the qualified sponsoring organization for educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses as defined in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph “b”, that averages at least three percent of the adjusted gross receipts for each license year. The application shall be filed with the administrator of the commission at least ninety days before the first day of the next excursion season as determined by the commission, shall identify the excursion gambling boat upon which gambling games will be authorized, shall specify the exact location where the excursion gambling boat will be docked, and shall be in a form and contain information as the commission prescribes. The minimum capacity of an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure is two hundred fifty persons.

2. The annual license fee to operate an excursion gambling boat shall be based on the passenger-carrying capacity including crew, for which the excursion gambling boat is registered. For a gambling structure, the annual license fee shall be based on the capacity of the gambling structure. The annual fee shall be five dollars per person capacity.

89 Acts, ch 67, §5; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §14; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §39, 65; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §10

Referred to in §99F.4A

99F.6 Requirements of applicant — fee — penalty.

1. A person shall not be issued a license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or a license to operate an excursion gambling boat under this chapter, an occupational license, a distributor license, or a manufacturer license unless the person has completed and signed an application on the form prescribed and published by the commission. The application shall include the full name, residence, date of birth and other personal identifying information of the applicant that the commission deems necessary. The application shall also indicate whether the applicant has any of the following:

- a. A record of conviction of a felony.
- b. An addiction to alcohol or a controlled substance.
- c. A history of mental illness.

2. An applicant shall submit pictures, fingerprints, and descriptions of physical characteristics to the commission in the manner prescribed on the application forms. The fingerprints may be submitted to the federal bureau of investigation by the department of

public safety through the state criminal history repository for the purpose of a national criminal history check.

3. The commission shall charge the applicant a fee set by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, to defray the costs associated with the search and classification of fingerprints required in subsection 2 and background investigations conducted by agents of the division of criminal investigation. This fee is in addition to any other license fee charged by the commission.

4. a. (1) Before a license is granted, the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety shall conduct a thorough background investigation of the applicant for a license to operate a gambling game operation on an excursion gambling boat. The applicant shall provide information on a form as required by the division of criminal investigation.

(2) A qualified sponsoring organization licensed to operate gambling games under this chapter shall distribute the receipts of all gambling games, less reasonable expenses, charges, taxes, fees, and deductions allowed under this chapter, as winnings to players or participants or shall distribute the receipts for educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses as defined in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph "b". However, a licensee to conduct gambling games under this chapter shall, unless an operating agreement for an excursion gambling boat otherwise provides, distribute at least three percent of the adjusted gross receipts for each license year for educational, civic, public, charitable, patriotic, or religious uses as defined in section 99B.7, subsection 3, paragraph "b". However, if a licensee who is also licensed to conduct pari-mutuel wagering at a horse racetrack has unpaid debt from the pari-mutuel racetrack operations, the first receipts of the gambling games operated within the racetrack enclosure less reasonable operating expenses, taxes, and fees allowed under this chapter shall be first used to pay the annual indebtedness.

(3) The commission shall authorize, subject to the debt payments for horse racetracks and the provisions of paragraph "b" for dog racetracks, a licensee who is also licensed to conduct pari-mutuel dog or horse racing to use receipts from gambling games within the racetrack enclosure to supplement purses for races particularly for Iowa-bred horses pursuant to an agreement which shall be negotiated between the licensee and representatives of the dog or horse owners. For agreements subject to commission approval concerning purses for horse racing beginning on or after January 1, 2006, the agreements shall provide that total annual purses for all horse racing shall be no less than eleven percent of the first two hundred million dollars of net receipts, and six percent of net receipts above two hundred million dollars. In addition, live standardbred horse racing shall not be conducted at the horse racetrack in Polk county, but the purse moneys designated for standardbred racing pursuant to section 99D.7, subsection 5, paragraph "b", shall be included in calculating the total annual purses required to be paid pursuant to this subsection. Agreements that are subject to commission approval concerning horse purses for a period of time beginning on or after January 1, 2006, shall be jointly submitted to the commission for approval.

(4) A qualified sponsoring organization shall not make a contribution to a candidate, political committee, candidate's committee, state statutory political committee, county statutory political committee, national political party, or fund-raising event as these terms are defined in section 68A.102. The membership of the board of directors of a qualified sponsoring organization shall represent a broad interest of the communities.

(5) For purposes of this paragraph, "*net receipts*" means the annual adjusted gross receipts from all gambling games less the annual amount of money pledged by the owner of the facility to fund a project approved to receive vision Iowa funds as of July 1, 2004.

b. The commission shall authorize the licensees of pari-mutuel dog racetracks located in Dubuque county and Black Hawk county to conduct gambling games as provided in section 99F.4A if the licensees schedule at least one hundred thirty performances of twelve live races each day during a season of twenty-five weeks. For the pari-mutuel dog racetrack located in Pottawattamie county, the commission shall authorize the licensee to conduct gambling games as provided in section 99F.4A if the licensee schedules at least two hundred ninety performances of twelve live races each day during a season of fifty weeks. The commission shall approve an annual contract to be negotiated between the annual recipient of the dog

racing promotion fund and each dog racetrack licensee to specify the percentage or amount of gambling game proceeds which shall be dedicated to supplement the purses of live dog races. The parties shall agree to a negotiation timetable to insure no interruption of business activity. If the parties fail to agree, the commission shall impose a timetable. If the two parties cannot reach agreement, each party shall select a representative and the two representatives shall select a third person to assist in negotiating an agreement. The two representatives may select the commission or one of its members to serve as the third party. Alternately, each party shall submit the name of the proposed third person to the commission who shall then select one of the two persons to serve as the third party. All parties to the negotiations, including the commission, shall consider that the dog racetracks were built to facilitate the development and promotion of Iowa greyhound racing dogs in this state and shall negotiate and decide accordingly.

5. Before a license is granted, an operator of an excursion gambling boat shall work with the economic development authority to promote tourism throughout Iowa. Tourism information from local civic and private persons may be submitted for dissemination.

6. A person who knowingly makes a false statement on the application is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

7. For the purposes of this section, applicant includes each member of the board of directors of a qualified sponsoring organization.

8. a. The licensee or a holder of an occupational license shall consent to the search, without a warrant, by agents of the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety or commission employees designated by the administrator of the commission, of the licensee's or holder's person, personal property, and effects, and premises which are located on the excursion gambling boat or adjacent facilities under control of the licensee, in order to inspect or investigate for violations of this chapter or rules adopted by the commission pursuant to this chapter. The department or commission may also obtain administrative search warrants under section 808.14.

b. However, this subsection shall not be construed to permit a warrantless inspection of living quarters or sleeping rooms on the riverboat if all of the following are true:

(1) The licensee has specifically identified those areas which are to be used as living quarters or sleeping rooms in writing to the commission.

(2) Gaming is not permitted in the living quarters or sleeping rooms, and devices, records, or other items relating to the licensee's gaming operations are not stored, kept, or maintained in the living quarters or sleeping rooms.

(3) Alcoholic beverages are not stored, kept, or maintained in the living quarters or sleeping rooms except those legally possessed by the individual occupying the quarters or room.

c. The commission shall adopt rules to enforce this subsection.

89 Acts, ch 67, §6; 89 Acts, ch 231, §33; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §15; 95 Acts, ch 176, §3; 2002 Acts, ch 1044, §10, 11; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §32; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §40; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31; 2007 Acts, ch 48, §6, 7; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §9; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89

99F.7 Licenses — terms and conditions — revocation.

1. If the commission is satisfied that this chapter and its rules adopted under this chapter applicable to licensees have been or will be complied with, the commission shall issue a license for a period of not more than three years to an applicant to own a gambling game operation, to an applicant to operate a gambling structure, and to an applicant to operate an excursion gambling boat. The commission shall decide which of the gambling games authorized under this chapter the commission will permit. The commission shall decide the number, location, and type of gambling structures and excursion gambling boats licensed under this chapter. The commission shall allow the operation of an excursion boat or moored barge on or within one thousand feet of the high water marks of the rivers, lakes, and reservoirs of this state as established by the commission in consultation with the United States army corps of engineers, the department of natural resources, or other appropriate regulatory agency. The license shall set forth, as applicable, the name of the licensee, the type of license granted, the location of the gambling structure or the place where the

excursion gambling boats will operate and dock, and the time and number of days during the excursion season and the off season when gambling may be conducted by the licensee.

2. a. An applicant for a license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat, and each licensee by June 30 of each year thereafter, shall indicate and have noted on the license whether the applicant or licensee will operate a moored barge, an excursion boat that will cruise, or an excursion boat that will not cruise subject to the requirements of this subsection. If the applicant or licensee will operate a moored barge or an excursion boat that will not cruise, the requirements of this chapter concerning cruising shall not apply. If the applicant's or licensee's excursion boat will cruise, the applicant or licensee shall comply with the cruising requirements of this chapter and the commission shall not allow such a licensee to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat while docked during the off season if the licensee does not operate gambling excursions for a minimum number of days during the excursion season. The commission may delay the commencement of the excursion season at the request of a licensee.

b. However, an applicant or licensee of an excursion gambling boat that is located in the same county as a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games shall not be allowed to operate a moored barge unless either of the following applies:

(1) If the licensee is located in the same county as a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games that had less than one hundred million dollars in adjusted gross receipts from gambling games for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, the licensee of an excursion gambling boat is authorized to operate a moored barge if the licensee, the licensee of the racetrack enclosure, and all other licensees of an excursion gambling boat in that county file an agreement with the commission agreeing to the granting of a table games license under this chapter and permitting all licensees of an excursion gambling boat in the county to operate a moored barge as of a specific date.

(2) If the licensee is located in the same county as a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games that had one hundred million dollars or more in adjusted gross receipts from gambling games for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, the licensee of an excursion gambling boat is authorized to operate a moored barge the earlier of July 1, 2007, or the date any form of gambling games, as defined in this chapter, is operational in any state that is contiguous to the county where the licensee is located.

c. A person awarded a new license to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure in the same county as another licensed excursion gambling boat or gambling structure shall only be licensed to operate an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure that is located at a similarly situated site and operated as a substantially similar facility as any other excursion gambling boat or gambling structure in the county.

3. A license shall only be granted to an applicant upon the express conditions that:

a. The applicant shall not, by a lease, contract, understanding, or arrangement of any kind, grant, assign, or turn over to a person the operation of an excursion gambling boat licensed under this section or of the system of wagering described in section 99F.9. This section does not prohibit a management contract approved by the commission.

b. The applicant shall not in any manner permit a person other than the licensee to have a share, percentage, or proportion of the money received for admissions to the excursion gambling boat.

4. The commission shall require, as a condition of granting a license, that an applicant to operate an excursion gambling boat develop and, as nearly as practicable, re-create boats or moored barges that resemble Iowa's riverboat history.

5. The commission shall require that an applicant utilize Iowa resources, goods and services in the operation of an excursion gambling boat. The commission shall develop standards to assure that a substantial amount of all resources and goods used in the operation of an excursion gambling boat emanate from and are made in Iowa and that a substantial amount of all services and entertainment are provided by Iowans.

6. The commission shall, as a condition of granting a license, require an applicant to provide written documentation that, on each excursion gambling boat:

a. An applicant shall make every effort to ensure that a substantial number of the staff and entertainers employed are residents of Iowa.

b. A section is reserved for promotion and sale of arts, crafts, and gifts native to and made in Iowa.

7. It is the intent of the general assembly that employees be paid at least twenty-five percent above the federal minimum wage level.

8. A license shall not be granted if there is substantial evidence that any of the following apply:

a. The applicant has been suspended from operating a game of chance or gambling operation in another jurisdiction by a board or commission of that jurisdiction.

b. The applicant has not demonstrated financial responsibility sufficient to meet adequately the requirements of the enterprise proposed.

c. The applicant is not the true owner of the enterprise proposed.

d. The applicant is not the sole owner, and other persons have ownership in the enterprise, which fact has not been disclosed.

e. The applicant is a corporation and ten percent of the stock of the corporation is subject to a contract or option to purchase at any time during the period for which the license is to be issued unless the contract or option was disclosed to the commission and the commission approved the sale or transfer during the period of the license.

f. The applicant has knowingly made a false statement of a material fact to the commission.

g. The applicant has failed to meet a monetary obligation in connection with an excursion gambling boat.

9. A license shall not be granted if there is substantial evidence that the applicant is not of good repute and moral character or if the applicant has pled guilty to, or has been convicted of, a felony.

10. a. A licensee shall not loan to any person money or any other thing of value for the purpose of permitting that person to wager on any game of chance.

b. A licensee shall not permit a financial institution, vendor, or other person to dispense cash or credit through an electronic or mechanical device including but not limited to a satellite terminal, as defined in section 527.2, that is located on the gaming floor.

c. When technologically available, a licensee shall ensure that a person may voluntarily bar the person's access to receive cash or credit from a financial institution, vendor, or other person through an electronic or mechanical device including but not limited to a satellite terminal as defined in section 527.2 that is located on the licensed premises.

11. a. A license to conduct gambling games in a county shall be issued only if the county electorate approves the conduct of the gambling games as provided in this subsection. The board of supervisors, upon receipt of a valid petition meeting the requirements of section 331.306, and subject to the requirements of paragraph "e", shall direct the commissioner of elections to submit to the registered voters of the county a proposition to approve or disapprove the conduct of gambling games in the county. The proposition shall be submitted at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph "a". To be submitted at a general election, the petition must be received by the board of supervisors at least five working days before the last day for candidates for county offices to file nomination papers for the general election pursuant to section 44.4. If a majority of the county voters voting on the proposition favor the conduct of gambling games, the commission may issue one or more licenses as provided in this chapter. If a majority of the county voters voting on the proposition do not favor the conduct of gambling games, a license to conduct gambling games in the county shall not be issued.

b. If a license to conduct gambling games is in effect pursuant to a referendum as set forth in this section and is subsequently disapproved by a referendum of the county electorate, the license issued by the commission after a referendum approving gambling games shall remain valid and is subject to renewal for a total of nine years from the date of original issue or one year from the date of the referendum disapproving the conduct of gambling games, whichever is later, unless the commission revokes a license at an earlier date as provided in this chapter.

c. If a licensee of a pari-mutuel racetrack who held a valid license issued under chapter 99D as of January 1, 1994, requests a license to operate gambling games as provided in

this chapter, the board of supervisors of a county in which the licensee of a pari-mutuel racetrack requests a license to operate gambling games shall submit to the county electorate a proposition to approve or disapprove the operation of gambling games at pari-mutuel racetracks at an election held on a date specified in section 39.2, subsection 4, paragraph “a”. If the operation of gambling games at the pari-mutuel racetrack is not approved by a majority of the county electorate voting on the proposition at the election, the commission shall not issue a license to operate gambling games at the racetrack.

d. If the proposition to operate gambling games is approved by a majority of the county electorate voting on the proposition, the board of supervisors shall submit a proposition requiring the approval or defeat of gambling games to the county electorate as provided in paragraph “e”, unless the operation of gambling games is terminated earlier as provided in this chapter or chapter 99D. However, if a proposition to operate gambling games is approved by a majority of the county electorate voting on the proposition in two successive elections, a subsequent submission and approval of a proposition under this subsection shall not thereafter be required to authorize the conduct of gambling games pursuant to this chapter.

e. After a referendum has been held which approved or defeated a proposal to conduct gambling games as provided in this section, another referendum on a proposal to conduct gambling games shall not be held until the eighth calendar year thereafter.

12. If a docking fee is charged by a city or a county, a licensee operating an excursion gambling boat shall pay the docking fee one year in advance.

13. A licensee shall not be delinquent in the payment of property taxes or other taxes or fees or in the payment of any other contractual obligation or debt due or owed to a city or county.

14. When applicable, an excursion gambling boat operated on inland waters of this state or an excursion boat that has been removed from navigation and is designated as a permanently moored vessel by the United States coast guard shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the department of natural resources and meet all of the requirements of chapter 462A and is further subject to an inspection of its sanitary facilities to protect the environment and water quality before a certificate of registration is issued by the department of natural resources or a license is issued or renewed under this chapter.

15. If a licensed excursion boat stops at more than one harbor and travels past a county without stopping at any port in that county, the commission shall require the excursion boat operator to develop a schedule for ports of call that have the necessary facilities to handle the boat. The commission may limit the schedule to only one port of call per county.

16. Upon a violation of any of the conditions listed in this section, the commission shall immediately revoke the license.

17. The commission shall require each licensee operating gambling games to post in conspicuous locations specified by the commission the average percentage payout from the gambling machines.

89 Acts, ch 67, §7; 89 Acts, ch 139, §2 – 5; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §15, 16; 93 Acts, ch 143, §42; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §16 – 18; 95 Acts, ch 49, §2; 95 Acts, ch 176, §4, 5; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §41 – 47, 65; 2004 Acts, ch 1175, §328; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §11, 12; 2008 Acts, ch 1115, §30, 71; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §11 – 14

Referred to in §99F.1, 99F.4, 99F.8, 99F.10

2011 amendments to subsection 11 take effect May 26, 2011, and apply retroactively to elections occurring on or after January 1, 1994; 2011 Acts, ch 111, §13, 14

99F.8 Bond of licensee.

A licensee licensed under section 99F.7 shall post a bond to the state of Iowa before the license is issued in a sum as the commission shall fix, with sureties to be approved by the commission. The bond shall be used to guarantee that the licensee faithfully makes the payments, keeps its books and records and makes reports, and conducts its gambling games in conformity with this chapter and the rules adopted by the commission. The bond shall not be canceled by a surety on less than thirty days’ notice in writing to the commission. If a bond is canceled and the licensee fails to file a new bond with the commission in the required amount on or before the effective date of cancellation, the licensee’s license shall be revoked.

The total and aggregate liability of the surety on the bond is limited to the amount specified in the bond.

89 Acts, ch 67, §8

99F.9 Wagering — age restrictions.

1. Except as permitted in this section, the licensee shall permit no form of wagering on gambling games.

2. Reserved.

3. The licensee may receive wagers only from a person present on a licensed excursion gambling boat, licensed gambling structure, or in a licensed racetrack enclosure.

4. The licensee shall exchange the money of each wagerer for tokens, chips, or other forms of credit to be wagered on the gambling games. However, nickels and quarters of legal tender may be used for wagering in lieu of tokens or other forms of credit. The licensee shall exchange the gambling tokens, chips, or other forms of wagering credit for money at the request of the wagerer.

5. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not make or attempt to make a wager on an excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, or in a racetrack enclosure and shall not be allowed on the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure or in the wagering area, as defined in section 99D.2, or on the gaming floor of a racetrack enclosure. However, a person eighteen years of age or older may be employed to work on the gaming floor of an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure or in the wagering area or on the gaming floor of a racetrack enclosure. A person who violates this subsection with respect to making or attempting to make a wager commits a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph “a”.

6. a. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not enter or attempt to enter the gaming floor or wagering area, as defined in section 99D.2, of a facility licensed under this chapter to operate gambling games.

b. A person under the age of twenty-one years does not violate this subsection if any of the following circumstances apply:

(1) The person is employed to work at the facility.

(2) The person is an employee or agent of the commission, the division, a distributor, or a manufacturer, and acting within the scope of the person’s employment.

(3) The person is present in a racetrack enclosure and does not enter or attempt to enter the gaming floor or wagering area of the facility.

c. A person who violates this subsection commits a simple misdemeanor punishable as a scheduled violation under section 805.8C, subsection 5, paragraph “b”.

7. A licensee shall not accept a credit card as defined in section 537.1301, subsection 17, to purchase coins, tokens, or other forms of credit to be wagered on gambling games.

89 Acts, ch 67, §9; 89 Acts, ch 139, §6; 91 Acts, ch 144, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §19 – 24; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §48; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §13; 2009 Acts, ch 88, §2, 3

Referred to in §99F.7, 99F.15, 99F.16, 805.8C(5a, 5b)

99F.10 Regulatory fee — local fees — initial license fee.

1. A qualified sponsoring organization conducting gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure licensed under section 99F.7 shall pay the tax imposed by section 99F.11.

2. An excursion gambling boat or gambling structure licensee shall pay to the commission a regulatory fee to be charged as provided in this section.

3. Subject to approval of excursion gambling boat docking by the voters, a city may adopt, by ordinance, an admission fee not exceeding fifty cents for each person embarking on an excursion gambling boat docked within the city, or a county may adopt, by ordinance, an admission fee not exceeding fifty cents for each person embarking on an excursion gambling boat docked outside the boundaries of a city. The admission revenue received by a city or a county shall be credited to the city general fund or county general fund as applicable.

4. a. In determining the license fees and state regulatory fees to be charged as provided under section 99F.4 and this section, the commission shall use as the basis for determining

the amount of revenue to be raised from the license fees and regulatory fees the amount appropriated to the commission plus the following as applicable:

(1) Prior to July 1, 2016, the cost of salaries for no more than two special agents for each excursion gambling boat or gambling structure and no more than four gaming enforcement officers for each excursion gambling boat or gambling structure with a patron capacity of less than two thousand persons or no more than five gaming enforcement officers for each excursion gambling boat or gambling structure with a patron capacity of at least two thousand persons, plus any direct and indirect support costs for the agents and officers, for the division of criminal investigation's excursion gambling boat or gambling structure activities. However, the division of criminal investigation may add one additional special agent to the number of special agents specified in this subparagraph for each excursion gambling boat or gambling structure if at least two gaming enforcement officer full-time equivalent positions are vacant. Otherwise, the division of criminal investigation shall not fill vacant gaming enforcement officer positions.

(2) On or after July 1, 2016, the cost of salaries for no more than three special agents for each excursion gambling boat or gambling structure, plus any direct and indirect support costs for the agents, for the division of criminal investigation's excursion gambling boat or gambling structure activities.

b. Notwithstanding sections 8.60 and 99F.4, the portion of the fee paid pursuant to paragraph "a" relating to the costs of special agents and officers plus any direct and indirect support costs for the agents and officers, for the division of criminal investigation's excursion gambling boat or gambling structure activities, shall be deposited into the gaming enforcement revolving fund established in section 80.43. However, the department of public safety shall transfer, on an annual basis, the portion of the regulatory fee attributable to the indirect support costs of the special agents and gaming enforcement officers to the general fund of the state.

c. Notwithstanding sections 8.60 and 99F.4, the portion of the fee paid pursuant to paragraph "a" relating to the costs of the commission shall be deposited into the gaming regulatory revolving fund established in section 99F.20.

d. Indirect support costs under paragraph "a" shall be calculated at the same rate used in accordance with the federal office of management and budget cost principles for state, local, and Indian tribal governments that receive a federally approved indirect cost rate.

e. The aggregate amount of the regulatory fee assessed under paragraph "a" during each fiscal year shall be reduced by an amount equal to the unexpended moneys from the previous fiscal year that were deposited into the revolving funds established in sections 80.43 or 99F.20 during that previous fiscal year.

f. By January 1, 2015, and by January 1 of every year thereafter, the division of criminal investigation shall provide the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system, the legislative services agency, and the commission with a report detailing the activities of the division during the previous fiscal year for each excursion gambling boat and gambling structure.

g. The division of criminal investigation shall review the number of special agents permitted for each excursion gambling boat or gambling structure under this subsection and the activities of such agents. The review shall also include comments from the commission and licensees and be combined with the review conducted under section 99D.14, subsection 2, paragraph "f". The division of criminal investigation shall file a report detailing the review conducted pursuant to this paragraph with the co-chairpersons and ranking members of the joint appropriations subcommittee on the justice system and the legislative services agency by July 1, 2020.

5. No other license tax, permit tax, occupation tax, excursion fee, or taxes on fees shall be levied, assessed, or collected from a licensee by the state or by a political subdivision, except as provided in this chapter.

6. No other excise tax shall be levied, assessed, or collected from the licensee relating to gambling excursions or admission charges by the state or by a political subdivision, except as provided in this chapter.

7. In addition to any other fees required by this chapter, a person awarded a new license

to conduct gambling games pursuant to section 99F.7 on or after January 1, 2004, shall pay the applicable initial license fee to the commission as provided by this subsection. A person awarded a new license shall pay one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee immediately upon the granting of the license, one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within one year of the granting of the license, one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within two years of the granting of the license, one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within three years of the granting of the license, and the remaining one-fifth of the applicable initial license fee within four years of the granting of the license. However, the license fee provided for in this subsection shall not apply when a licensed facility is sold and a new license is issued to the purchaser. Fees paid pursuant to this subsection are not refundable to the licensee. For purposes of this subsection, the applicable initial license fee shall be five million dollars if the population of the county where the licensee shall conduct gambling games is fifteen thousand or less based upon the most recent federal decennial census, shall be ten million dollars if the population of the county where the licensee shall conduct gambling games is more than fifteen thousand and less than one hundred thousand based upon the most recent federal decennial census, and shall be twenty million dollars if the population of the county where the licensee shall conduct gambling games is one hundred thousand or more based upon the most recent federal decennial census. Moneys collected by the commission from an initial license fee paid under this subsection shall be deposited in the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund created in section 8.57.

89 Acts, ch 67, §10; 91 Acts, ch 267, §605; 95 Acts, ch 207, §22; 2000 Acts, ch 1229, §18; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §49; 2005 Acts, ch 48, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §14; 2010 Acts, ch 1190, §25; 2011 Acts, ch 127, §47, 89; 2012 Acts, ch 1134, §16, 21; 2013 Acts, ch 139, §50; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §36

Referred to in §80.43, 99D.14, 99F.4A, 99F.20
See Code editor's note on simple harmonization
Subsection 4 amended

99F.10A Reserved.

99F.11 Wagering tax — rate — allocations.

1. A tax is imposed on the adjusted gross receipts received each fiscal year from gambling games authorized under this chapter at the rate of five percent on the first one million dollars of adjusted gross receipts and at the rate of ten percent on the next two million dollars of adjusted gross receipts.

2. The tax rate imposed each fiscal year on any amount of adjusted gross receipts over three million dollars shall be as follows:

a. If the licensee is an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure, twenty-two percent.

b. If the licensee is a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games and another licensee that is an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure is located in the same county, then the following rate, as applicable:

(1) If the licensee of the racetrack enclosure has not been issued a table games license during the fiscal year or if the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games of the licensee in the prior fiscal year were less than one hundred million dollars, twenty-two percent.

(2) If the licensee of the racetrack enclosure has been issued a table games license during the fiscal year or prior fiscal year and the adjusted gross receipts from gambling games of the licensee in the prior fiscal year were one hundred million dollars or more, twenty-two percent on adjusted gross receipts received prior to the operational date and twenty-four percent on adjusted gross receipts received on or after the operational date. For purposes of this subparagraph, the operational date is the date the commission determines table games became operational at the racetrack enclosure.

c. If the licensee is a racetrack enclosure conducting gambling games and no licensee that is an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure is located in the same county, twenty-four percent.

3. The taxes imposed by this section shall be paid by the licensee to the treasurer of state within ten days after the close of the day when the wagers were made and shall be distributed as follows:

a. If the gambling excursion originated at a dock located in a city, one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the city in which the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city. Another one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county.

b. If the gambling excursion originated at a dock located in a part of the county outside a city, one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the county in which the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the county. Another one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts shall be remitted to the treasurer of the Iowa city nearest to where the dock is located and shall be deposited in the general fund of the city.

c. Eight-tenths of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts tax shall be deposited in the county endowment fund created in section 15E.311.

d. Two-tenths of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts tax shall be allocated each fiscal year as follows:

(1) Five hundred twenty thousand dollars is appropriated each fiscal year to the department of cultural affairs with one-half of the moneys allocated for operational support grants and the remaining one-half allocated for the community cultural grants program established under section 303.3.

(2) One-half of the moneys remaining after the appropriation in subparagraph (1) is appropriated to the community development division of the economic development authority for the purposes of regional tourism marketing. The moneys appropriated in this subparagraph shall be disbursed to the authority in quarterly allotments. However, none of the moneys appropriated under this subparagraph shall be used for administrative purposes.

(3) One-half of the moneys remaining after the appropriation in subparagraph (1) shall be credited, on a quarterly basis, to the rebuild Iowa infrastructure fund.

e. The remaining amount of the adjusted gross receipts tax shall be credited as provided in section 8.57, subsection 5.

89 Acts, ch 67, §11; 89 Acts, ch 139, §7; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §25; 94 Acts, ch 1186, §33; 98 Acts, ch 1221, §11; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §107, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §50; 2006 Acts, ch 1151, §6, 8; 2007 Acts, ch 100, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §15; 2007 Acts, ch 215, §87; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §104; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §85, 89; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §12 – 14; 2013 Acts, ch 142, §37 – 39

Referred to in §8.57, 99F.4A, 99F.10, 99G.39, 123.53

For provisions relating to FY 2005 and FY 2006 rebuild Iowa infrastructure assessments imposed on licensees of excursion gambling boats licensed to conduct gambling games as of January 1, 2004, see 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §64, 65

2013 amendment striking former subsection 3, paragraph d, subparagraph (3), takes effect June 17, 2013, and applies retroactively to January 1, 2012, for endow Iowa tax credits authorized on or after that date and for endow Iowa tax credit applications received on or after that date; 2013 Acts, ch 126, §13, 14

Subsection 3, paragraph d, subparagraph (3) stricken

Subsection 3, paragraph d, NEW subparagraph (3)

Subsection 3, paragraph e amended

99F.12 Licensees — records — reports — supervision.

1. A licensee shall keep its books and records so as to clearly show all of the following:

a. The total number of admissions for each day of operation.

b. The total amount of money wagered and the adjusted gross receipts for each day of operation.

2. The licensee shall furnish to the commission reports and information as the commission may require with respect to the licensee's activities. The gross receipts and adjusted gross receipts from gambling shall be separately handled and accounted for from all other moneys received from operation of an excursion gambling boat or from operation of a racetrack enclosure or gambling structure licensed to conduct gambling games. The commission may designate a representative to board a licensed excursion gambling boat or to enter a racetrack enclosure or gambling structure licensed to conduct gambling games. The representative shall have full access to all places within the enclosure of the boat, the gambling structure, or the racetrack enclosure and shall directly supervise the handling and accounting of all gross receipts and adjusted gross receipts from gambling. The representative shall supervise and

check the admissions. The compensation of a representative shall be fixed by the commission but shall be paid by the licensee.

3. The books and records kept by a licensee as provided by this section are public records and the examination, publication, and dissemination of the books and records are governed by the provisions of chapter 22.

89 Acts, ch 67, §12; 89 Acts, ch 139, §8; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §51; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §15

Referred to in §99F.4A

99F.13 Annual audit of licensee operations.

Within ninety days after the end of the licensee’s fiscal year, the licensee shall transmit to the commission an audit of the licensee’s total gambling operations, including an itemization of all expenses and subsidies. All audits shall be conducted by certified public accountants authorized to practice in the state of Iowa under chapter 542 who are selected by the board of supervisors of the county in which the licensee operates.

89 Acts, ch 67, §13; 91 Acts, ch 166, §7; 2001 Acts, ch 55, §22, 38; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §52; 2009 Acts, ch 29, §2, 3

99F.14 Annual report of commission.

The commission shall make an annual report to the governor, for the period ending December 31 of each year. Included in the report shall be an account of the commission’s actions, its financial position and results of operation under this chapter, the practical results attained under this chapter, and any recommendations for legislation which the commission deems advisable.

89 Acts, ch 67, §14

99F.15 Prohibited activities — penalties.

1. A person is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor for any of the following:

a. Operating a gambling excursion where wagering is used or to be used without a license issued by the commission.

b. Operating a gambling excursion where wagering is permitted other than in the manner specified by section 99F.9.

c. Acting, or employing a person to act, as a shill or decoy to encourage participation in a gambling game.

2. A person knowingly permitting a person under the age of twenty-one years to make a wager is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

3. A person wagering or accepting a wager at any location outside an excursion gambling boat, gambling structure, or a racetrack enclosure is in violation of section 725.7.

4. A person commits a class “D” felony and, in addition, shall be barred for life from excursion gambling boats and gambling structures under the jurisdiction of the commission, if the person does any of the following:

a. Offers, promises, or gives anything of value or benefit to a person who is connected with an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure operator including, but not limited to, an officer or employee of a licensee or holder of an occupational license pursuant to an agreement or arrangement or with the intent that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the actions of the person to whom the offer, promise, or gift was made in order to affect or attempt to affect the outcome of a gambling game, or to influence official action of a member of the commission.

b. Solicits or knowingly accepts or receives a promise of anything of value or benefit while the person is connected with an excursion gambling boat or gambling structure including, but not limited to, an officer or employee of a licensee, or holder of an occupational license, pursuant to an understanding or arrangement or with the intent that the promise or thing of value or benefit will influence the actions of the person to affect or attempt to affect the outcome of a gambling game, or to influence official action of a member of the commission.

c. Uses a device to assist in any of the following:

(1) In projecting the outcome of the game.

- (2) In keeping track of the cards played.
- (3) In analyzing the probability of the occurrence of an event relating to the gambling game.
- (4) In analyzing the strategy for playing or betting to be used in the game except as permitted by the commission.
 - d. Cheats at a gambling game.
 - e. Manufactures, sells, or distributes any cards, chips, dice, game or device which is intended to be used to violate any provision of this chapter.
 - f. Instructs a person in cheating or in the use of a device for that purpose with the knowledge or intent that the information or use conveyed may be employed to violate any provision of the chapter.
 - g. Alters or misrepresents the outcome of a gambling game on which wagers have been made after the outcome is made sure but before it is revealed to the players.
 - h. Places a bet after acquiring knowledge, not available to all players, of the outcome of the gambling game which is the subject of the bet or to aid a person in acquiring the knowledge for the purpose of placing a bet contingent on that outcome.
 - i. Claims, collects, or takes, or attempts to claim, collect, or take, money or anything of value in or from the gambling games, with intent to defraud, without having made a wager contingent on winning a gambling game, or claims, collects, or takes an amount of money or thing of value of greater value than the amount won.
 - j. Knowingly entices or induces a person to go to any place where a gambling game is being conducted or operated in violation of the provisions of this chapter with the intent that the other person plays or participates in that gambling game.
 - k. Uses counterfeit chips or tokens in a gambling game.
 - l. Knowingly uses, other than chips, tokens, coin, or other methods or credit approved by the commission, legal tender of the United States of America, or uses coin not of the denomination as the coin intended to be used in the gambling games.
 - m. Has in the person's possession any device intended to be used to violate a provision of this chapter.
 - n. Has in the person's possession, except a gambling licensee or employee of a gambling licensee acting in furtherance of the employee's employment, any key or device designed for the purpose of opening, entering, or affecting the operation of a gambling game, drop box, or an electronic or mechanical device connected with the gambling game or for removing coins, tokens, chips or other contents of a gambling game.
- 5. The possession of more than one of the devices described in subsection 4, paragraphs "c", "e", "m", or "n", permits a rebuttable inference that the possessor intended to use the devices for cheating.
- 6. Except for wagers on gambling games or exchanges for money as provided in section 99F.9, subsection 4, a licensee who exchanges tokens, chips, or other forms of credit to be used on gambling games for anything of value commits a simple misdemeanor.

89 Acts, ch 67, §15; 89 Acts, ch 139, §9; 91 Acts, ch 144, §2; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §27, 28; 2007 Acts, ch 188, §17 – 19

99F.16 Forfeiture of property.

- 1. Anything of value, including all traceable proceeds including but not limited to real and personal property, moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, and conveyances, is subject to forfeiture to the state of Iowa if the item was used for any of the following:
 - a. In exchange for a bribe intended to affect the outcome of a gambling game.
 - b. In exchange for or to facilitate a violation of this chapter.
- 2. Except for coins authorized in section 99F.9, subsection 4, all moneys, coin, and currency found in close proximity of wagers, or of records of wagers are presumed forfeited. The burden of proof is upon the claimant of the property to rebut this presumption.
- 3. Subsections 1 and 2 do not apply if the act or omission which would give rise to the forfeiture was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent.
- 4. Upon receipt of forfeited property, the county attorney or attorney general shall permit an owner or lienholder of record having a nonforfeitable property interest in the property the

opportunity to purchase the property interest forfeited. If the owner or lienholder does not exercise the option under this subsection within thirty days the option is terminated, unless the time for exercising the option is extended by the county attorney or attorney general.

5. A person having a valid, recorded lien or property interest in forfeited property, which has not been purchased pursuant to subsection 4, shall either be reimbursed to the extent of the nonforfeitable interest or to the extent that the sale of the item produces sufficient revenue to do so, whichever amount is less. The sale of forfeited property should be conducted in a manner which is commercially reasonable and calculated to provide a sufficient return to cover the costs of the sale and reimburse any nonforfeitable interest. The validity of a lien or property interest is determined as of the date upon which property becomes forfeitable.

6. This section does not preclude a civil suit by an owner of an interest in forfeited property against the party who, by criminal use, caused the property to become forfeited to the state.

89 Acts, ch 67, §16; 91 Acts, ch 167, §1; 94 Acts, ch 1021, §29

99F.17 Distributors and manufacturers — licenses.

1. A manufacturer or distributor of gambling games or implements of gambling shall annually apply for a license upon a form prescribed by the commission before the first day of April in each year and shall submit the appropriate license fee. An applicant shall provide the necessary information as the commission requires. The license fee for a distributor is one thousand dollars, and the license fee for a manufacturer is two hundred fifty dollars. The license fees shall be credited to the general fund of the state as provided for in section 99F.4, subsection 2.

2. A licensee shall acquire all gambling games or implements of gambling from a distributor licensed pursuant to this chapter. A licensee shall not sell or give gambling games or implements of gambling to another licensee.

3. A licensee shall not be a manufacturer or distributor of gambling games or implements of gambling.

4. The commission may suspend or revoke the license of a distributor or manufacturer for a violation of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter committed by the distributor or manufacturer or an officer, director, employee, or agent of the manufacturer or distributor.

5. The manufacturer or distributor of gambling games or implements of gambling shall provide the commission with written notice showing the items shipped to the licensee.

6. Subsection 2 does not apply in the following cases, if approved by the commission:

a. Gambling games or implements of gambling previously installed in a gambling location licensed in another jurisdiction.

b. Gambling games or implements of gambling previously installed in a gambling location licensed in this state.

89 Acts, ch 67, §17; 92 Acts, ch 1203, §18; 94 Acts, ch 1100, §6, 7; 94 Acts, ch 1107, §37; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §53

Referred to in §99F.17A

99F.17A Inspection of gambling games or implements of gambling.

A licensed manufacturer or distributor of gambling games or implements of gambling shall deliver the gambling games or implements of gambling to a location approved by the commission for inspection and approval prior to being placed in operation. Gambling games or implements of gambling acquired pursuant to section 99F.17, subsection 6, shall be inspected and approved by the commission prior to being placed in operation. Gambling games or implements of gambling passing inspection and receiving approval may then be placed in operation on an excursion gambling boat.

92 Acts, ch 1207, §3; 94 Acts, ch 1100, §8

99F.18 Tax on winnings.

All winnings derived from slot machines operated pursuant to this chapter are Iowa earned income and are subject to state and federal income tax laws. An amount deducted from

winnings for payment of the state tax, pursuant to section 422.16, subsection 1, shall be remitted to the department of revenue on behalf of the winner.

92 Acts, 2nd Ex, ch 1001, §235; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286

99F.19 Setoff.

1. A licensee or a person acting on behalf of a licensee shall be provided electronic access to the names of the persons indebted to a claimant agency pursuant to the process established pursuant to section 99F.4, subsection 26. The electronic access provided by the claimant agency shall include access to the names of the debtors, their social security numbers, and any other information that assists the licensee in identifying the debtors. If the name of a debtor provided to the licensee through electronic access is retrieved by the licensee and the winnings are equal to or greater than one thousand two hundred dollars per occurrence, the retrieval of such a name shall constitute a valid lien upon and claim of lien against the winnings of the debtor whose name is electronically retrieved from the claimant agency. If a debtor's winnings are equal to or greater than one thousand two hundred dollars per occurrence, the full amount of the debt shall be collectible from any winnings due the debtor without regard to limitations on the amounts that may be collectible in increments through setoff or other proceedings.

2. The licensee is authorized and directed to withhold any winnings of a debtor which are paid out directly by the licensee subject to the lien created by this section and provide notice of such withholding to the winner when the winner appears and claims winnings in person. The licensee shall pay the funds over to the collection entity which administers the setoff program pursuant to section 8A.504.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the licensee may provide to a claimant agency all information necessary to accomplish and effectuate the intent of this section, and likewise the claimant agency may provide all information necessary to accomplish and effectuate the intent of this section.

4. The information obtained by a claimant agency from the licensee in accordance with this section shall retain its confidentiality and shall only be used by a claimant agency in the pursuit of its debt collection duties and practices. An employee or prior employee of a claimant agency who unlawfully discloses any such information for any other purpose, except as otherwise specifically authorized by law, shall be subject to the penalties specified by law for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by an agent or employee of the claimant agency.

5. The information obtained by a licensee from a claimant agency in accordance with this section shall retain its confidentiality and only be used by the licensee in the pursuit of debt collection duties and practices. An employee or prior employee of a licensee who unlawfully discloses any such information for any other purpose, except as otherwise specifically authorized by law, shall be subject to the same penalties specified by law for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by an agent or employee of the licensee.

6. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, attachments, setoffs, or executions authorized and issued pursuant to law shall be withheld if timely served upon the licensee.

7. A claimant agency or licensee, acting in good faith, shall not be liable to any person for actions taken pursuant to this section.

2008 Acts, ch 1172, §6; 2010 Acts, ch 1031, §173, 174

99F.20 Gaming regulatory revolving fund.

1. A gaming regulatory revolving fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of inspections and appeals. The fund shall consist of fees collected and deposited into the fund paid by licensees pursuant to section 99D.14, subsection 2, paragraph "c", and fees paid by licensees pursuant to section 99F.10, subsection 4, paragraph "c". All costs relating to racetrack, excursion boat, and gambling structure regulation shall be paid from the fund as provided in appropriations made for this purpose by the general assembly. The department shall provide quarterly reports to the department of management and the legislative services agency specifying revenues billed and collected and expenditures from

the fund in a format as determined by the department of management in consultation with the legislative services agency.

2. To meet the department's cash flow needs, the department may temporarily use funds from the general fund of the state to pay expenses in excess of moneys available in the revolving fund if those additional expenditures are fully reimbursable and the department reimburses the general fund of the state and ensures all moneys are repaid in full by the close of the fiscal year. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the department shall, to the fullest extent possible, make an estimate of billings and make such billings as early as possible in each fiscal year, so that the need for the use of general fund moneys is minimized to the lowest extent possible. Periodic billings shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy this requirement. Because any general fund moneys used shall be fully reimbursed, such temporary use of funds from the general fund of the state shall not constitute an appropriation for purposes of calculating the state general fund expenditure limitation pursuant to section 8.54.

3. Section 8.33 does not apply to any moneys credited or appropriated to the revolving fund from any other fund.

4. The establishment of the revolving fund pursuant to this section shall not be interpreted in any manner to compromise or impact the accountability of, or limit authority with respect to, the department under state law. Any provision applicable to, or responsibility of, the department shall not be altered or impacted by the existence of the fund and shall remain applicable to the same extent as if the department were receiving moneys pursuant to a general fund appropriation. The department shall comply with directions by the governor to executive branch departments regarding restrictions on out-of-state travel, hiring justifications, association memberships, equipment purchases, consulting contracts, and any other expenditure efficiencies that the governor deems appropriate.

2011 Acts, ch 127, §48, 89

Referred to in §99D.14, 99F.10

CHAPTER 99G

IOWA LOTTERY AUTHORITY

Referred to in §99A.10, 99B.1, 99B.6, 99B.7, 99B.15, 99F.2, 123.49, 232C.4, 422.16, 423.3, 537A.4, 714B.10, 725.9, 725.15

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99G.1 Title.

This chapter may be cited as the “*Iowa Lottery Authority Act*”.
2003 Acts, ch 178, §63, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.2 Statement of purpose and intent.

The general assembly finds and declares the following:

1. That net proceeds of lottery games conducted pursuant to this chapter should be transferred to the general fund of the state in support of a variety of programs and services.

2. That lottery games are an entrepreneurial enterprise and that the state should create a public instrumentality of the state in the form of a nonprofit authority known as the Iowa lottery authority with comprehensive and extensive powers to operate a state lottery in an entrepreneurial and businesslike manner and which is accountable to the governor, the general assembly, and the people of the state through a system of audits, reports, legislative oversight, and thorough financial disclosure as required by this chapter.

3. That lottery games shall be operated and managed in a manner that provides continuing entertainment to the public, maximizes revenues, and ensures that the lottery is operated with integrity and dignity and free from political influence.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §64, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.3 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

1. “*Administrative expenses*” includes, but is not limited to, personnel costs, travel, purchase of equipment, and all other expenses not directly associated with the operation or sale of a game.

2. “*Authority*” means the Iowa lottery authority.

3. “*Board*” means the board of directors of the authority.

4. “*Chief executive officer*” means the chief executive officer of the authority.
5. “*Game specific rules*” means rules governing the particular features of specific games, including, but not limited to, setting the name, ticket price, prize structure, and prize claim period of the game.
6. “*Instant lottery*” or “*instant ticket*” means a game that offers preprinted tickets such that when a protective coating is scratched or scraped away, it indicates immediately whether the player has won.
7. “*Lottery*”, “*lotteries*”, “*lottery game*”, “*lottery games*”, or “*lottery products*” means any game of chance approved by the board and operated pursuant to this chapter and games using mechanical or electronic devices, provided that the authority shall not authorize a monitor vending machine or a player-activated gaming machine that utilizes an internal randomizer to determine winning and nonwinning plays and that upon random internal selection of a winning play dispenses coins, currency, or a ticket, credit, or token to the player that is redeemable for cash or a prize, and excluding gambling or gaming conducted pursuant to chapter 99B, 99D, or 99F.
8. “*Major procurement contract*” means a consulting agreement or a contract with a business organization for the printing of tickets or the purchase or lease of equipment or services essential to the operation of a lottery game.
9. “*Monitor vending machine*” means a machine or other similar electronic device that includes a video monitor and audio capabilities that dispenses to a purchaser lottery tickets that have been determined to be winning or losing tickets by a predetermined pool drawing machine prior to the dispensing of the tickets.
10. “*Net proceeds*” means all revenue derived from the sale of lottery tickets or shares and all other moneys derived from the lottery, less operating expenses.
11. “*On-line lotto*” means a lottery game connected to a central computer via telecommunications in which the player selects a specified group of numbers, symbols, or characters out of a predetermined range.
12. “*Operating expenses*” means all costs of doing business, including, but not limited to, prizes and associated prize reserves, computerized gaming system vendor expense, instant and pull-tab ticket expense, and other expenses directly associated with the operation or sale of any game, compensation paid to retailers, advertising and marketing costs, and administrative expenses.
13. “*Pull-tab ticket*” or “*pull-tab*” means a game that offers preprinted paper tickets with the play data hidden beneath a protective tab or seal that when opened reveals immediately whether the player has won.
14. “*Retailer*” means a person, licensed by the authority, who sells lottery tickets or shares on behalf of the authority pursuant to a contract.
15. “*Share*” means any intangible evidence of participation in a lottery game.
16. “*Ticket*” means any tangible evidence issued by the lottery to provide participation in a lottery game.
17. “*Vendor*” means a person who provides or proposes to provide goods or services to the authority pursuant to a major procurement contract, but does not include an employee of the authority, a retailer, or a state agency or instrumentality thereof.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §65, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2006 Acts, ch 1005, §1, 2, 4, 5
Referred to in §725.12

99G.4 Iowa lottery authority created.

1. An Iowa lottery authority is created, effective September 1, 2003, which shall administer the state lottery. The authority shall be deemed to be a public authority and an instrumentality of the state, and not a state agency. However, the authority shall be considered a state agency for purposes of chapters 17A, 21, 22, 28E, 68B, 91B, 97B, 509A, and 669.
 2. The income and property of the authority shall be exempt from all state and local taxes, and the sale of lottery tickets and shares issued and sold by the authority and its retail licensees shall be exempt from all state and local sales taxes.
- 2003 Acts, ch 178, §66, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.5 Chief executive officer.

The chief executive officer of the authority shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate and shall serve a four-year term of office beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. The chief executive officer shall be qualified by training and experience to manage a lottery. The governor may remove the chief executive officer for malfeasance in office, or for any cause that renders the chief executive officer ineligible, incapable, or unfit to discharge the duties of the office. Compensation and employment terms of the chief executive officer shall be set by the governor, taking into consideration the officer's level of education and experience, as well as the success of the lottery. The chief executive officer shall be an employee of the authority and shall direct the day-to-day operations and management of the authority and be vested with such powers and duties as specified by the board and by law.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §67, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

Confirmation, see §2.32

99G.6 Power to administer oaths and take testimony — subpoena.

The chief executive officer or the chief executive officer's designee if authorized to conduct an inquiry, investigation, or hearing under this chapter may administer oaths and take testimony under oath relative to the matter of inquiry, investigation, or hearing. At a hearing ordered by the chief executive officer, the chief executive officer or the designee may subpoena witnesses and require the production of records, paper, or documents pertinent to the hearing.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §68, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.7 Duties of the chief executive officer.

1. The chief executive officer of the authority shall direct and supervise all administrative and technical activities in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and with the administrative rules, policies, and procedures adopted by the board. The chief executive officer shall do all of the following:

- a. Facilitate the initiation and supervise and administer the operation of the lottery games.
- b. Employ an executive vice president, who shall act as chief executive officer in the absence of the chief executive officer, and employ and direct other such personnel as deemed necessary.
- c. Contract with and compensate such persons and firms as deemed necessary for the operation of the lottery.
- d. Promote or provide for promotion of the lottery and any functions related to the authority.
- e. Prepare a budget for the approval of the board.
- f. Require bond from such retailers and vendors in such amounts as required by the board.
- g. Report semiannually to the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight regarding the operations of the authority.
- h. Report quarterly and annually to the board, the governor, the auditor of state, and the general assembly a full and complete statement of lottery revenues and expenses for the preceding quarter, and with respect to the annual report, for the preceding year, and transfer proceeds to the general fund within thirty days following the end of the quarter.
- i. Perform other duties generally associated with a chief executive officer of an authority of an entrepreneurial nature.

2. The chief executive officer shall conduct an ongoing study of the operation and administration of lottery laws similar to this chapter in other states or countries, of available literature on the subject, of federal laws and regulations which may affect the operation of the lottery and of the reaction of citizens of this state to existing or proposed features of lottery games with a view toward implementing improvements that will tend to serve the purposes of this chapter.

3. The chief executive officer may for good cause suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew any contract entered into in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or the administrative rules, policies, and procedures of the board.

4. The chief executive officer or the chief executive officer's designee may conduct hearings and administer oaths to persons for the purpose of assuring the security or integrity of lottery operations or to determine the qualifications of or compliance by vendors and retailers.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §69, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §10

99G.8 Board of directors.

1. The authority shall be administered by a board of directors comprised of five members appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate. Board members appointed when the senate is not in session shall serve only until the end of the next regular session of the general assembly, unless confirmed by the senate.

2. Board members shall serve staggered terms of four years beginning and ending as provided in section 69.19. No more than three board members shall be from the same political party.

3. Board members may be removed by the governor for neglect of duty, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office.

4. No officer or employee of the authority shall be a member of the board.

5. Board members shall be residents of the state of Iowa, shall be prominent persons in their respective businesses or professions, and shall not have been convicted of any felony offense. Of the members appointed, the governor shall appoint to the board an attorney admitted to the practice of law in Iowa, an accountant, a person who is or has been a law enforcement officer, and a person having expertise in marketing.

6. A majority of members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business and for the exercise of any power or function of the authority.

7. Action may be taken and motions and resolutions adopted by the board at any meeting thereof by the affirmative vote of a majority of present and voting board members.

8. No vacancy in the membership of the board shall impair the right of the members to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the board.

9. Board members shall be considered to hold public office and shall give bond as required in chapter 64.

10. Board members shall be entitled to receive a per diem as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in performance of duties as members, and shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members. No person who serves as a member of the board shall by reason of such membership be eligible for membership in the Iowa public employees' retirement system and service on the board shall not be eligible for service credit for any public retirement system.

11. The board shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times upon call of the chairperson or the chief executive officer. Notice of the time and place of each board meeting shall be given to each member. The board shall also meet upon call of three or more of the board members. The board shall keep accurate and complete records of all its meetings.

12. Meetings of the board shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 21.

13. Board members shall not have any direct or indirect interest in an undertaking that puts their personal interest in conflict with that of the authority including but not limited to an interest in a major procurement contract or a participating retailer.

14. The members shall elect from their membership a chairperson and vice chairperson.

15. The board of directors may delegate to the chief executive officer of the authority such powers and duties as it may deem proper to the extent such delegation is not inconsistent with the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §70, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §25; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §19; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §49

Confirmation, see §2.32

99G.9 Board duties.

The board shall provide the chief executive officer with private-sector perspectives of a large marketing enterprise. The board shall do all of the following:

1. Approve, disapprove, amend, or modify the budget recommended by the chief executive officer for the operation of the authority.

2. Approve, disapprove, amend, or modify the terms of major lottery procurements recommended by the chief executive officer.

3. Adopt policies and procedures and promulgate administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to the management and operation of the authority. The administrative rules promulgated pursuant to this subsection may include but shall not be limited to the following:

a. The type of games to be conducted.

b. The sale price of tickets or shares and the manner of sale, including but not limited to authorization of sale of tickets or shares at a discount for marketing purposes; provided, however, that a retailer may accept payment by cash, check, money order, debit card, or electronic funds transfer and shall not extend or arrange credit for the purchase of a ticket or share. As used in this section, "cash" means United States currency.

c. The number and amount of prizes, including but not limited to prizes of free tickets or shares in lottery games conducted by the authority and merchandise prizes. The authority shall maintain and make available for public inspection at its offices during regular business hours a detailed listing of the estimated number of prizes of each particular denomination that are expected to be awarded in any game that is on sale or the estimated odds of winning the prizes and, after the end of the claim period, shall maintain and make available a listing of the total number of tickets or shares sold in a game and the number of prizes of each denomination that were awarded.

d. The method and location of selecting or validating winning tickets or shares.

e. The manner and time of payment of prizes, which may include lump-sum payments or installments over a period of years.

f. The manner of payment of prizes to the holders of winning tickets or shares after performing validation procedures appropriate to the game and as specified by the board.

g. The frequency of games and drawings or selection of winning tickets or shares.

h. The means of conducting drawings, provided that drawings shall be open to the public and witnessed by an independent certified public accountant. Equipment used to select winning tickets or shares or participants for prizes shall be examined by an independent certified public accountant prior to and after each drawing.

i. The manner and amount of compensation to lottery retailers.

j. Any and all other matters necessary, desirable, or convenient toward ensuring the efficient and effective operation of lottery games, the continued entertainment and convenience of the public, and the integrity of the lottery.

4. Adopt game specific rules. The promulgation of game specific rules shall not be subject to the requirements of chapter 17A. However, game specific rules shall be made available to the public prior to the time the games go on sale and shall be kept on file at the office of the authority.

5. Perform such other functions as specified by this chapter.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §71, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §108, 142

99G.9A Limited series of lottery games providing aid for veterans.

The chief executive officer, in consultation with the board, shall develop and conduct two additional instant scratch and two additional pull tab lottery games annually to provide moneys for the benefit of veterans and their spouses and dependents. The moneys received from the sale of tickets for each lottery game shall be deposited in a special account in the lottery fund. Notwithstanding section 99G.39, after payment of the prizes, the remaining moneys shall be transferred to the veterans trust fund established pursuant to section 35A.13. However, if the balance of the veterans trust fund is fifty million dollars or more, the remaining moneys shall be appropriated to the department of revenue for distribution to county directors of veteran affairs, with fifty percent of the money to be distributed equally to each county and fifty percent of the money to be distributed to each county based upon

the population of veterans in the county, so long as the money distributed to a county does not supplant money appropriated by that county for the county director of veteran affairs.

2008 Acts, ch 1012, §2

Referred to in §35A.13

99G.10 Authority personnel.

1. All employees of the authority shall be considered public employees.
2. Subject to the approval of the board, the chief executive officer shall have the sole power to designate particular employees as key personnel, but may take advice from the department of administrative services in making any such designations. All key personnel shall be exempt from the merit system described in chapter 8A, subchapter IV. The chief executive officer and the board shall have the sole power to employ, classify, and fix the compensation of key personnel. All other employees shall be employed, classified, and compensated in accordance with chapter 8A, subchapter IV, and chapter 20.
3. The chief executive officer and the board shall have the exclusive power to determine the number of full-time equivalent positions, as defined in chapter 8, necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
4. The chief executive officer shall have the sole responsibility to assign duties to all authority employees.
5. The authority may establish incentive programs for authority employees.
6. An employee of the authority shall not have a financial interest in any vendor doing business or proposing to do business with the authority. However, an employee may own shares of a mutual fund which may hold shares of a vendor corporation provided the employee does not have the ability to influence the investment functions of the mutual fund.
7. An employee of the authority with decision-making authority shall not participate in any decision involving a retailer with whom the employee has a financial interest.
8. A background investigation shall be conducted by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, on each applicant who has reached the final selection process prior to employment by the authority. For positions not designated as sensitive by the board, the investigation may consist of a state criminal history background check, work history, and financial review. The board shall identify those sensitive positions of the authority which require full background investigations, which positions shall include, at a minimum, any officer of the authority, and any employee with operational management responsibilities, security duties, or system maintenance or programming responsibilities related to the authority's data processing or network hardware, software, communication, or related systems. In addition to a work history and financial review, a full background investigation may include a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The screening of employees through the federal bureau of investigation shall be conducted by submission of fingerprints through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. The results of background investigations conducted pursuant to this section shall not be considered public records under chapter 22.
9. A person who has been convicted of a felony or bookmaking or other form of illegal gambling or of a crime involving moral turpitude shall not be employed by the authority.
10. The authority shall bond authority employees with access to authority funds or lottery revenue in such an amount as provided by the board and may bond other employees as deemed necessary.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §72, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §60, 84, 142; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §26

99G.11 Conflicts of interest.

1. A member of the board, any officer, or other employee of the authority shall not directly or indirectly, individually, as a member of a partnership or other association, or as a shareholder, director, or officer of a corporation have an interest in a business that contracts for the operation or marketing of the lottery as authorized by this chapter, unless the business is controlled or operated by a consortium of lotteries in which the authority has an interest.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 68B, a person contracting or seeking to contract with the state to supply gaming equipment or materials for use in the operation of the lottery, an applicant for a license to sell tickets or shares in the lottery, or a retailer shall not offer a member of the board, any officer, or other employee of the authority, or a member of their immediate family a gift, gratuity, or other thing having a value of more than the limits established in chapter 68B, other than food and beverage consumed at a meal. For purposes of this subsection, “*member of their immediate family*” means a spouse, child, stepchild, brother, brother-in-law, stepbrother, sister, sister-in-law, stepsister, parent, parent-in-law, or step-parent of the board member, the officer, or other employee who resides in the same household in the same principal residence of the board member, officer, or other employee.

3. If a board member, officer, or other employee of the authority violates a provision of this section, the board member, officer, or employee shall be immediately removed from the office or position.

4. Enforcement of this section against a board member, officer, or other employee shall be by the attorney general who upon finding a violation shall initiate an action to remove the board member, officer, or employee.

5. A violation of this section is a serious misdemeanor.
2003 Acts, ch 178, §73, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.12 through 99G.20 Reserved.

99G.21 Authority powers, transfer of assets, liabilities, and obligations.

1. Funds of the state shall not be used or obligated to pay the expenses or prizes of the authority.

2. The authority shall have any and all powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter which are not in conflict with the Constitution of the State of Iowa, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following powers:

- a. To sue and be sued and to complain and defend in all courts.
- b. To adopt and alter a seal.
- c. To procure or to provide insurance.
- d. To hold copyrights, trademarks, and service marks and enforce its rights with respect thereto.
- e. To initiate, supervise, and administer the operation of the lottery in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and administrative rules, policies, and procedures adopted pursuant thereto.
- f. To enter into written agreements with one or more other states or territories of the United States, or one or more political subdivisions of another state or territory of the United States, or any entity lawfully operating a lottery outside the United States for the operation, marketing, and promotion of a joint lottery or joint lottery game. For the purposes of this subsection, any lottery with which the authority reaches an agreement or compact shall meet the criteria for security, integrity, and finance set by the board.
- g. To conduct such market research as is necessary or appropriate, which may include an analysis of the demographic characteristics of the players of each lottery game, and an analysis of advertising, promotion, public relations, incentives, and other aspects of communication.
- h. Subject to the provisions of subsection 3, to acquire or lease real property and make improvements thereon and acquire by lease or by purchase, personal property, including but not limited to computers; mechanical, electronic, and on-line equipment and terminals; and intangible property, including but not limited to computer programs, systems, and software.
- i. Subject to the provisions of subsection 3, to enter into contracts to incur debt in its own name and enter into financing agreements with the state, agencies or instrumentalities of the state, or with any commercial bank or credit provider.
- j. To select and contract with vendors and retailers.
- k. To enter into contracts or agreements with state or local law enforcement agencies for the performance of law enforcement, background investigations, and security checks.

l. To enter into contracts of any and all types on such terms and conditions as the authority may determine necessary.

m. To establish and maintain banking relationships, including but not limited to establishment of checking and savings accounts and lines of credit.

n. To advertise and promote the lottery and lottery games.

o. To act as a retailer, to conduct promotions which involve the dispensing of lottery tickets or shares, and to establish and operate a sales facility to sell lottery tickets or shares and any related merchandise.

p. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, to purchase meals for attendees at authority business meetings.

q. To exercise all powers generally exercised by private businesses engaged in entrepreneurial pursuits, unless the exercise of such a power would violate the terms of this chapter or of the Constitution of this state.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any purchase of real property and any borrowing of more than one million dollars by the authority shall require written notice from the authority to the general assembly's standing committees on government oversight and the prior approval of the executive council.

4. The powers enumerated in this section are cumulative of and in addition to those powers enumerated elsewhere in this chapter and no such powers limit or restrict any other powers of the authority.

5. Departments, boards, commissions, or other agencies of this state shall provide reasonable assistance and services to the authority upon the request of the chief executive officer.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §74, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2006 Acts, ch 1010, §50; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §11

99G.22 Vendor background review.

1. The authority shall investigate the financial responsibility, security, and integrity of any lottery system vendor who is a finalist in submitting a bid, proposal, or offer as part of a major procurement contract. Before a major procurement contract is awarded, the division of criminal investigation of the department of public safety shall conduct a background investigation of the vendor to whom the contract is to be awarded. The chief executive officer and board shall consult with the division of criminal investigation and shall provide for the scope of the background investigation and due diligence to be conducted in connection with major procurement contracts. At the time of submitting a bid, proposal, or offer to the authority on a major procurement contract, the authority shall require that each vendor submit to the division of criminal investigation appropriate investigation authorization to facilitate this investigation, together with an advance of funds to meet the anticipated investigation costs. If the division of criminal investigation determines that additional funds are required to complete an investigation, the vendor will be so advised. The background investigation by the division of criminal investigation may include a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The screening of vendors or their employees through the federal bureau of investigation shall be conducted by submission of fingerprints through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation.

2. If at least twenty-five percent of the cost of a vendor's contract is subcontracted, the vendor shall disclose all of the information required by this section for the subcontractor as if the subcontractor were itself a vendor.

3. A major procurement contract shall not be entered into with any lottery system vendor who has not complied with the disclosure requirements described in this section, and any contract with such a vendor is voidable at the option of the authority. Any contract with a vendor that does not comply with the requirements for periodically updating such disclosures during the tenure of the contract as may be specified in such contract may be terminated by the authority. The provisions of this section shall be construed broadly and liberally to achieve the ends of full disclosure of all information necessary to allow for a

full and complete evaluation by the authority of the competence, integrity, background, and character of vendors for major procurements.

4. A major procurement contract shall not be entered into with any vendor who has been found guilty of a felony related to the security or integrity of the lottery in this or any other jurisdiction.

5. A major procurement contract shall not be entered into with any vendor if such vendor has an ownership interest in an entity that had supplied consultation services under contract to the authority regarding the request for proposals pertaining to those particular goods or services.

6. If, based on the results of a background investigation, the board determines that the best interests of the authority, including but not limited to the authority's reputation for integrity, would be served thereby, the board may disqualify a potential vendor from contracting with the authority for a major procurement contract or from acting as a subcontractor in connection with a contract for a major procurement contract.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §75, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §61, 142

99G.23 Vendor bonding, tax filing, and competitive bidding.

1. The authority may purchase, lease, or lease-purchase such goods or services as are necessary for effectuating the purposes of this chapter. The authority may make procurements that integrate functions such as lottery game design, lottery ticket distribution to retailers, supply of goods and services, and advertising. In all procurement decisions, the authority shall take into account the particularly sensitive nature of the lottery and shall act to promote and ensure security, honesty, fairness, and integrity in the operation and administration of the lottery and the objectives of raising net proceeds for state programs.

2. Each vendor shall, at the execution of the contract with the authority, post a performance bond or letter of credit from a bank or credit provider acceptable to the authority in an amount as deemed necessary by the authority for that particular bid or contract.

3. Each vendor shall be qualified to do business in this state and shall file appropriate tax returns as provided by the laws of this state.

4. All major procurement contracts must be competitively bid pursuant to policies and procedures approved by the board unless there is only one qualified vendor and that vendor has an exclusive right to offer the service or product.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §76, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.24 Retailer compensation — licensing.

1. The general assembly recognizes that to conduct a successful lottery, the authority must develop and maintain a statewide network of lottery retailers that will serve the public convenience and promote the sale of tickets or shares and the playing of lottery games while ensuring the integrity of the lottery operations, games, and activities.

2. The board shall determine the compensation to be paid to licensed retailers. Compensation may include provision for variable payments based on sales volume or incentive considerations.

3. The authority shall issue a license certificate to each person with whom it contracts as a retailer for purposes of display as provided in this section. Every lottery retailer shall post its license certificate, or a facsimile thereof, and keep it conspicuously displayed in a location on the premises accessible to the public. No license shall be assignable or transferable. Once issued, a license shall remain in effect until canceled, suspended, or terminated by the authority.

4. A licensee shall cooperate with the authority by using point-of-purchase materials, posters, and other marketing material when requested to do so by the authority. Lack of cooperation is sufficient cause for revocation of a retailer's license.

5. The board shall develop a list of objective criteria upon which the qualification of lottery retailers shall be based. Separate criteria shall be developed to govern the selection of retailers of instant tickets and on-line retailers. In developing these criteria, the board shall consider such factors as the applicant's financial responsibility, security of the applicant's

place of business or activity, accessibility to the public, integrity, and reputation. The criteria shall include but not be limited to the volume of expected sales and the sufficiency of existing licensees to serve the public convenience.

6. The applicant shall be current in filing all applicable tax returns to the state of Iowa and in payment of all taxes, interest, and penalties owed to the state of Iowa, excluding items under formal appeal pursuant to applicable statutes. The department of revenue is authorized and directed to provide this information to the authority.

7. A person, partnership, unincorporated association, authority, or other business entity shall not be selected as a lottery retailer if the person or entity meets any of the following conditions:

a. Has been convicted of a criminal offense related to the security or integrity of the lottery in this or any other jurisdiction.

b. Has been convicted of any illegal gambling activity, false statements, perjury, fraud, or a felony in this or any other jurisdiction.

c. Has been found to have violated the provisions of this chapter or any regulation, policy, or procedure of the authority or of the lottery division unless either ten years have passed since the violation or the board finds the violation both minor and unintentional in nature.

d. Is a vendor or any employee or agent of any vendor doing business with the authority.

e. Resides in the same household as an officer of the authority.

f. Is less than eighteen years of age.

g. Does not demonstrate financial responsibility sufficient to adequately meet the requirements of the proposed enterprise.

h. Has not demonstrated that the applicant is the true owner of the business proposed to be licensed and that all persons holding at least a ten percent ownership interest in the applicant's business have been disclosed.

i. Has knowingly made a false statement of material fact to the authority.

8. Persons applying to become lottery retailers may be charged a uniform application fee for each lottery outlet.

9. Any lottery retailer contract executed pursuant to this section may, for good cause, be suspended, revoked, or terminated by the chief executive officer or the chief executive officer's designee if the retailer is found to have violated any provision of this chapter or objective criteria established by the board. Cause for suspension, revocation, or termination may include, but is not limited to, sale of tickets or shares to a person under the age of twenty-one and failure to pay for lottery products in a timely manner.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §77, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.25 License not assignable.

Any lottery retailer license certificate or contract shall not be transferable or assignable. The authority may issue a temporary license when deemed in the best interests of the state. A lottery retailer shall not contract with any person for lottery goods or services, except with the approval of the board.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §78, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.26 Retailer bonding.

The authority may require any retailer to post an appropriate bond, as determined by the authority, using a cash bond or an insurance company acceptable to the authority.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §79, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.27 Lottery retail licenses — cancellation, suspension, revocation, or termination.

1. A lottery retail license issued by the authority pursuant to this chapter may be canceled, suspended, revoked, or terminated by the authority for reasons including, but not limited to, any of the following:

a. A violation of this chapter, a regulation, or a policy or procedure of the authority.

b. Failure to accurately or timely account or pay for lottery products, lottery games, revenues, or prizes as required by the authority.

c. Commission of any fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

- d. Insufficient sales.
 - e. Conduct prejudicial to public confidence in the lottery.
 - f. The retailer filing for or being placed in bankruptcy or receivership.
 - g. Any material change as determined in the sole discretion of the authority in any matter considered by the authority in executing the contract with the retailer.
 - h. Failure to meet any of the objective criteria established by the authority pursuant to this chapter.
 - i. Other conduct likely to result in injury to the property, revenue, or reputation of the authority.
2. A lottery retailer license may be temporarily suspended by the authority without prior notice if the chief executive officer or designee determines that further sales by the licensed retailer are likely to result in immediate injury to the property, revenue, or reputation of the authority.
 3. The board shall adopt administrative rules governing appeals of lottery retailer licensing disputes.
2003 Acts, ch 178, §80, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.28 Proceeds held in trust.

All proceeds from the sale of the lottery tickets or shares shall constitute a trust fund until paid to the authority directly, through electronic funds transfer to the authority, or through the authority's authorized collection representative. A lottery retailer and officers of a lottery retailer's business shall have a fiduciary duty to preserve and account for lottery proceeds and lottery retailers shall be personally liable for all proceeds. Proceeds shall include unsold products received but not paid for by a lottery retailer and cash proceeds of the sale of any lottery products net of allowable sales commissions and credit for lottery prizes paid to winners by lottery retailers. Sales proceeds of pull-tab tickets shall include the sales price of the lottery product net of allowable sales commission and prizes contained in the product. Sales proceeds and unused instant tickets shall be delivered to the authority or its authorized collection representative upon demand.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §81, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.29 Retailer rental calculations — lottery ticket sales treatment.

If a lottery retailer's rental payments for the business premises are contractually computed, in whole or in part, on the basis of a percentage of retail sales and such computation of retail sales is not explicitly defined to include sales of tickets or shares in a state-operated or state-managed lottery, only the compensation received by the lottery retailer from the authority may be considered the amount of the lottery retail sale for purposes of computing the rental payment.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §82, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.30 Ticket sales requirements — penalties.

1. Lottery tickets or shares may be distributed by the authority for promotional purposes.
2. A ticket or share shall not be sold at a price other than that fixed by the authority and a sale shall not be made other than by a retailer or an employee of the retailer who is authorized by the retailer to sell tickets or shares. A person who violates a provision of this subsection is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.
3. A ticket or share shall not be sold to a person who has not reached the age of twenty-one. Any person who knowingly sells a lottery ticket or share to a person under the age of twenty-one shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor. It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of a violation under this section that the retailer reasonably and in good faith relied upon presentation of proof of age in making the sale. A prize won by a person who has not reached the age of twenty-one but who purchases a winning ticket or share in violation of this subsection shall be forfeited. This section does not prohibit the lawful purchase of a ticket or share for the purpose of making a gift to a person who has not reached the age of twenty-one. The board shall adopt administrative rules governing the payment of prizes to persons who have not reached the age of twenty-one.

4. Except for the authority, a retailer shall only sell lottery products on the licensed premises and not through the mail or by technological means except as the authority may provide or authorize.

5. The retailer may accept payment by cash, check, money order, debit card, or electronic funds transfer. The retailer shall not extend or arrange credit for the purchase of a ticket or share. As used in this subsection, “cash” means United States currency.

6. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the authority from designating certain of its agents and employees to sell or give lottery tickets or shares directly to the public.

7. No elected official’s name shall be printed on tickets.
2003 Acts, ch 178, §83, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.30A Monitor vending machine — tax imposed.

1. If revenues are generated from monitor vending machines on or after forty-five days following March 20, 2006, then there shall be a monitor vending machine excise tax imposed on net monitor vending machine revenue receipts at the rate of sixty-five percent.

2. a. The director of revenue shall administer the monitor vending machine excise tax as nearly as possible in conjunction with the administration of state sales tax laws. The director shall provide appropriate forms or provide appropriate entries on the regular state tax forms for reporting local sales and services tax liability.

b. All powers and requirements of the director to administer the state sales and use tax law are applicable to the administration of the monitor vending machine excise tax, including but not limited to the provisions of section 422.25, subsection 4, sections 422.30, 422.67, and 422.68, section 422.69, subsection 1, sections 422.70 through 422.75, section 423.14, subsection 1 and subsection 2, paragraphs “b” through “e”, and sections 423.15, 423.23, 423.24, 423.25, 423.31 through 423.35, 423.37 through 423.42, 423.46, and 423.47.

c. Frequency of deposits and quarterly reports of the monitor vending machine excise tax with the department of revenue are governed by the tax provisions in section 423.31. Monitor vending machine excise tax collections shall not be included in computation of the total tax to determine frequency of filing under section 423.31.

3. For purposes of this section, “net monitor vending machine revenue receipts” means the gross receipts received from monitor vending machines less prizes awarded.

2006 Acts, ch 1005, §3 – 5; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §16

99G.31 Prizes.

1. The chief executive officer shall award the designated prize to the holder of the ticket or share upon presentation of the winning ticket or confirmation of a winning share. The prize shall be given to only one person as provided in this section; however, a prize shall be divided between holders of winning tickets if there is more than one winning ticket.

2. The authority shall adopt administrative rules, policies, and procedures to establish a system of verifying the validity of tickets or shares claimed to win prizes and to effect payment of such prizes, subject to the following requirements:

a. The prize shall be given to the person who presents a winning ticket. A prize may be given to only one person per winning ticket. However, a prize shall be divided between holders of winning tickets if there is more than one winning ticket. Payment of a prize may be made to the estate of a deceased prize winner or to another person pursuant to an appropriate judicial order issued by an Iowa court of competent jurisdiction.

b. A prize shall not be paid arising from claimed tickets that are stolen, counterfeit, altered, fraudulent, unissued, produced or issued in error, unreadable, not received, or not recorded by the authority within applicable deadlines; lacking in captions that conform and agree with the play symbols as appropriate to the particular lottery game involved; or not in compliance with such additional specific administrative rules, policies, and public or confidential validation and security tests of the authority appropriate to the particular lottery game involved.

c. No particular prize in any lottery game shall be paid more than once, and in the event of

a determination that more than one claimant is entitled to a particular prize, the sole remedy of such claimants is the award to each of them of an equal share in the prize.

d. Unclaimed prize money for the prize on a winning ticket or share shall be retained for a period deemed appropriate by the chief executive officer, subject to approval by the board. If a valid claim is not made for the money within the applicable period, the unclaimed prize money shall be added to the pool from which future prizes are to be awarded or used for special prize promotions. Notwithstanding this subsection, the disposition of unclaimed prize money from multijurisdictional games shall be made in accordance with the rules of the multijurisdictional game.

e. No prize shall be paid upon a ticket or share purchased or sold in violation of this chapter. Any such prize shall constitute an unclaimed prize for purposes of this section.

f. The authority is discharged of all liability upon payment of a prize pursuant to this section.

g. No ticket or share issued by the authority shall be purchased by and no prize shall be paid to any member of the board of directors; any officer or employee of the authority; or to any spouse, child, brother, sister, or parent residing as a member of the same household in the principal place of residence of any such person.

h. No ticket or share issued by the authority shall be purchased by and no prize shall be paid to any officer, employee, agent, or subcontractor of any vendor or to any spouse, child, brother, sister, or parent residing as a member of the same household in the principal place of residence of any such person if such officer, employee, agent, or subcontractor has access to confidential information which may compromise the integrity of the lottery.

i. The proceeds of any lottery prize shall be subject to state and federal income tax laws. An amount deducted from the prize for payment of a state tax, pursuant to section 422.16, subsection 1, shall be transferred by the authority to the department of revenue on behalf of the prize winner.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §84, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §20

99G.32 Authority legal representation.

The authority shall retain the services of legal counsel to advise the authority and the board and to provide representation in legal proceedings. The authority may retain the attorney general or a full-time assistant attorney general in that capacity and provide reimbursement for the cost of advising and representing the board and the authority.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §85, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.33 Law enforcement investigations.

The department of public safety, division of criminal investigation, shall be the primary state agency responsible for investigating criminal violations under this chapter. The chief executive officer shall contract with the department of public safety for investigative services, including the employment of special agents and support personnel, and procurement of necessary equipment to carry out the responsibilities of the division of criminal investigation under the terms of the contract and this chapter.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §86, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §27

99G.34 Open records — exceptions.

The records of the authority shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 22, provided that, in addition to records that may be kept confidential pursuant to section 22.7, the following records shall be kept confidential, unless otherwise ordered by a court, by the lawful custodian of the records, or by another person duly authorized to release such information:

1. Marketing plans, research data, and proprietary intellectual property owned or held by the authority under contractual agreements.
2. Personnel, vendor, and player social security or tax identification numbers.
3. Computer system hardware, software, functional and system specifications, and game play data files.

4. Security records pertaining to investigations and intelligence-sharing information between lottery security officers and those of other lotteries and law enforcement agencies, the security portions or segments of lottery requests for proposals, proposals by vendors to conduct lottery operations, and records of the security division of the authority pertaining to game security data, ticket validation tests, and processes.

5. Player name and address lists, provided that the names and addresses of prize winners shall not be withheld.

6. Operational security measures, systems, or procedures and building plans.

7. Security reports and other information concerning bids or other contractual data, the disclosure of which would impair the efforts of the authority to contract for goods or services on favorable terms.

8. Information that is otherwise confidential obtained pursuant to investigations as provided in section 99G.35.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §87, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1101, §21

Referred to in §99G.41

99G.35 Security.

1. The authority's chief security officer and investigators shall be qualified by training and experience in law enforcement to perform their respective duties in support of the activities of the security office. The chief security officer and investigators shall not have sworn peace officer status. The lottery security office shall perform all of the following activities in support of the authority mission:

a. Supervise ticket or share validation and lottery drawings, provided that the authority may enter into cooperative agreements with multijurisdictional lottery administrators for shared security services at drawings and game show events involving more than one participating lottery.

b. Inspect at times determined solely by the authority the facilities of any vendor or lottery retailer in order to determine the integrity of the vendor's product or the operations of the retailer in order to determine whether the vendor or the retailer is in compliance with its contract.

c. Report any suspected violations of this chapter to the appropriate county attorney or the attorney general and to any law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over the violation.

d. Upon request, provide assistance to any county attorney, the attorney general, the department of public safety, or any other law enforcement agency.

e. Upon request, provide assistance to retailers in meeting their licensing contract requirements and in detecting retailer employee theft.

f. Monitor authority operations for compliance with internal security requirements.

g. Provide physical security at the authority's central operations facilities.

h. Conduct on-press product production surveillance, testing, and quality approval for printed scratch and pull-tab tickets.

i. Coordinate employee and retailer background investigations conducted by the department of public safety, division of criminal investigation.

2. The authority may enter into intelligence-sharing, reciprocal use, or restricted use agreements with the federal government, law enforcement agencies, lottery regulation agencies, and gaming enforcement agencies of other jurisdictions which provide for and regulate the use of information provided and received pursuant to the agreement.

3. Records, documents, and information in the possession of the authority received pursuant to an intelligence-sharing, reciprocal use, or restricted use agreement entered into by the authority with a federal department or agency, any law enforcement agency, or the lottery regulation or gaming enforcement agency of any jurisdiction shall be considered investigative records of a law enforcement agency and are not subject to chapter 22 and shall not be released under any condition without the permission of the person or agency providing the record or information.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §88, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

Referred to in §99G.34

99G.36 Forgery — fraud — penalties.

1. A person who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges, utters, passes, redeems, or counterfeits a lottery ticket or share or attempts to falsely make, alter, forge, utter, pass, redeem, or counterfeit a lottery ticket or share, or commits theft or attempts to commit theft of a lottery ticket or share, is guilty of a class “D” felony.

2. Any person who influences or attempts to influence the winning of a prize through the use of coercion, fraud, deception, or tampering with lottery equipment or materials shall be guilty of a class “D” felony.

3. No person shall knowingly or intentionally make a material false statement in any application for a license or proposal to conduct lottery activities or make a material false entry in any book or record which is compiled or maintained or submitted to the board pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class “D” felony.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §89, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.37 Competitive bidding.

1. The authority shall enter into a major procurement contract pursuant to competitive bidding. The requirement for competitive bidding does not apply in the case of a single vendor having exclusive rights to offer a particular service or product. The board shall adopt procedures for competitive bidding. Procedures adopted by the board shall be designed to allow the selection of proposals that provide the greatest long-term benefit to the state, the greatest integrity for the authority, and the best service and products for the public.

2. In any bidding process, the authority may administer its own bidding and procurement or may utilize the services of the department of administrative services or other state agency.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §90, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §62, 84, 142

99G.38 Authority finance — self-sustaining.

1. The authority may borrow, or accept and expend, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, such moneys as may be received from any source, including income from the authority’s operations, for effectuating its business purposes, including the payment of the initial expenses of initiation, administration, and operation of the authority and the lottery.

2. The authority shall be self-sustaining and self-funded. Moneys in the general fund of the state shall not be used or obligated to pay the expenses of the authority or prizes of the lottery, and no claim for the payment of an expense of the lottery or prizes of the lottery may be made against any moneys other than moneys credited to the authority operating account.

3. The state of Iowa offset program, as provided in section 8A.504, shall be available to the authority to facilitate receipt of funds owed to the authority.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §91, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §63, 84, 142

99G.39 Allocation, appropriation, transfer, and reporting of funds.

1. Upon receipt of any revenue, the chief executive officer shall deposit the moneys in the lottery fund created pursuant to section 99G.40. At least fifty percent of the projected annual revenue accruing from the sale of tickets or shares shall be allocated for payment of prizes to the holders of winning tickets. After the payment of prizes, the expenses of conducting the lottery shall be deducted from the authority’s revenue prior to disbursement. Expenses for advertising production and media purchases shall not exceed four percent of the authority’s gross revenue for the year.

2. The director of management shall not include lottery revenues in the director’s fiscal year revenue estimates.

3. a. Notwithstanding subsection 1, if gaming revenues under sections 99D.17 and 99F.11 are insufficient in a fiscal year to meet the total amount of such revenues directed to be deposited in the vision Iowa fund and the school infrastructure fund during the fiscal year pursuant to section 8.57, subsection 5, paragraph “e”, the difference shall be paid from lottery revenues prior to deposit of the lottery revenues in the general fund. If lottery revenues are insufficient during the fiscal year to pay the difference, the remaining difference shall be paid from lottery revenues in subsequent fiscal years as such revenues become available.

b. The treasurer of state shall, each quarter, prepare an estimate of the gaming revenues and lottery revenues that will become available during the remainder of the appropriate fiscal year for the purposes described in paragraph “a”. The department of management and the department of revenue shall take appropriate actions to provide that the amount of gaming revenues and lottery revenues that will be available during the remainder of the appropriate fiscal year is sufficient to cover any anticipated deficiencies.

2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2003 Acts, ch 178, §92, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142; 2004 Acts, ch 1136, §54; 2009 Acts, ch 182, §105; 2012 Acts, ch 1021, §135

Referred to in §8.22A, 8.57, 99G.9A

Disposition of funds from lottery games for the benefit of veterans, see §99G.9A

99G.40 Audits and reports — lottery fund.

1. To ensure the financial integrity of the lottery, the authority shall do all of the following:

a. Submit quarterly and annual reports to the governor, state auditor, and the general assembly disclosing the total lottery revenues, prize disbursements, and other expenses of the authority during the reporting period. The fourth quarter report shall be included in the annual report made pursuant to this section. The annual report shall include a complete statement of lottery revenues, prize disbursements, and other expenses, and recommendations for changes in the law that the chief executive officer deems necessary or desirable. The annual report shall be submitted within one hundred twenty days after the close of the fiscal year. The chief executive officer shall report immediately to the governor, the treasurer of state, and the general assembly any matters that require immediate changes in the law in order to prevent abuses or evasions of this chapter or rules adopted or to rectify undesirable conditions in connection with the administration or operation of the lottery.

b. Maintain weekly or more frequent records of lottery transactions, including the distribution of tickets or shares to retailers, revenues received, claims for prizes, prizes paid, prizes forfeited, and other financial transactions of the authority.

c. The authority shall deposit in the lottery fund created in subsection 2 any moneys received by retailers from the sale of tickets or shares less the amount of any compensation due the retailers. The chief executive officer may require licensees to file with the authority reports of receipts and transactions in the sale of tickets or shares. The reports shall be in the form and contain the information the chief executive officer requires.

2. A lottery fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state and shall exist as the recipient fund for authority receipts. The fund consists of all revenues received from the sale of lottery tickets or shares and all other moneys lawfully credited or transferred to the fund. The chief executive officer shall certify quarterly that portion of the fund that has been transferred to the general fund of the state under this chapter and shall cause that portion to be transferred to the general fund of the state. However, upon the request of the chief executive officer and subject to the approval by the treasurer of state, an amount sufficient to cover the foreseeable administrative expenses of the lottery for a period of twenty-one days may be retained from the lottery fund. Prior to the quarterly transfer to the general fund of the state, the chief executive officer may direct that lottery revenue shall be deposited in the lottery fund and in interest-bearing accounts designated by the treasurer of state. Interest or earnings paid on the deposits or investments is considered lottery revenue and shall be transferred to the general fund of the state in the same manner as other lottery revenue.

3. The chief executive officer shall certify before the last day of the month following each quarter that portion of the lottery fund resulting from the previous quarter’s sales to be transferred to the general fund of the state.

4. For informational purposes only, the chief executive officer shall submit to the department of management by October 1 of each year a proposed operating budget for the authority for the succeeding fiscal year. This budget proposal shall also be accompanied by an estimate of the net proceeds to be deposited into the general fund during the succeeding fiscal year. This budget shall be on forms prescribed by the department of management. A copy of the information required to be submitted to the department of management pursuant to this subsection shall be submitted to the general assembly’s standing committees on government oversight and the legislative services agency by October 1 of each year.

5. The authority shall adopt the same fiscal year as that used by state government and shall be audited annually by the auditor of state or a certified public accounting firm appointed by the auditor. The auditor of state or a designee conducting an audit under this chapter shall have access and authority to examine any and all records of licensees necessary to determine compliance with this chapter and the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. The cost of audits and examinations conducted by the auditor of state or a designee shall be paid for by the authority.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §93, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §109, 142; 2004 Acts, ch 1009, §1; 2010 Acts, ch 1069, §12

Referred to in §99G.39

99G.41 Prize offsets — garnishments.

1. Any claimant agency may submit to the authority a list of the names of all persons indebted to such claimant agency or to persons on whose behalf the claimant agency is acting. The full amount of the debt shall be collectable from any lottery winnings due the debtor without regard to limitations on the amounts that may be collectable in increments through garnishment or other proceedings. Such list shall constitute a valid lien upon and claim of lien against the lottery winnings of any debtor named in such list. The list shall contain the names of the debtors, their social security numbers if available, and any other information that assists the authority in identifying the debtors named in the list.

2. The authority is authorized and directed to withhold any winnings paid out directly by the authority subject to the lien created by this section and send notice to the winner. However, if the winner appears and claims winnings in person, the authority shall notify the winner at that time by hand delivery of such action. The authority shall pay the funds over to the agency administering the offset program.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 99G.34 which prohibit disclosure by the authority of certain portions of the contents of prize winner records or information, and notwithstanding any other confidentiality statute, the authority may provide to a claimant agency all information necessary to accomplish and effectuate the intent of this section.

4. The information obtained by a claimant agency from the authority in accordance with this section shall retain its confidentiality and shall only be used by a claimant agency in the pursuit of its debt collection duties and practices. Any employee or prior employee of any claimant agency who unlawfully discloses any such information for any other purpose, except as otherwise specifically authorized by law, shall be subject to the same penalties specified by law for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by an agent or employee of the authority.

5. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, attachments, garnishments, or executions authorized and issued pursuant to law shall be withheld if timely served upon the authority.

6. The provisions of this section shall only apply to prizes paid directly by the authority and shall not apply to any retailers authorized by the board to pay prizes of up to six hundred dollars after deducting the price of the ticket or share.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §94, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

99G.42 Compulsive gamblers — treatment program information.

The authority shall cooperate with the gambling treatment program administered by the Iowa department of public health to incorporate information regarding the gambling treatment program and its toll-free telephone number in printed materials distributed by the authority.

2003 Acts, ch 178, §95, 121; 2003 Acts, ch 179, §142

Gambling treatment program, §135.150

SUBTITLE 5

FIRE CONTROL

CHAPTER 100

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

Referred to in §237A.12, 279.49, 455B.390

Enforcement of law relating to flammable liquids and liquefied gases, chapter 101
 Rules for hotels, food establishments, and food processing plants, §137C.18, 137F.15
 Inspections of health care facilities, §135C.9

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			Execution of warrant.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

100.1 Fire marshal.

The chief officer of the division of state fire marshal in the department of public safety shall be known as the state fire marshal. The fire marshal's duties shall be as follows:

1. To enforce all laws of the state relating to the suppression of arson, and to apprehend those persons suspected of arson;
2. To investigate into the cause, origin, and circumstances of fires;
3. To promote fire safety and reduction of loss by fire through educational methods;
4. To enforce all laws, and the rules and regulations of the Iowa department of public safety, concerned with:
 - a. The prevention of fires;
 - b. The storage, transportation, handling, and use of flammable liquids, combustibles, and explosives;

c. The storage, transportation, handling, and use of liquid petroleum gas;

d. The electric wiring and heating, and adequate means of exit in case of fire, from churches, schools, hotels, theaters, amphitheatres, asylums, hospitals, health care facilities as defined in section 135C.1, college buildings, lodge halls, public meeting places, and all other structures in which persons congregate from time to time, whether publicly or privately owned;

5. To promulgate fire safety rules. The state fire marshal shall have exclusive right to promulgate fire safety rules as they apply to enforcement or inspection requirements by the state fire marshal, but the rules shall be promulgated pursuant to chapter 17A. Wherever by any statute the fire marshal or the department of public safety is authorized or required to promulgate, proclaim, or amend rules and minimum standards regarding fire hazards or fire safety or protection in any establishment, building, or structure, the rules and standards shall promote and enforce fire safety, fire protection, and the elimination of fire hazards as the rules may relate to the use, occupancy, and construction of the buildings, establishments, or structures. The word “*construction*” shall include but is not limited to electrical wiring, plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, construction materials, entrances and exits, and all other physical conditions of the building which may affect fire hazards, safety, or protection. The rules and minimum standards shall be in substantial compliance except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, with the standards of the national fire protection association relating to fire safety as published in the national fire codes.

6. To adopt rules designating a fee to be assessed to each building, structure, or facility for which a fire safety inspection or plan review by the state fire marshal is required by law. The fee designated by rule shall be set in an amount that is reasonably related to the costs of conducting the applicable inspection or plan review. The fees collected by the state fire marshal shall be deposited in the general fund of the state.

7. To administer the fire extinguishing system contractor, alarm system contractor, and alarm system installer certification program established in chapter 100C.

[S13, §2468-a, -m; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1619; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.1; 81 Acts, ch 46, §1]

92 Acts, ch 1163, §25; 2000 Acts, ch 1229, §20; 2003 Acts, ch 165, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 166, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1125, §1; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §1, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §190; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §1

Referred to in §101C.2, 237.3

100.2 Duties of fire officials.

The chief of the fire department or the chief’s designee of every city or township in which a fire department is established or the chief of the fire department or the chief’s designee responding to every township fire where there is a contract for fire protection in effect shall investigate into the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in the city or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged or which results in bodily injury to a person, and determine whether the fire was the result of natural causes, negligence or design. The state fire marshal may assist in the investigation or may direct the investigation if the fire marshal finds it necessary.

[S13, §2468-d, -e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1624; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.2]

84 Acts, ch 1095, §1

Referred to in §100.3, 100.4

100.3 Reports of fires and emergency responses.

When death, serious bodily injury, or property damage in excess of two hundred thousand dollars has occurred as a result of a fire, or if arson is suspected, the fire official required by section 100.2 to make fire investigations, shall notify the state fire marshal’s division immediately. For all other fires causing an estimated damage of fifty dollars or more or emergency responses by the fire service, the fire official required by section 100.2 to investigate shall file a report with the fire marshal’s division within ten days following the end of the month. The report shall indicate all fire incidents occurring which have

an estimated damage of fifty dollars or more and state for each incident the name of the owners and occupants of the property at the time of the fire, the value of the property, the estimated total loss to the property, the origin of the fire as determined by investigation, and other facts, statistics, and circumstances concerning the fire incident. The report on each emergency response shall include the nature of the incident and other facts, statistics and circumstances concerning the emergency response.

[S13, §2468-e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1625; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.3]

84 Acts, ch 1095, §2; 86 Acts, ch 1018, §1

Referred to in §100.4, 100.5

100.4 Penalty for nonreporting.

The failure or refusal of a fire official to make an investigation or report required by sections 100.2 and 100.3 is a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2468-e; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1626; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.4]

84 Acts, ch 1095, §3

100.5 Reports — when public records.

Reports required by section 100.3 shall be kept on file for public inspection in the fire marshal's office. In those circumstances where disclosure of particular facts in the reports would plainly and seriously jeopardize an investigation of criminal activity, the portions of the reports pertaining to the facts are classified as peace officers' investigative reports and subject to section 22.7.

Reports and records on investigations made by the state fire marshal's office are the same as peace officers' investigative reports and subject to section 22.7.

[S13, §2468-f; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1627; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.5; 81 Acts, ch 47, §1]

84 Acts, ch 1095, §4

Arson investigation disclosures; see chapter 100A

100.6 Testimony under oath.

The fire marshal or the fire marshal's designated subordinate shall, when in the fire marshal's or subordinate's opinion further investigation is necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony under oath of all persons supposed to have knowledge of any facts, or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter in which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing.

[S13, §2468-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1628; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.6]

100.7 Oaths — attendance of witnesses.

The fire marshal and the fire marshal's designated subordinates shall each have power in any county in the state to administer an oath and compel the attendance of witnesses before them, or either of them, to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this chapter a subject of inquiry and investigation, and may require the production of any books, papers, or documents necessary for such investigation.

[S13, §2468-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1629; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.7]

100.8 Refusal to testify or produce books.

Any witness who refuses to be sworn, except as otherwise provided by law, or who disobeys any lawful order of said fire marshal, or the fire marshal's designated subordinates, or who fails to produce any books, papers, or documents touching any matter under examination, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[S13, §2468-h; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1630; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.8]

100.9 Crimes in connection with fires.

If the fire marshal shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, or with attempt to commit the crime of arson, or of conspiracy to defraud, or criminal conduct in connection with such fire, the fire marshal shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with the offense, or either of them, and shall furnish to the proper county attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all of the information obtained, including a copy of all matter and testimony taken in the case.

[S13, §2468-g; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1631; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.9]

100.10 Authority to enter and inspect.

The state fire marshal, and the fire marshal's designated subordinates, in the performance of their duties, shall have authority to enter any building or premises and to examine the same and the contents thereof.

[S13, §2468-i; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1632; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.10]

100.11 Fire escapes.

It shall be the duty of the fire marshal to enforce all laws relating to fire escapes.

[C39, §1632.1; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.11]

100.12 Authority for inspection — orders.

The chief of a fire department or an authorized subordinate who is trained in fire prevention safety standards may enter a building or premises at a reasonable hour to examine the building or premises and its contents. The examining official shall order the correction of a condition which is in violation of this chapter, a rule adopted under this chapter, or a city or county fire safety ordinance. The order shall be in writing or, if the danger is imminent, orally followed by a written order. The examining official shall enforce the order in accordance with the applicable law or ordinance. At the request of the examining official the state fire marshal may assist in an enforcement action.

[C31, 35, §1632-c1; C39, §1632.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.12; 82 Acts, ch 1157, §1]

84 Acts, ch 1095, §5

100.13 Violations — orders.

1. If a person has violated or is violating a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter, the state fire marshal, the chief of any fire department, or the fire prevention officer of a fire department organized under chapter 400 may issue an order directing the person to desist in the practice which constitutes the violation and to take corrective action as necessary to ensure that the violation will cease. The order shall be in writing and shall specify a reasonable time by which the person shall comply with the order. The person to whom the order is issued may appeal the order as provided in chapter 17A. On appeal, the administrative law judge may affirm, modify, or vacate the order. Judicial review may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, if the state fire marshal determines that an emergency exists respecting any matter affecting or likely to affect the public safety, the fire marshal may issue any order necessary to terminate the emergency without notice or hearing. An emergency order is binding and effective immediately, until or unless the order is modified, vacated, or stayed at an administrative hearing or by a district court.

[S13, §2468-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1633; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.13; 82 Acts, ch 1157, §2]

94 Acts, ch 1078, §1

Referred to in §100.14

100.14 Legal proceedings — penalties — injunctive relief.

At the request of the state fire marshal, the county attorney shall institute any legal proceedings on behalf of the state necessary to obtain compliance or enforce the penalty provisions of this chapter or rules or orders adopted or issued pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, a legal action for injunctive relief. The county attorney or any other attorney acting on behalf of the chief of a fire department or a fire prevention officer may institute legal proceedings, including, but not limited to, a legal action for injunctive relief, to obtain compliance or enforce the penalty provisions or orders issued pursuant to section 100.13.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1634; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.14]

94 Acts, ch 1078, §2

Referred to in §100.16

100.15 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1078, § 9.

100.16 Judicial review — court costs.

1. Judicial review of actions of the fire marshal may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act pursuant to chapter 17A. If legal proceedings have been instituted pursuant to section 100.14, all related issues which could otherwise be raised in a proceeding for judicial review shall be raised in the legal proceedings instituted pursuant to section 100.14.

2. Upon judicial review of the fire marshal's action, if the court affirms the agency action, the court shall tax all court costs of the review proceeding against the appellant. However, if the court reverses, revokes, or annuls the fire marshal's action, the court shall tax all court costs of the review proceeding against the agency. If the fire marshal's action is modified or the matter is remanded to the agency for further proceedings, the court shall apportion the court costs within the discretion of the court.

[S13, §2468-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1636; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.16]

94 Acts, ch 1078, §3

100.17 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1078, § 9.

100.18 Smoke detectors.

1. As used in this section:

a. "Dormitory" means a residential building or portion of a building at an educational institution which houses students in rooms not individually equipped with cooking facilities.

b. "Multiple-unit residential building" means a residential building, an apartment house, or a portion of a building or an apartment house with two or more units, hotel, motel, dormitory, or rooming house.

c. "Smoke detector" means a device which detects visible or invisible particles of combustion and which incorporates control equipment and an alarm-sounding unit operated from a power supply either in the unit or obtained at the point of installation.

2. a. Except as provided in subsection 3, multiple-unit residential buildings and single-family dwellings the construction of which is begun on or after July 1, 1991, shall include the installation of smoke detectors in compliance with the rules established by the state fire marshal under subsection 4.

b. The rules shall require the installation of smoke detectors in existing single-family rental units and multiple-unit residential buildings. Existing single-family dwelling units shall be equipped with approved smoke detectors. A person who files for a homestead credit pursuant to chapter 425 shall certify that the single-family dwelling unit for which the credit is filed has a smoke detector installed in compliance with this section, or that one will be installed within thirty days of the date the filing for the credit is made. The state fire marshal shall adopt rules and establish appropriate procedures to administer this subsection.

c. An owner or an owner's agent of a multiple-unit residential building or single-family

dwelling shall supply light-emitting smoke detectors, upon request, for a tenant with a hearing impairment.

3. This section does not require the following:

a. The installation of smoke detectors in multiple-unit residential buildings which, on July 1, 1981, are equipped with heat detection devices or a sprinkler system with alarms approved by the state fire marshal.

b. The installation of smoke detectors in hotels, motels, and dormitories equipped with an automatic smoke detection system approved by the state fire marshal.

4. The state fire marshal shall enforce the requirements of subsection 2 and may implement a program of inspections to monitor compliance with the provisions of that subsection. Upon inspection, the state fire marshal shall issue a written notice to the owner or manager of a multiple-unit residential building or single-family dwelling informing the owner or manager of compliance or noncompliance with this section. The state fire marshal may contract with any political subdivision without fee assessed to either the state fire marshal or the political subdivision, for the performance of the inspection and notification responsibilities. The inspections authorized under this section are limited to the placement, repair, and operability of smoke detectors. Any broader inspection authority is not derived from this section. The state fire marshal shall adopt rules under chapter 17A as necessary to enforce this section including rules concerning the placement of smoke detectors and the use of acceptable smoke detectors. The smoke detectors shall display a label or other identification issued by an approved testing agency or another label specifically approved by the state fire marshal.

5. The inspection of a building or notification of compliance or noncompliance under this section is not the basis for a legal cause of action against the political subdivision, state fire marshal, the fire marshal's subordinates, chiefs of local fire departments, building inspectors, or other fire, building, or safety officials due to a failure to discover a latent defect in the course of the inspection.

6. If a smoke detector is found to be inoperable the owner or manager of the multiple-unit residential building or single-family dwelling shall correct the situation within fourteen days after written notification to the owner or manager by the tenant, guest, roomer, state fire marshal, fire marshal's subordinates, chiefs of local fire departments, building inspectors, or other fire, building, or safety officials. If the owner or manager of a multiple-unit residential building fails to correct the situation within the fourteen days the tenant, guest, or roomer may cause the smoke detector to be repaired or purchase and install a smoke detector required under this section and may deduct the repair cost or purchase price from the next rental payment or payments made by the tenant, guest, or roomer. However, a lessor or owner may require a lessee, tenant, guest, or roomer who has a residency of longer than thirty days to provide the battery for a battery operated smoke detector.

7. No person may render inoperable a smoke detector, which is required to be installed by this section, by tampering.

8. A person who violates a provision of this section or a rule adopted pursuant to this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[81 Acts, ch 45, §1, 2; 82 Acts, ch 1157, §7]

83 Acts, ch 198, §13; 91 Acts, ch 64, §1 – 6; 94 Acts, ch 1078, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §17

100.19 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1078, § 9.

100.20 County attorney.

The county attorney shall represent the state and the fire marshal, but not to the exclusion of any other attorney who may be engaged in said cause.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1640; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.20]

Referred to in §331.756(23)

100.21 and 100.22 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, § 211.

100.23 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1078, § 9.

100.24 and 100.25 Repealed by 74 Acts, ch 1090, § 211.

100.26 Time for compliance with order — penalty.

If a petition of review has not been filed or the court on review has affirmed or modified an order for the removal, destruction, or repair of a building, or the removal of any of its contents, or the change of any of its conditions, the owner, lessee, or occupant shall comply with the order within thirty days after the delivery of the order or a copy of the order to the person, either personally or by certified letter to the last known address, or by service upon the person's appointed agent. Failure of the owner, lessee, or occupant to comply with the order shall subject the owner, lessee, or occupant to a penalty of ten dollars for each day of failure or neglect after the expiration of the period. The penalty shall be recovered in the name of the state and paid into the treasury of the political subdivision which issues the order or the treasurer of state if the order is issued by the state. If the owner, lessee, or occupant cannot reasonably comply with the order within thirty days and a good faith effort at compliance has been made within thirty days, the owner, lessee, or occupant shall not be subject to a penalty under this section. However, the penalty may be imposed on the person upon a failure to continue the good faith compliance with the order.

[S13, §2468-j; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1646; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.26]

84 Acts, ch 1095, §6; 94 Acts, ch 1078, §5

100.27 through 100.29 Repealed by 94 Acts, ch 1078, § 9.

100.30 Investigation may be private.

Investigation by or under the direction of the state fire marshal or the fire marshal's designated subordinates may in their discretion be private. They may exclude from the place where such investigation is held all persons other than those required to be present, and witnesses may be kept separate from each other and not allowed to communicate with each other until they have been examined.

[C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1650; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.30]

100.31 Fire and tornado drills in schools — warning systems — inspections.

1. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal and the fire marshal's designated subordinates to require all private and public school officials and teachers to conduct not less than four fire drills and not less than four tornado drills in all school buildings during each school year when school is in session; and to require the officials and teachers of all schools to keep all doors and exits of their respective rooms and buildings unlocked when occupied during school hours or when such areas are being used by the public at other times. Not less than two drills of each type shall be conducted between July 1 and December 31 of each year and not less than two drills of each type shall be conducted between January 1 and June 30 of each year.

2. Every school building with two or more classrooms shall have a warning system for fires of a type approved by the underwriters' laboratories and by the state fire marshal. The warning system shall be used only for fire drills or as a warning for emergency. Schools may modify the fire warning system for use as a tornado warning system or shall install a separate tornado warning system. Every school building shall also be equipped with portable fire extinguishers, with the type, size and number in accordance with national fire protection association standards and approved by the state fire marshal.

3. The state fire marshal or the fire marshal's deputies shall cause each public or private school, college or university to be inspected at least once every two years to determine whether each school meets the fire safety standards of this Code and is free from other fire hazards. Provided, however, that cities which employ fire department inspectors shall cause such inspections to be made.

[S13, §2468-k; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1651; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.31]

94 Acts, ch 1078, §6

100.32 Repealed by 98 Acts, ch 1008, § 4.

100.33 Annual report.

The state fire marshal shall file with the governor annually, at the time provided by law, a detailed report of the fire marshal's official acts and of the affairs of the fire marshal's office which report shall be published and distributed as the reports of other state officers.

[S13, §2468-n; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1653; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.33]

100.34 Repealed by 91 Acts, ch 268, § 519.

100.35 Rules of marshal.

The fire marshal shall adopt, and may amend rules under chapter 17A, which include standards relating to exits and exit lights, fire escapes, fire protection, fire safety and the elimination of fire hazards, in and for churches, schools, hotels, theaters, amphitheaters, hospitals, health care facilities as defined in section 135C.1, boarding homes or housing, rest homes, dormitories, college buildings, lodge halls, club rooms, public meeting places, places of amusement, apartment buildings, food establishments as defined in section 137F.1, and all other buildings or structures in which persons congregate from time to time, whether publicly or privately owned. Violation of a rule adopted by the fire marshal is a simple misdemeanor. However, upon proof that the fire marshal gave written notice to the defendant of the violation, and proof that the violation constituted a clear and present danger to life, and proof that the defendant failed to eliminate the condition giving rise to the violation within thirty days after receipt of notice from the fire marshal, the penalty is that provided by law for a serious misdemeanor. Each day of the continuing violation of a rule after conviction of a violation of the rule is a separate offense. A conviction is subject to appeal as in other criminal cases.

Rules by the fire marshal affecting the construction of new buildings, additions to buildings or rehabilitation of existing buildings and related to fire protection, shall be substantially in accord with the provisions of the nationally recognized building and related codes adopted as the state building code pursuant to section 103A.7 or with codes adopted by a local subdivision which are in substantial accord with the codes comprising the state building code.

The rules adopted by the state fire marshal under this section shall provide standards for fire resistance of cellulose insulation sold or used in this state, whether for public or private use. The rules shall provide for approval of the cellulose insulation by at least one nationally recognized independent testing laboratory.

[S13, §2514-j, -k, -l; SS15, §2514-i, -n, -o, 4999-a10; C24, 27, 31, 35, 39, §1671, 2843 – 2850; C46, 50, 54, §103.12, 170.38 – 170.45; C58, §100.35, 103.12, 170.38 – 170.45; C62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, §100.35, 103.12, 107.38; C79, 81, §100.35, 103.12, 170.38, 170A.9, 170B.13; 81 Acts, ch 46, §2, 4; 82 Acts, ch 1157, §3]

88 Acts, ch 1278, §23; 98 Acts, ch 1162, §2, 30; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §28

Referred to in §100.51, 137C.18, 137C.35, 137F.15

100.36 Repealed by 87 Acts, ch 10, § 1.

100.37 Repealed by 76 Acts, ch 1245(4), § 525.

100.38 Conflicting statutes.

Provisions of this chapter in conflict with the state building code, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7, shall not apply where the state building code has been adopted or when the state building code applies throughout the state.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §100.38]

2004 Acts, ch 1086, §29

100.39 Fire extinguishers in high-rise buildings.

1. All buildings approved for construction after July 1, 1998, that exceed four stories in height, or seventy-five feet above grade, shall require the installation of an approved

automatic fire extinguishing system designed and installed in conformity with rules promulgated by the state fire marshal pursuant to this chapter.

2. The requirements of this section shall not apply to the following:

a. Any noncombustible elevator storage structure or any noncombustible plant building with noncombustible contents.

b. Any combustible elevator storage structure that is equipped with an approved drypipe, nonautomatic sprinkler and automatic alarm system.

c. Buildings in existence or under construction on August 15, 1975. However, if subsequent to that date any building is enlarged or altered beyond the height limitations applicable to new buildings, such building in its entirety shall be subject to all the provisions of this section.

d. Any open parking garage structure which is in compliance with rules adopted by the state fire marshal.

3. Plans and installation of systems shall be approved by the state fire marshal, a designee of the state fire marshal, or local authorities having jurisdiction. Except where local fire protection regulations are more stringent, the provisions of this section shall be applicable to all buildings, whether privately or publicly owned. The definition of terms shall be in conformity, insofar as possible, with definitions found in the state building code adopted pursuant to section 103A.7.

4. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or be subject to both such fine and imprisonment.

[C77, 79, 81, §100.39]

90 Acts, ch 1029, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1008, §1; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §30; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

100.40 Marshal may prohibit open burning on request.

1. The state fire marshal, during periods of extremely dry conditions or under other conditions when the state fire marshal finds open burning constitutes a danger to life or property, may prohibit open burning in an area of the state at the request of the chief of a local fire department, a city council or a board of supervisors and when an investigation supports the need for the prohibition. The state fire marshal shall implement the prohibition by issuing a proclamation to persons in the affected area. The chief of a local fire department, the city council or the board of supervisors that requested the prohibition may rescind the proclamation after notifying the state fire marshal of the intent to do so, when the chief, city council or board of supervisors finds that the conditions responsible for the issuance of the proclamation no longer exist.

2. Violation of a prohibition issued under this section is a simple misdemeanor.

3. A proclamation issued by the state fire marshal pursuant to this section shall not prohibit a supervised, controlled burn for which a permit has been issued by the fire chief of the fire district where the burn will take place, the use of outdoor fireplaces, barbecue grills, properly supervised landfills, or the burning of trash in incinerators or trash burners made of metal, concrete, masonry, or heavy one-inch wire mesh, with no openings greater than one square inch.

[S81, §100.40; 81 Acts, ch 48, §1]

97 Acts, ch 19, §1

100.41 Authority to cite violations.

Fire officials acting under the authority of this chapter may issue citations in accordance with chapter 805, for violations of this chapter or a violation of a local fire safety code.

84 Acts, ch 1095, §8

100.42 through 100.50 Reserved.

ARSON INSPECTION WARRANTS

100.51 Application for warrant.

If consent to inspect property damaged or destroyed by fire to determine the cause, origin and circumstances of the fire or to inspect property subject to rules adopted under section 100.35 has been refused to the official authorized to make the inspection, the state fire marshal, a state arson investigator or official authorized to make such an inspection may apply to the district court for a special inspection warrant for authority to conduct the inspection.

[81 Acts, ch 47, §3]

100.52 Grounds for issuance.

The judicial officer shall review the application and may take sworn testimony or receive affidavits to supplement it.

If the judicial officer is satisfied that there are legal grounds under the circumstances specified in the application and any supplementary testimony taken sufficient to justify the issuance of an inspection warrant, it shall be issued.

[81 Acts, ch 47, §4]

100.53 Warrant requirements.

Each inspection warrant issued under this chapter shall:

1. State the grounds for its issuance.
2. Be directed to the applicant or some other designated person authorized to conduct the inspection.
3. Command the person to whom it is directed to inspect the area, premises, building or conveyance identified for the purpose specified and, if appropriate, direct the seizure of property specified.
4. Identify the item or type of property, if any, to be seized.
5. Direct that it be served, if appropriate, during normal business hours and designate the magistrate to whom it shall be returned.

[81 Acts, ch 47, §5]

100.54 Execution of warrant.

A warrant issued under this chapter must be executed and returned within ten days from the date of issuance unless, upon the showing of a need for additional time, the court so instructs otherwise in the warrant. A copy of the warrant shall be delivered to a person in charge of the premises being inspected or, if no one is present, a copy of the warrant shall be posted upon the premises. If property is seized pursuant to a warrant, the person executing the warrant shall give to the person from whom the property is seized, or the person in charge of the premises from which the property is seized, a receipt for the property seized or shall leave the copy and receipt at the place from which the property is seized. The return of the warrant shall be made promptly and accompanied by a written inventory of property seized. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the person executing the warrant and of the person from whose possession or premises the property was seized, if they are present, or in the presence of at least one credible person other than the person executing the warrant.

A copy of the return, the inventory and any receipts issued shall be promptly filed with the clerk of the district court for the county in which the inspection is made.

[81 Acts, ch 47, §6]

CHAPTER 100A

ARSON INVESTIGATION

Fire reports public records; see §100.5

100A.1	Definitions.	100A.4	Penalty.
100A.2	Disclosure of information.	100A.5	Concurrent powers.
100A.3	Confidentiality — subpoena.	100A.6	Chapter not severable.

100A.1 Definitions.

1. “*Authorized agencies*” means:
 - a. The state fire marshal.
 - b. The commissioner of public safety.
 - c. The county attorney responsible for prosecutions in the county where a fire occurs.
 - d. The attorney general.
 - e. The federal bureau of investigation or other federal agency requesting information on a fire loss.
 - f. The United States attorney’s office when authorized or charged with investigation of a fire or prosecution for arson.
 - g. The fire chief of the city in which the fire occurs.
 - h. The police chief of the city in which the fire occurs.
 - i. The sheriff of the county in which the fire occurs.
 - j. The fraud bureau within the insurance division of the department of commerce.
2. “*Insurance company*” includes, but is not limited to, the Iowa FAIR plan and its member insurance companies.
3. “*Relevant information*” means information having any tendency to make the existence of a fact that is of consequence to the investigation or determination of the issue more probable or less probable than it would be without the information.

[C81, §100A.1]

86 Acts, ch 1051, §1; 93 Acts, ch 100, §1; 2000 Acts, ch 1023, §3

100A.2 Disclosure of information.

1. An authorized agency may, in writing, require an insurance company to release to the agency relevant information or evidence requested by the agency which the company has in its possession relating to a fire loss. Relevant information includes but is not limited to:
 - a. Insurance policy information relating to a fire loss under investigation including information on the policy application.
 - b. Policy premium payment records.
 - c. History of previous claims made by the insured.
 - d. Material relating to the investigation of the loss, including statements of any person, proof of loss, and other evidence relevant to the investigation.
2. When an insurance company has reason to believe that a fire loss insured by the company was caused by something other than an accident, the company shall, in writing, notify any authorized agency and provide it with all material possessed by the company relevant to an investigation of the fire loss or a prosecution for arson.
3. An authorized agency provided with information pursuant to this section may provide the information to any other authorized agency for purposes of an investigation of a fire loss or a prosecution for arson.
4. An insurance company providing information to an authorized agency pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 may request information relevant to the fire loss investigation from an authorized agency and shall be given the information within a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days.
5. No civil action nor criminal prosecution may arise from any action taken pursuant to

this section by an insurance company, a person acting in an insurance company's behalf, or an authorized agency, provided no malice is shown against the insured.

[C81, §100A.2]
Referred to in §100A.3

100A.3 Confidentiality — subpoena.

1. An authorized agency or insurance company which receives information furnished pursuant to section 100A.2, shall hold the information in confidence until such time as its release is required pursuant to a criminal or civil proceeding.

2. An authorized agency or its personnel, may be subpoenaed to testify in litigation concerning a fire loss in which an insurance company is named as a party.

[C81, §100A.3]
Referred to in §100A.4

100A.4 Penalty.

1. A person or agency who intentionally or knowingly refuses to release information requested pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. A person who fails to hold in confidence information required to be held in confidence by section 100A.3 is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

[C81, §100A.4]

100A.5 Concurrent powers.

The provisions of this chapter do not affect or repeal an ordinance of a municipality relating to fire prevention or the control of arson, but the jurisdiction of the state fire marshal and the commissioner of public safety in the municipality is concurrent with that of the municipal and county authorities.

[C81, §100A.5]

100A.6 Chapter not severable.

If any provision of this chapter is declared invalid the whole chapter is void, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are not severable.

[C81, §100A.6]

CHAPTER 100B

FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES TRAINING
AND VOLUNTEER DEATH BENEFITS

Referred to in §321.267A, 422.12

SUBCHAPTER I		SUBCHAPTER II	
STATE FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES		REGIONAL FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES TRAINING	
100B.1	State fire service and emergency response council.	100B.21	Definitions.
100B.2	Duties.	100B.22	Regional emergency response training centers.
100B.3	Training agreements.	100B.23	Training center facilities — advanced training — inspections.
100B.4	Fees — retention — use.	100B.24	Training provided.
100B.5	Budget.	100B.25	Agreements for training and financial assistance — authority.
100B.6	Fire service training bureau.	100B.26	through 100B.30 Reserved.
100B.7	Administrator — appointment — duties.		
100B.8	Employees.		
100B.9	Facilities and equipment.		
100B.10	Rules.		
100B.11	Reserved.		
100B.12	Paul Ryan memorial fire fighter safety training fund.		
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100B.14	Volunteer job protection.	100B.31	Volunteer emergency services provider death benefit — eligibility.
100B.15	through 100B.20 Reserved.		

SUBCHAPTER I

STATE FIRE
PROTECTION SERVICES**100B.1 State fire service and emergency response council.**

1. The state fire service and emergency response council is established in the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety.

a. The council shall consist of eleven voting members and one ex officio, nonvoting member. Voting members of the state fire service and emergency response council shall be appointed by the governor.

(1) The governor shall appoint voting members of the council from a list of nominees submitted by each of the following organizations:

- (a) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa firefighters association.
- (b) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa fire chiefs' association.
- (c) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa professional fire fighters.
- (d) Two members from a list submitted by the Iowa association of professional fire chiefs.
- (e) One member from a list submitted by the Iowa emergency medical services association.

(2) A person nominated for inclusion in the voting membership on the council is not required to be a member of the organization that nominates the person.

(3) The tenth and eleventh voting members of the council shall be members of the general public appointed by the governor.

(4) The labor commissioner, or the labor commissioner's designee, shall be a nonvoting, ex officio member of the council.

b. Members of the council shall hold office commencing July 1, 2000, for four years and until their successors are appointed, except that three initial appointees shall be appointed for two years, four initial appointees for three years, and four initial appointees for four years.

c. The fire marshal or the fire marshal's designee shall attend each meeting of the council.

2. Each voting member of the council shall receive per diem compensation at the rate as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in the performance of the member's duties. All members of the council shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

3. Six voting members of the council shall constitute a quorum. For the purpose of conducting business, a majority vote of the council shall be required. The council shall elect a chairperson from its members. The council shall meet at the call of the chairperson, or the state fire marshal, or when any six members of the council file a written request with the chairperson for a meeting.

4. If a voting member of the council is absent for fifty or more percent of council meetings during any twelve-month period, the other council members by their unanimous vote may declare the member's position on the council vacant. A vacancy in the membership of the council shall be filled by appointment of the governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §8; 2000 Acts, ch 1232, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §93; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §25; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §14; 2011 Acts, ch 95, §2, 3; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §21

100B.2 Duties.

The state fire service and emergency response council shall:

1. Advise and confer with the state fire marshal in matters relating to fire protection services including, but not limited to, training.

2. Cooperate with and assist agencies concerning fire emergency services matters and may, at the request of the state fire marshal or the chairperson of the council, hold public hearings for the purpose of seeking resolution of, or making recommendations on, fire services issues.

3. Develop, in consultation with the state fire marshal, the policies of the fire service training bureau of the division of state fire marshal.

4. Develop and submit to the state fire marshal for adoption rules establishing minimum training standards for fire service training that will be applicable statewide, periodically review these standards, and offer rules as deemed appropriate.

5. Provide recommendations to the state fire marshal that will facilitate the delivery of basic level fire fighter training at the local level.

6. Provide recommendations to the state fire marshal for a fee schedule for training and consultation services as necessary for the administration of this chapter.

7. Prepare annual performance reviews of training administrators for submittal to the state fire marshal.

8. Hear testimony from the labor commissioner, or the labor commissioner's designee, on inspections and investigations involving occupational safety and health standards for fire fighters and conducted by the office of the labor commissioner.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §9

100B.3 Training agreements.

The state fire marshal shall enter into written agreements with other public agencies that have established regional emergency response training centers under section 100B.22 to provide training in conjunction with training provided by the fire service training bureau. Moneys appropriated shall not be distributed by the department of public safety to a regional training center until such an agreement has been entered into with the regional training center.

The state fire marshal may enter into written agreements with other educational institutions to assist in research conducted by the bureau.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §10; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §40, 67

100B.4 Fees — retention — use.

Fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be retained by the division of state fire marshal and such repayments received shall be used exclusively to offset the cost of fire service training. Fees charged by regional emergency response training centers for fire service

training programs as described in section 100B.6 shall not be greater than the fee schedule established by rule by the state fire marshal.

Notwithstanding section 8.33, repayment receipts collected by the division of state fire marshal for the fire service training bureau that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §11; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §41, 67

100B.5 Budget.

The state fire marshal and the state fire service and emergency response council shall prepare an annual budget for the council and the fire service training bureau. The budget shall be transmitted to the commissioner of public safety for inclusion in that department's budget.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §12

100B.6 Fire service training bureau.

1. The state fire service and emergency response council shall assist in operation of a fire service training bureau for instructing the general public and fire protection personnel throughout the state, providing service to public and private fire departments in the state, conducting research in the methods of maintaining and improving fire education consistent with the needs of Iowa communities, and performing any other functions assigned to the bureau by the state fire marshal in consultation with the state fire service and emergency response council.

2. Enrollment and attendance in fire service training bureau programs may include persons engaged with a unit of government or a public or private fire department in the state, including volunteer, trainee, or employed fire fighters.

3. Programs conducted by the fire service training bureau shall include at a minimum instruction in the subjects necessary for the certification of persons in accordance with a nationally recognized fire fighter qualification system as approved by the state fire service and emergency response council. At the direction of the state fire marshal in consultation with the state fire service and emergency response council, the fire service training bureau may develop and conduct programs which extend beyond the programs directly related to such system.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §13

Referred to in §100B.4, 100B.22

100B.7 Administrator — appointment — duties.

1. The administrator of the fire service training bureau shall be appointed by the commissioner of public safety, subject to the approval of the state fire service and emergency response council.

2. The state fire marshal shall direct the administrator to:

- a. Provide direct oversight to the operations of the fire service training bureau.
- b. Manage the budget of the fire service training bureau consistent with budgeting methods as may be required by the department of public safety or the state of Iowa.
- c. Advise, confer, and consult with the state fire service and emergency response council in developing rules establishing minimum standards for fire service training.
- d. Advise, confer, and consult regularly with the state fire service and emergency response council to seek input and recommendations on all facets of fire service training programs in Iowa.
- e. Maintain a statewide system to provide basic level fire fighter training at the local level.
- f. Distribute instructional and educational materials to support the fire training and education programs offered by the department of public safety.
- g. Recruit and train qualified instructors for the training program.
- h. Maintain training records as directed by the state fire marshal and necessary to accomplish the purposes of training programs.
- i. Establish, with the approval of the state fire service and emergency response council,

a fee schedule for training services that will ensure quality training at the most reasonable price.

j. Offer programs of education and instruction approved by the state fire service and emergency response council and conducted by qualified staff and faculty.

k. Plan and coordinate fire schools and other short courses of instruction on a statewide, regional, and local level, utilizing existing educational institutions, programs, and facilities as provided in sections 100B.22 and 100B.24.

l. Prepare for the state fire marshal and the state fire service and emergency response council an annual report of activities that include a summary of classes taught, budget, and staff activities. The annual report shall include a report of the activities of each regional emergency response training center established under section 100B.22.

m. Provide supervision and management to the fire service training bureau staff consistent with the methods of the department of public safety and as assigned by the state fire marshal.

n. Consult with the state fire service and emergency response council in preparing an annual legislative and budgetary agenda that will address items necessary to accomplish the provisions of this chapter, and submit this agenda to the state fire marshal in a format and time frame consistent with departmental policy.

o. Develop mechanisms by which fire fighters and others may earn college credits and degrees in fire-related disciplines.

p. Develop instructional and educational materials to support the fire training and education programs offered by the council.

q. Develop and offer other programs and services consistent with the general purposes of the council.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §14; 2006 Acts, ch 1179, §42, 67

100B.8 Employees.

Employees of the fire service institute at Iowa state university on July 1, 2000, may elect to transfer to the department of public safety in a position and at a pay range commensurate with their duties as determined by the department of personnel, the department of public safety, and the employees' certified collective bargaining representative.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §15; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1086, §31

100B.9 Facilities and equipment.

The building known as the fire service institute at Iowa state university, the land upon which the building is located, and parking space associated with the building shall, until July 1, 2010, be leased by Iowa state university to the department of public safety at a cost not to exceed the actual cost of heating, lighting, and maintaining the building and parking space. All equipment owned by Iowa state university and used exclusively to conduct fire service training, classes, or business shall transfer on July 1, 2000, to the department of public safety unless such transfer is prohibited or restricted by law or agreement. This equipment includes, but is not limited to, breathing apparatus, fire suppression gear, mobile equipment, office furniture, computers, copying machines, library, file cabinets, and training records.

The department of public safety and the state board of regents shall enter into a written agreement pursuant to chapter 28E regarding payment of debt obligations incurred by the state board of regents on behalf of the Iowa cooperative extension service for agriculture and home economics for the lease-purchase of a mobile burn unit which is to be used by the department of public safety for fire fighter training. The written agreement shall also provide for storage of any of the equipment covered in this section at a facility owned by Iowa state university for as long as the lease for the building, land, and associated parking is in effect.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §16; 2003 Acts, ch 174, §16

100B.10 Rules.

The state fire marshal shall adopt rules under chapter 17A for carrying out the responsibilities of this chapter.

2000 Acts, ch 1117, §17

100B.11 Reserved.**100B.12 Paul Ryan memorial fire fighter safety training fund.**

A Paul Ryan memorial fire fighter safety training fund is created in the state treasury under the control of the department of public safety. The fund shall consist of fees transferred by the treasurer of state from the sale of special fire fighter license plates pursuant to section 321.34, subsection 10. Moneys in the fund shall be used exclusively by the fire service training bureau to offset fire fighter training costs. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys in the fund shall not revert to the general fund of the state at the end of the fiscal year, but shall remain available for expenditure by the fire service training bureau for fire fighter training in future fiscal years.

2003 Acts, ch 105, §1
Referred to in §321.34

100B.13 Volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund.

1. A volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund is created as a separate and distinct fund in the state treasury under the control of the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety.

2. Revenue for the volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund shall include but is not limited to the following:

a. Moneys credited to the fund pursuant to an income tax checkoff provided in chapter 422, division II, if applicable.

b. Moneys in the form of a devise, gift, bequest, donation, or federal or other grant intended to be used for the purposes of the fund.

3. Moneys in the volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund are not subject to section 8.33. Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

4. Moneys in the volunteer fire fighter preparedness fund are appropriated to the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety to be used annually to pay the costs of providing volunteer fire fighter training around the state and to pay the costs of providing volunteer fire fighting equipment.

2004 Acts, ch 1175, §434; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §25; 2006 Acts, ch 1182, §58; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §17; 2012 Acts, ch 1097, §2, 6

Referred to in §422.12L

2012 amendment to subsection 2, paragraph a, applies retroactively to tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1097, §6

100B.14 Volunteer job protection.

1. This section shall be known as the “*Volunteer Emergency Services Providers Job Protection Act*”.

2. For the purposes of this section, “*volunteer emergency services provider*” means a volunteer fire fighter as defined in section 85.61, a reserve peace officer as defined in section 80D.1A, an emergency medical care provider as defined in section 147A.1, or other personnel having voluntary emergency service duties and who are not paid full-time by the entity for which the services are performed in the local service area, in a mutual aid agreement area, or in a governor-declared state of disaster emergency area.

3. A public or private employer shall not terminate the employment of an employee for joining a volunteer emergency services unit or organization, including but not limited to any municipal, rural, or subscription fire department.

4. If an employee has provided the employee’s public or private employer with written notification that the employee is a volunteer emergency services provider, the employer shall not terminate the employment of a volunteer emergency services provider who, because the employee was fulfilling the employee’s duties as a volunteer emergency services provider, is absent from or late to work.

5. An employer may deduct from an employee’s regular pay an amount of regular pay for the time that an employee who is a volunteer emergency services provider is absent from work while performing duties as a volunteer emergency services provider.

6. An employer may request that an employee who is a volunteer emergency services provider and who is absent from or late to work while responding to an emergency provide the employer with a written statement from the supervisor or acting supervisor of the volunteer emergency services unit or organization stating that the employee responded to an emergency and stating the date and time of the emergency.

7. An employee who is a volunteer emergency services provider and who may be absent from or late to work while performing duties as a volunteer emergency services provider shall notify the employer as soon as possible that the employee may be absent or late.

8. An employer shall determine whether an employee may leave work to respond to an emergency as part of the employee's volunteer emergency services provider duties.

9. An employee whose employment is terminated in violation of this section may bring a civil action against the employer. The employee may seek reinstatement to the employee's former position, payment of back wages, reinstatement of fringe benefits, and, where seniority rights are granted, reinstatement of seniority rights. If the employee prevails in such an action, the employee shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and the costs of the action. An employee must commence such an action within one year after the date of termination of the employee's employment.

2009 Acts, ch 165, §2

100B.15 through 100B.20 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER II

REGIONAL FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE SERVICES TRAINING

100B.21 Definitions.

As used in this subchapter:

1. "Bureau" means the fire service training bureau.
2. "Council" means the state fire service and emergency response council.
3. "Emergency responders" means firefighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical service personnel, and other personnel having emergency response duties.
4. "Emergency response service" means fire protection service, law enforcement, emergency medical service, hazardous materials containment and disposal, search and rescue operations, evacuation operations, and other related services.
5. "Municipality" means a city, county, township, benefited fire district, or agency authorized by law to provide emergency response services.
6. "Public agency" means a municipality, a community college, or an association representing fire fighters.
7. "Training center" means a regional emergency response training center established under section 100B.22.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §43, 67

100B.22 Regional emergency response training centers.

1. a. Regional emergency response training centers shall be established to provide training to fire fighters and other emergency responders. The lead public agency for the training centers shall be the following community colleges for the following merged areas:

(1) Northeast Iowa community college for merged area I in partnership with the Dubuque county firemen's association and to provide advanced training in agricultural emergency response as such advanced training is funded by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(2) North Iowa area community college for merged area II in partnership with the Mason City fire department.

(3) Iowa lakes community college for merged area III and northwest Iowa community college for merged area IV.

(4) Iowa central community college for merged area V and to provide advanced training in homeland security as such advanced training is funded by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(5) Hawkeye community college for merged area VII in partnership with the Waterloo regional hazardous materials training center and to provide advanced training in hazardous materials emergency response as such advanced training is funded by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(6) Eastern Iowa community college for merged area IX in partnership with the city of Davenport fire department.

(7) Kirkwood community college for merged area X in partnership with the city of Coralville fire department and the Iowa City fire department and to provide advanced training in agricultural terrorism response and mass casualty and fatality response as such advanced training is funded by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(8) Des Moines area community college for merged area XI and Iowa valley community college for merged area VI and to provide advanced training in operations integration in compliance with the national incident management system as such advanced training is funded by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(9) Western Iowa technical community college for merged area XII in partnership with the Sioux City fire department and to provide advanced training in emergency responder communications as such advanced training is funded by the department of homeland security and emergency management.

(10) Iowa western community college for merged areas XIII and XIV in partnership with southwestern community college and the Council Bluffs fire department.

(11) Southeastern Iowa community college for merged areas XV and XVI in partnership with Indian hills community college and the city of Fort Madison fire department.

b. The public agencies named in paragraph "a", shall, in conjunction with the bureau, coordinate fire service training programs as described in section 100B.6 at each training center.

2. a. A lead public agency listed in subsection 1, paragraph "a", shall submit an application to the bureau in order to be eligible to receive a state appropriation for the agency's training center. The bureau shall prescribe the form of the application and, on or before August 15, 2006, shall provide such application to each lead public agency.

b. An applicant lead public agency shall indicate on the application the location of the proposed training center. An applicant shall also include on the application the location of any existing facilities required in section 100B.23 and located in the training region. The application shall be accompanied by letters from public agencies and private businesses in the merged area stating an intent to participate in, and provide for financial support for, establishment and activities of the training center.

c. By January 10 of each year, the bureau shall submit to the general assembly a list of applications received and the action taken by the bureau on each application. The bureau shall, upon request, provide the applications and supporting documentation submitted by each applicant.

3. a. In selecting a location for a proposed training center, an applicant lead public agency shall consider, and address in the application, all of the following:

(1) The availability and proximity of quality classroom space with adequate audio-visual support.

(2) The availability and adequate supply from area emergency response service entities of equipment which supports training.

(3) A site where limited, safe open burning would not be challenged or prohibited due to environmental issues or community concerns.

(4) Proximity to a medical facility.

(5) The availability of water mains, roadway, drainage, electrical service, and reasonably flat terrain.

(6) Accessibility to area fire departments.

b. The application shall include letters of support for the recommended site from emergency response entities in the region.

4. Applications must be submitted to the bureau by September 15, 2006, in order for a training center to be eligible to receive state funds in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, if funds are appropriated to that training center for that fiscal year. The bureau shall review and approve an application and, if approved, distribute funds appropriated for that training center within thirty days of receiving the application from the applicant. State funds that have been appropriated for use by a specified training center shall be distributed to that training center as soon as possible after the bureau approves such training center's application.

5. The application shall list the training facilities to be required in order for a training center to provide training to fire fighters and other emergency responders. If a lead agency or a partner of a lead agency already owns or utilizes a required training facility, that facility shall not be duplicated when constructing the required training facilities listed on the application.

6. The state fire marshal may adopt administrative rules under section 17A.4, subsection 3, and section 17A.5, subsection 2, paragraph "b", to administer this section.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §44, 67; 2007 Acts, ch 219, §33; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §31, 32, 102; 2013 Acts, ch 29, §44

Referred to in §100B.3, 100B.7, 100B.21, 100B.23
Subsection 1, paragraph a amended

100B.23 Training center facilities — advanced training — inspections.

1. Each training center is required to have the facilities listed on the application in section 100B.22. In addition, each training center assigned an area of advanced training as specified in section 100B.22 is required to have facilities to support instruction in its area of advanced training. These facilities shall include facilities and structures to support full-scale training exercises in such area of advanced training as recommended or required by any applicable state or national training facility standards.

2. The bureau shall inspect the facilities of each training center to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §45, 67

Referred to in §100B.22

100B.24 Training provided.

1. Training centers shall provide fire service training in accordance with curriculum approved by the bureau. The bureau, in cooperation with the public agencies operating the training centers, shall provide the necessary training materials, curriculum, training aids, and training schedule.

2. Training centers may provide emergency response service training in addition to fire service training. A training center shall offer joint training exercises to emergency responders. The bureau shall work in conjunction with those state agencies charged with developing training standards for emergency response service training to develop a curriculum and standards for emergency response service training provided by a training center.

3. A training center shall offer training to any emergency responder who applies for training at the training center regardless of the emergency responder's place of residence or employment.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §46, 67

Referred to in §100B.7

100B.25 Agreements for training and financial assistance — authority.

A public agency operating a training center may enter into agreements under chapter 28E to provide emergency response service training to emergency responders. The agreements may provide for financial contributions from participating public agencies, private fire departments, and emergency response service entities and may provide for in-kind contributions of land, equipment, and personnel from such public agencies, private fire departments, and other entities providing emergency response services.

2006 Acts, ch 1179, §47, 67

100B.26 through 100B.30 Reserved.

SUBCHAPTER III
VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY SERVICES
PROVIDER DEATH BENEFIT

100B.31 Volunteer emergency services provider death benefit — eligibility.

1. There is appropriated annually from the general fund of the state to the department of administrative services an amount sufficient to pay death benefit claims under this section. The director of the department of administrative services shall issue warrants for payment of death benefit claims approved for payment by the department of public safety under subsection 2.

2. *a.* If the department of public safety determines, upon the receipt of evidence and proof from the fire chief or supervising officer, that the death of a volunteer emergency services provider was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic personal injury incurred in the line of duty as a volunteer, a line of duty death benefit in an amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in a lump sum to the volunteer emergency services provider's beneficiary. A line of duty death benefit payable under this subsection shall be in addition to any other death benefit payable to the volunteer emergency services provider.

b. A line of duty death benefit shall not be payable under this subsection if any of the following applies:

(1) (a) The death resulted from stress, strain, occupational illness, or a chronic, progressive, or congenital illness, including but not limited to a disease of the heart, lungs, or respiratory system, unless a traumatic personal injury was a substantial contributing factor to the volunteer emergency services provider's death.

(b) However, if the death was the direct and proximate result of a heart attack or stroke, the volunteer emergency services provider shall be presumed to have died as a result of a traumatic personal injury if the provider engaged in a nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity within the scope of the provider's duties and the death resulted while engaging in that activity, while still on duty after engaging in that activity, or not later than twenty-four hours after engaging in that activity, and the presumption is not overcome by competent medical evidence to the contrary. For purposes of this subparagraph division, "nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity" includes but is not limited to nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical law enforcement, fire suppression, rescue, hazardous material response, emergency medical services, prison security, disaster relief, emergency response, and training exercise activities. "Nonroutine stressful or strenuous physical activity" does not include activities of a clerical, administrative, or nonmanual nature.

(2) The death was caused by the intentional misconduct of the volunteer emergency services provider or by such provider's intent to cause the provider's own death.

(3) The volunteer emergency services provider was voluntarily intoxicated at the time of death.

(4) The volunteer emergency services provider was performing the provider's duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time of death.

(5) A beneficiary who would otherwise be entitled to a benefit under this subsection was, through the beneficiary's actions, a substantial contributing factor to the volunteer emergency services provider's death.

3. For purposes of this section, "volunteer emergency services provider" means any of the following:

a. A volunteer fire fighter as defined in section 85.61.

b. A person performing the functions of an emergency medical care provider as defined in section 147A.1 who was not paid full-time by the entity for which such services were being performed at the time the incident giving rise to the death occurred.

c. A reserve peace officer as defined in section 80D.1A.

2000 Acts, ch 1232, §97

C2001, §100B.11

2002 Acts, ch 1079, §1, 3; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §286; 2004 Acts, ch 1063, §1; 2006 Acts, ch 1103, §3

C2007, §100B.31

2009 Acts, ch 41, §263; 2010 Acts, ch 1149, §5

Referred to in §80.9, 97A.6, 97B.52, 99B.8, 411.6

CHAPTER 100C

FIRE EXTINGUISHING AND ALARM SYSTEMS CONTRACTORS AND INSTALLERS

Referred to in §100.1, 100D.1, 103.14, 105.11

100C.1	Definitions.	100C.7	Administration — rules.
100C.2	Certification — employees.	100C.8	Penalties.
100C.3	Application — information to be provided.	100C.9	Deposit and use of moneys collected.
100C.4	Insurance.	100C.10	Fire extinguishing system contractors and alarm systems advisory board.
100C.5	Suspension and revocation.		
100C.6	Applicability.		

100C.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Alarm system*” means a system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of a fire alarm, security alarm, or nurse call or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals, but does not mean any such security system or portion of a combination system installed in a prison, jail, or detention facility owned by the state, a political subdivision of the state, the department of human services, or the Iowa veterans home.

2. “*Alarm system contractor*” means a person engaging in or representing that the person is engaging in the business of layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, or maintenance inspection of alarm systems in this state.

3. “*Alarm system installer*” means a person engaged in the layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, or maintenance of alarm systems as an employee of an alarm system contractor, or as an employee of any employer other than an alarm system contractor in a building or facility owned or occupied by such employer.

4. “*Automatic dry-chemical extinguishing system*” means a system supplying a powder composed of small particles, usually of sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, urea-potassium-based bicarbonate, potassium chloride, or monoammonium phosphate, with added particulate material supplemented by special treatment to provide resistance to packing, resistance to moisture absorption, and the proper flow capabilities.

5. “*Automatic fire extinguishing system*” means a system of devices and equipment that automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire extinguishing agent onto or in the area of a fire and includes automatic sprinkler systems, carbon dioxide extinguishing systems, deluge systems, automatic dry-chemical extinguishing systems, foam extinguishing systems, and halogenated extinguishing systems, or other equivalent fire extinguishing technologies recognized by the fire extinguishing system contractors advisory board.

6. “*Automatic sprinkler system*” means an integrated fire protection sprinkler system usually activated by heat from a fire designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards and includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern.

7. “*Carbon dioxide extinguishing system*” means a system supplying carbon dioxide from

a pressurized vessel through fixed pipes and nozzles and includes a manual or automatic actuating mechanism.

8. “*Deluge system*” means a sprinkler system employing open sprinklers attached to a piping system connected to a water supply through a valve that is opened by the operation of a detection system installed in the same area as the sprinklers.

9. “*Fire extinguishing system contractor*” means a person engaging in or representing oneself to the public as engaging in the activity or business of layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, or maintenance inspection of automatic fire extinguishing systems in this state.

10. “*Foam extinguishing system*” means a special system discharging foam made from concentrates, either mechanically or chemically, over the area to be protected.

11. “*Halogenated extinguishing system*” means a fire extinguishing system using one or more atoms of an element from the halogen chemical series of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

12. “*Maintenance inspection*” means periodic inspection and certification completed by a fire extinguishing system contractor. For purposes of this chapter, “maintenance inspection” does not include an inspection completed by a local building official, fire inspector, or insurance inspector, when acting in an official capacity.

13. “*Responsible managing employee*” means one of the following:

a. An owner, partner, officer, or manager employed full-time by a fire extinguishing system contractor who is certified by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies at a level three in fire protection technology, automatic sprinkler system layout, or another certification in automatic sprinkler system layout recognized by rules adopted by the fire marshal pursuant to section 100C.7 or who meets any other criteria established by rule.

b. An owner, partner, officer, or manager employed full-time by an alarm system contractor who is certified by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies in fire alarm systems or security systems at a level established by the fire marshal by rule or who meets any other criteria established by rule under this chapter. The rules may provide for separate endorsements for fire alarm systems, security alarm systems, and nurse call systems and may require separate qualifications for each.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §2, 17; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §2, 3, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §1 – 3, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §31

Referred to in §100D.1

100C.2 Certification — employees.

1. A person shall not act as a fire extinguishing system contractor without first obtaining a fire extinguishing system contractor’s certificate pursuant to this chapter.

2. A person shall not act as an alarm system contractor without first obtaining an alarm system contractor’s certificate pursuant to this chapter. A person shall not act as an alarm system installer without first obtaining an alarm system contractor’s or alarm system installer’s certificate pursuant to this chapter.

3. a. A responsible managing employee may act as a responsible managing employee for only one fire extinguishing system contractor at a time. The responsible managing employee shall not be designated as the responsible managing employee for more than two fire extinguishing system contractors in any twelve-month period.

b. A responsible managing employee may act as a responsible managing employee for only one alarm system contractor at a time. The responsible managing employee shall not be designated as the responsible managing employee for more than two alarm system contractors in any twelve-month period.

c. A responsible managing employee may serve as the responsible managing employee for a fire extinguishing system contractor and an alarm system contractor at the same time, provided that the fire extinguishing system contractor and the alarm system contractor are the same business, and that the person designated as the responsible managing employee meets the responsible managing employee criteria established for each certification.

4. a. An employee of a certified fire extinguishing system contractor working under the

direction of a responsible managing employee is not required to obtain and maintain an individual fire extinguishing system contractor's certificate.

b. An employee or subcontractor of a certified alarm system contractor who is an alarm system installer, and who is not licensed pursuant to chapter 103 shall obtain and maintain certification as an alarm system installer and shall meet and maintain qualifications established by the state fire marshal by rule.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §3, 17; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §4, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §4, 32

100C.3 Application — information to be provided.

1. A fire extinguishing system contractor, an alarm system contractor, or an alarm system installer shall apply for a certificate on a form prescribed by the state fire marshal. The application shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount prescribed by rule pursuant to section 100C.7 and shall include all of the following information, as applicable:

a. The name, address, and telephone number of the contractor or installer and, in the case of an installer, the name and certification number of the contractor by whom the installer is employed, including all legal and fictitious names.

b. Proof of insurance coverage required by section 100C.4.

c. The name and qualifications of the person designated as the contractor's responsible managing employee and of persons designated as alternate responsible managing employees.

d. Any other information deemed necessary by the state fire marshal.

2. An applicant for certification as an alarm system contractor or an alarm system installer shall be subject to a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The applicant shall provide fingerprints to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. Fees for the national criminal history check shall be paid by the applicant or the applicant's employer. The results of a criminal history check conducted pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a confidential record under chapter 22.

3. Upon receipt of a completed application and prescribed fees, if the contractor or installer meets all requirements established by this chapter, the state fire marshal shall issue a certificate to the contractor or installer within thirty days.

4. Certificates shall expire and be renewed as established by rule pursuant to section 100C.7.

5. Any change in the information provided in the application shall be promptly reported to the state fire marshal. When the employment of a responsible managing employee is terminated, the contractor shall notify the state fire marshal within thirty days after termination.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §4, 17; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §5, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1076, §1, 4; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §26

100C.4 Insurance.

1. A fire extinguishing system contractor shall maintain general and complete operations liability insurance for the layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, and inspection of automatic fire extinguishing systems in an amount determined by the state fire marshal by rule.

2. An alarm system contractor shall maintain general and complete operations liability insurance for the layout, installation, repair, alteration, addition, maintenance, and inspection of alarm systems in an amount determined by the state fire marshal by rule.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §5, 17; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §6, 50

Referred to in §100C.3

100C.5 Suspension and revocation.

1. The state fire marshal shall suspend or revoke the certificate of any contractor or installer who fails to maintain compliance with the conditions necessary to obtain a certificate. A certificate may also be suspended or revoked if any of the following occur:

a. The employment or relationship of a responsible managing employee with a contractor is terminated, unless the contractor has included a qualified alternate on the application or

an application designating a new responsible managing employee is filed with the state fire marshal within six months after the termination.

b. The contractor or installer fails to comply with any provision of this chapter.

c. The contractor or installer fails to comply with any other applicable codes and ordinances.

2. If a certificate is suspended pursuant to this section, the certificate shall not be reinstated until the condition or conditions which led to the suspension have been corrected.

3. The state fire marshal shall adopt rules pursuant to section 100C.7 for the acceptance and processing of complaints against certificate holders, for procedures to suspend and revoke certificates, and for appeals of decisions to suspend or revoke certificates.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §6, 17; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §7, 50

100C.6 Applicability.

This chapter shall not be construed to do any of the following:

1. Relieve any person from payment of any local permit or building fee.

2. Limit the power of the state or a political subdivision of the state to regulate the quality and character of work performed by contractors or installers through a system of fees, permits, and inspections designed to ensure compliance with, and aid in the administration of, state and local building codes or to enforce other local laws for the protection of the public health and safety.

3. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B who provides consultation or develops plans or other work concerning the installation or design of fire protection systems.

4. Relieve any person engaged in fire protection system installation, maintenance, repair, service, or inspection as provided in section 100D.1 from obtaining a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license as required pursuant to chapter 100D.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §7, 17; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §8, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §5, 32; 2008 Acts, ch 1094, §1, 18; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §123; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §175, 264; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §27

100C.7 Administration — rules.

The state fire marshal shall administer this chapter and, after consultation with the fire extinguishing system contractors and alarm systems advisory board, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §8; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §9, 50

Referred to in §100C.1, 100C.3, 100C.5, 100D.1

100C.8 Penalties.

1. A person who violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. The state fire marshal may impose a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars on any person who violates any provision of this chapter for each day a violation continues. The state fire marshal may adopt rules necessary to enforce and collect any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §9, 17

100C.9 Deposit and use of moneys collected.

1. All fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be retained as repayment receipts by the division of state fire marshal in the department of public safety and such fees received shall be used exclusively to offset the costs of administering this chapter.

2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, fees collected by the division of state fire marshal that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated in succeeding fiscal years.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §10, 17; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §26; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §2

100C.10 Fire extinguishing system contractors and alarm systems advisory board.

1. A fire extinguishing system contractors and alarm systems advisory board is

established in the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety and shall advise the division on matters pertaining to the application and certification of contractors and installers pursuant to this chapter.

2. The board shall consist of eleven voting members appointed by the commissioner of public safety as follows:

- a. Two full-time fire officials of incorporated municipalities or counties.
- b. One full-time building official of an incorporated municipality or county.
- c. Three fire extinguishing system contractors, certified pursuant to this chapter, of which at least one shall be a water-based fire sprinkler contractor.
- d. Three alarm system contractors, certified pursuant to this chapter, at least one of whom shall have experience with fire alarm systems, at least one of whom shall have experience with security alarm systems, and at least one of whom shall have experience with nurse call systems.
- e. One professional engineer or architect licensed or registered in the state.
- f. One representative of the general public.

3. The state fire marshal, or the state fire marshal's designee, and the chairperson of the electrical examining board created in section 103.2 shall be nonvoting ex officio members of the board.

4. The commissioner shall initially appoint two members for two-year terms, two members for four-year terms, and three members for six-year terms. Following the expiration of the terms of initially appointed members, each term thereafter shall be for a period of six years. No member shall serve more than two consecutive terms. If a position on the board becomes vacant prior to the expiration of a member's term, the member appointed to the vacancy shall serve the balance of the unexpired term.

5. Six voting members of the advisory board shall constitute a quorum. A majority vote of the board shall be required to conduct business.

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §11; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §27; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §20; 2007 Acts, ch 197, §10, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §33; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §6, 32

Referred to in §100D.5

CHAPTER 100D

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

Referred to in §100C.6, 272C.1

100D.1	Definitions.	100D.6	Penalties.
100D.2	License required.	100D.7	Deposit and use of moneys collected.
100D.3	Fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license.	100D.8	Provisional licensure.
		100D.9	Transition provisions.
100D.4	Insurance and surety bond requirements.	100D.10	Reciprocal licenses.
		100D.11	Applicability.
100D.5	Administration — rules — suspension and revocation.	100D.12	Local licensing provisions.
		100D.13	Temporary licenses.

100D.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Apprentice fire protection system installer and maintenance worker" means a person who is registered in an apprenticeship program approved by the United States department of labor who is engaged in learning the fire protection system industry trade under the direct supervision of a responsible managing employee of a certified fire extinguishing system contractor or licensed fire protection system installer and maintenance worker other than a trainee.

2. "Department" means the department of public safety.

3. “*Division*” means division of the state fire marshal in the department.

4. “*Fire extinguishing system contractor*” means a person or persons who are engaging in or representing themselves to the public as engaging in the activity or business of layout, installation, repair, service, alteration, addition, testing, maintenance, or maintenance inspection of automatic fire extinguishing systems in this state, as defined in section 100C.1, and who is certified pursuant to chapter 100C.

5. “*Fire protection system*” means a sprinkler system, standpipe system, hose system, special hazard system, dry system, foam system, or any water-based fire protection system, whether engineered or preengineered and whether manual or automatically activated, used for fire protection purposes which may include an integrated system of underground and overhead piping and which may be connected to a water source.

6. “*Fire protection system installation*” means to set up or establish for use in an indicated space a fire protection system.

7. “*Fire protection system maintenance*” means to provide repairs, including all inspections and tests, required to keep a fire protection system and its component parts in an operative condition at all times, and the replacement of the system or its component parts when they become undependable or inoperable.

8. “*Fire protection system installer and maintenance worker*” means a person who, having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge, conducts fire protection system installation and maintenance, and who is licensed by the department to install or maintain the types of fire protection systems endorsed on the license.

9. “*Preengineered fire protection system*” means a fire protection system that has a predetermined flow rate, nozzle pressure, and quantity of extinguishing agent.

10. “*Responsible managing employee*” means an owner, partner, officer, or manager employed full-time by a fire extinguishing system contractor who is certified by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies at a level three in fire protection technology, automatic sprinkler system layout, or another certification in automatic sprinkler system layout recognized by rules adopted by the fire marshal pursuant to section 100C.7 or who meets any other criteria established by rule.

11. “*Routine maintenance*” means the repair or replacement of existing fire protection system components of the same size and type for which no changes in configuration are made, including the replacement of sprinkler heads or nozzles and the temporary disabling and subsequent restarting of a system as necessary to perform such routine maintenance. “*Routine maintenance*” does not include any new installation or the expansion or extension of any existing fire protection system.

12. “*Trainee*” means a person who is engaged in learning the fire protection system industry trade under the direct supervision of a responsible managing employee of a certified fire extinguishing system contractor or licensed fire protection system installer and maintenance worker and who is not registered with the United States department of labor.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §2, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §1 – 3; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §2, 3; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §18; 2011 Acts, ch 65, §1, 3

Referred to in §100C.6

100D.2 License required.

1. On or after January 1, 2010, a person shall not perform fire protection system installations or fire protection system maintenance without holding a current, valid fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license issued pursuant to this chapter, with appropriate endorsements for that type of system, with the following exceptions:

a. An employee of a fire extinguishing system contractor working as an apprentice fire protection system installer and maintenance worker performing fire protection system installation or maintenance under the direct supervision of an on-site responsible managing employee or licensed fire protection system installer and maintenance worker is not required to hold a current, valid fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license.

b. A person who demolishes fire protection system components is not subject to the provisions of this chapter when the work involves a complete sprinkler system. A person is not required to be licensed in order to demolish part of a system or a partial system, provided

that the system is taken out of service. If a system is restored to service after having been taken out of service, the restoration work must be performed by a person licensed pursuant to this chapter or a responsible managing employee.

c. A person who is a responsible managing employee of a fire extinguishing system contractor is not required to hold a current, valid fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license in order to perform fire protection system installations or maintenance.

d. A trainee who works at all times under the direct supervision of a licensed fire protection system installer and maintenance worker, other than an unclassified person, may be licensed to work on special hazard fire protection systems but shall not be licensed to perform installation or maintenance on a preengineered fire protection system or on an engineered water-based fire protection system. A trainee license may be renewed once and a person may work as a trainee for a maximum of four years.

2. A licensed fire protection system installer and maintenance worker must be present at all locations and at all times when fire protection system installation work is being performed. At least one licensed fire protection system installer and maintenance worker must be present for every three apprentice fire protection system installers and maintenance workers or trainees performing work related to fire protection system installation.

3. Licenses are not transferable. The lending, selling, giving, or assigning of any license or the obtaining of a license for any other person shall be grounds for revocation.

4. Licenses shall be issued for a two-year period, and may be renewed as established by the state fire marshal by rule.

5. On and after January 1, 2010, a governmental subdivision shall not issue a license to a person installing a fire protection system and shall not prohibit a person installing fire protection systems and licensed pursuant to this chapter from performing services for which that person is licensed pursuant to this chapter or enforce any licensing provisions promulgated by the governmental subdivision against a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §3, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §4 – 7; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §4, 5

100D.3 Fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license.

1. The state fire marshal shall issue a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license to an applicant who meets all of the following requirements:

a. Has completed a fire protection apprenticeship program approved by the United States department of labor, or has completed two years of full-time employment or the equivalent thereof as a trainee.

b. Is employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor. However, an applicant whose work on extinguishing systems will be restricted to systems on property owned or controlled by the applicant's employer may obtain a license if the employer is not a certified contractor.

c. Has received a passing score on the national inspection, testing, and certification star fire sprinkler mastery exam or on an equivalent exam from a nationally recognized third-party testing agency that is approved by the state fire marshal, or is certified at level one by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies and as specified by rule by the state fire marshal, or is certified by another entity approved by the fire marshal.

2. The state fire marshal shall issue a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license with endorsements restricted to preengineered fire protection systems to an applicant who does not meet the requirements of subsection 1 but does meet the following requirements:

a. To be endorsed as a preengineered kitchen fire extinguishing system installer, has successfully completed training and an examination verified by a preengineered system manufacturer, an agent of a preengineered system manufacturer, or an organization that is approved by the state fire marshal.

b. To be endorsed as a preengineered kitchen fire extinguishing system maintenance worker, has successfully completed training by the worker's employer or the system's manufacturer and has passed a written or online examination for preengineered kitchen fire extinguishing system maintenance that is approved by the state fire marshal.

c. To be endorsed as a preengineered industrial fire extinguishing system installer, possesses a training and examination certification from a preengineered system manufacturer, an agent of a preengineered system manufacturer, or an organization that is approved by the state fire marshal.

d. To be endorsed as a preengineered industrial fire extinguishing system maintenance worker, has been trained by the worker's employer and has passed a written or online examination for preengineered industrial fire extinguishing system maintenance that is approved by the state fire marshal.

3. The holder of a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license shall be responsible for license fees, renewal fees, and continuing education hours.

4. The license of a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker licensee who ceases to be employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor shall continue to be valid until it would otherwise expire, but the licensee shall not perform work requiring licensure under this chapter until the licensee is again employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor. If the licensee becomes employed by a fire extinguishing system contractor other than the contractor which employed the licensee at the time the license was issued, the licensee shall notify the fire marshal and shall apply for an amendment to the license. The fire marshal may establish by rule a fee for amending a license. This subsection shall not extend the time period during which a license is valid. This subsection does not apply to a licensee whose work on extinguishing systems is restricted to systems on property owned or controlled by the licensee's employer.

5. The fire marshal, by rule, may restrict the scope of work authorized by a license with appropriate endorsements.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §4, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §8; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §6
Referred to in §100D.8, 100D.9

100D.4 Insurance and surety bond requirements.

1. An applicant for a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license or renewal of an active license shall provide evidence of a public liability insurance policy and surety bond in an amount determined sufficient by the fire marshal by rule.

2. If the applicant is engaged in fire protection system installer and maintenance worker work individually through a business conducted as a sole proprietorship, the applicant shall personally obtain the insurance and surety bond required by this section. If the applicant is engaged in the fire protection system installer and maintenance worker business as an employee or owner of a legal entity, then the insurance and surety bond required by this section shall be obtained by the entity and shall cover all fire protection system installer and maintenance worker work performed by the entity.

3. The insurance and surety bond shall be written by an entity licensed to do business in this state and each licensee shall maintain on file with the department a certificate evidencing the insurance providing that the insurance or surety bond shall not be canceled without the entity first giving fifteen days written notice to the fire marshal.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §5, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §9; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §7

100D.5 Administration — rules — suspension and revocation.

The state fire marshal shall do all of the following:

1. After consultation with the fire extinguishing system contractors and alarm systems advisory board established pursuant to section 100C.10, adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A necessary for the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

2. Revoke, suspend, or refuse any license granted pursuant to this chapter when the licensee fails or refuses to pay an examination, license, or renewal fee required by law or when the licensee is guilty of any of the following acts or omissions:

a. Fraud in procuring a license.

b. Professional incompetence.

c. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of the licensee's profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

- d. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.
 - e. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee. A copy or the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence.
 - f. Fraud in representation as to skill or ability.
 - g. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.
 - h. Willful or repeated violations of the provisions of this chapter.
3. Adopt rules for continuing education requirements, which shall include, at a minimum, completion of sixteen credit hours of instruction per licensure period relating to updates in fire protection system installation and maintenance.
 4. Adopt rules regarding license application forms, examination procedures, and license application and renewal fees.
 5. Adopt rules specifying a violation reporting procedure.
2008 Acts, ch 1094, §6, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §10; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §8
Referred to in §272C.3, 272C.4, 272C.5

100D.6 Penalties.

The state fire marshal may impose a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars on any person who violates any provision of this chapter for each day a violation continues. The state fire marshal may adopt rules necessary to enforce and collect any penalties imposed pursuant to this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §7, 18

100D.7 Deposit and use of moneys collected.

1. The state fire marshal shall set the license fees and renewal fees for all licenses issued pursuant to this chapter, by rule, based upon the actual costs of licensing.
2. All fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall be retained as repayment receipts by the division of state fire marshal in the department of public safety and such fees received shall be used exclusively to offset the costs of administering this chapter.
3. Notwithstanding section 8.33, fees collected by the division of state fire marshal that remain unencumbered or unobligated at the close of the fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain available for expenditure for the purposes designated until the close of the succeeding fiscal year.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §8, 18

100D.8 Provisional licensure.

1. An applicant for licensure under this chapter as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker who possesses a minimum of four years of experience as an apprentice fire protection system installer and maintenance worker and who has not successfully passed the licensure examination or achieved certification as required pursuant to section 100D.3 by January 1, 2010, shall be issued a license as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker for a period ending no later than December 31, 2010. A provisional license shall be granted upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to the fire marshal demonstrating experience and competency in conducting fire protection system installations and fire protection system maintenance according to criteria to be determined by the fire marshal in rule.

2. An applicant issued a provisional license pursuant to this section shall pass the licensure examination or achieve certification on or before December 31, 2010, in order to remain licensed as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker. A provisional license fee shall be established by the fire marshal by rule. No provisional licenses shall be issued after July 1, 2010.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §9, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §11; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §9

100D.9 Transition provisions.

1. An applicant for licensure under this chapter, who is employed as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker as of July 1, 2008, shall be issued a license upon presentation of satisfactory evidence to the department of at least eight thousand five hundred

hours of experience as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker and one of the following:

- a. Presentation of a certificate of completion of a four-year or five-year protection system apprenticeship program, approved by the United States department of labor.
- b. A passing score on the national inspection, testing and certification star fire sprinkler mastery exam or an equivalent exam from a nationally recognized third-party testing agency that is approved by the state fire marshal.
- c. Certification by the national institute for certification in engineering technologies, or another entity as specified by rule by the state fire marshal.

2. After July 31, 2012, a person licensed pursuant to this section shall renew or obtain a license pursuant to section 100D.3.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §10, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §12, 13; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §10

100D.10 Reciprocal licenses.

To the extent that another state provides for the licensing of fire protection system installers and maintenance workers or similar action, the state fire marshal may issue a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license, without examination, to a nonresident fire protection system installer and maintenance worker who has been licensed by such other state for at least three years provided such other state grants the same reciprocal licensing privileges to residents of Iowa who have obtained a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license upon payment by the applicant of the required fee and upon furnishing proof that the qualifications of the applicant are equal to the qualifications of holders of similar licenses in this state.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §11, 18; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §11

100D.11 Applicability.

1. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B who provides consultation or develops plans or other work concerning the installation or design of fire protection systems.

2. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to a person only performing routine maintenance.

3. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to a person licensed as a plumber pursuant to chapter 105 who is working within the scope of the person's license.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §12, 18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §14; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §12

100D.12 Local licensing provisions.

On and after August 1, 2009, a governmental subdivision shall not prohibit a person licensed pursuant to this chapter from performing services for which that person is licensed pursuant to this chapter or enforce any additional licensing provisions promulgated by the governmental subdivision against a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §13, 18

100D.13 Temporary licenses.

1. The state fire marshal may issue a temporary fire protection system installer and maintenance worker license to a person, providing that all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The person is currently licensed or certified to perform work as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker in another state.

- b. The person meets any additional criteria for a temporary license established by the state fire marshal by rule.

- c. The person provides all information required by the state fire marshal.

- d. The person has paid the fee for a temporary license, which fee shall be established by the state fire marshal by rule.

- e. The person intends to perform work as a fire protection system installer and maintenance worker only in areas of this state which are covered by a disaster emergency declaration issued by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6.

2. A temporary license issued pursuant to this section shall be valid for ninety days. The state fire marshal may establish criteria and procedures for the extension of such licenses for additional periods, which in no event shall exceed ninety days.

3. A temporary license shall be valid only in areas of the state which are subject to a disaster emergency declaration issued by the governor pursuant to section 29C.6 at the time at which the license is issued, which become subject to such a declaration during the time the license is valid, or which were subject to such a declaration issued within the six months preceding the issuance of the license.

2008 Acts, ch 1094, §18; 2009 Acts, ch 91, §15; 2010 Acts, ch 1037, §13, 14

CHAPTER 101

COMBUSTIBLE AND FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND LIQUEFIED GASES

Referred to in §455B.474, 455G.31

See also chapter 455G

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101.8	Assistance by local officials.	101.24	Exemption.
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101.11	Use in vehicle — marking — dispensing prohibition — penalty.	101.27	Violations — orders.
101.12	Aboveground tanks authorized.	101.28	Penalties — burden of proof.
101.13	Liquefied petroleum gas containers.		Judicial review.
			Fees for certification inspections of underground storage tanks. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, §125.

DIVISION I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

101.1 Rules by fire marshal — definitions.

1. The state fire marshal is hereby empowered and directed to formulate and adopt and from time to time amend or revise and to promulgate, in conformity with and subject to the conditions set forth in this chapter, reasonable rules for the safe transportation, storage, handling, and use of combustible liquids, flammable liquids, liquefied petroleum gases, and liquefied natural gases.

2. For purposes of this chapter:

a. “*Combustible liquid*” means any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point greater than or equal to 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

b. “*Flammable liquid*” means a liquid with a closed-cup flash point below 100 degrees

Fahrenheit and a Reid vapor pressure not exceeding forty p.s.i. absolute, 2026.6 mm Hg, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

c. “*Liquefied petroleum gas*” means material composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of the same: Propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane) and butylenes.

d. “*Liquefied natural gas*” means a fuel in the liquid state composed predominantly of methane and which may contain minor quantities of ethane, propane, nitrogen, or other components normally found in natural gas.

e. “*Petroleum*” means petroleum as defined in section 455B.471.

[C35, §1655-g1, -g2, -g4; C39, §1655.1, 1655.2, 1655.4; C46, 50, 54, §101.1, 101.2; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.1]

2010 Acts, ch 1014, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §28

101.2 Scope of rules.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the rules shall be in substantial compliance with the standards of the national fire protection association relating to flammable and combustible liquids, liquefied petroleum gases, and liquefied natural gases.

[C35, §1655-g2; C39, §1655.2; C46, 50, 54, 58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.2]

98 Acts, ch 1008, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §29

101.3 Separate rules for liquids and gas.

The rules covering combustible and flammable liquids shall be formulated and promulgated separately from those covering liquefied petroleum gas and from those covering liquefied natural gases.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.3]

2010 Acts, ch 1014, §4; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §30

101.4 Nonconforming use.

The rules shall make reasonable provision under which facilities in service prior to the effective date of the regulations and not in strict conformity therewith may be continued in service unless the nonconformity is such as to constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property; and for guidance in enforcement may delineate these types of nonconformity that should be considered distinctly hazardous, those that should not be considered distinctly hazardous and those the need for elimination of which should be evaluated in the light of local factors. As to any rule the need for compliance with which is conditioned on local factors, the rules shall provide, as a condition precedent to evaluation or issuance of a compliance order, for reasonable notice to the proprietor of the facility affected of intention to evaluate the need and of the time and place at which the proprietor may appear and offer evidence thereon.

[C35, §1655-g3; C39, §1655.3; C46, 50, 54, §101.3; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.4]

101.5 Rules.

The rules shall be promulgated pursuant to chapter 17A.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.5]

2004 Acts, ch 1125, §12; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §5

101.5A Shared public petroleum storage facilities.

The state fire marshal shall permit by rule the shared ownership, operation, or cooperative use of a publicly owned petroleum storage or dispensing facility by more than one public agency or political subdivision in order to maximize the opportunity for cooperation, to avoid unnecessary duplication of facilities posing both an environmental and fire hazard, and to minimize the cost of providing public services. Shared or cooperative use is not a violation of chapter 23A, even if one public agency or political subdivision compensates another public agency or political subdivision for the use or for petroleum dispensed. A publicly owned petroleum storage facility subject to this section may use aboveground or underground storage tanks, or a combination of both.

90 Acts, ch 1113, §1

101.6 Ordinances by municipalities.

Rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter shall have uniform force and effect throughout the state and no municipality or political subdivision shall enact or enforce any ordinance or regulation inconsistent or not in keeping with the statewide rules. Provided that nothing in this chapter shall in any way impair the power of any municipality when authorized by other law to regulate the use of land by comprehensive zoning or to control the construction of buildings and structures under building codes or restricted fire district regulations. Provided, further, that the size, weight and cargo carried by vehicles used in the transportation or delivery of flammable liquids or liquefied petroleum gas shall be governed by the uniform provisions of the motor vehicle and highway traffic laws of this state and local ordinances therein authorized.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.6]

101.7 Penalty.

Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the rules promulgated under this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each day of the continuing violation of such rules after conviction shall be considered a separate offense. Appeals may be taken from such convictions as in other criminal cases.

[C35, §1655-g3, -g4; C39, §1655.3, 1655.4; C46, 50, 54, §101.2, 101.4; C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.7]

101.8 Assistance by local officials.

The chief fire prevention officer of every city or village having an established fire prevention department, the chief of the fire department of every other city or village in which a fire department is established, the mayor of every city in which no fire department exists, the township clerk of every township outside the limits of any city or village and all other local officials upon whom fire prevention duties are imposed by law shall assist the state fire marshal in the enforcement of the rules.

[C58, 62, 66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101.8]

101.9 Repairs ordered by fire marshal.

If the state fire marshal has reasonable grounds for believing after conducting tests that a leak exists in a flammable or combustible liquid storage tank or in the distribution system of a flammable or combustible liquid storage tank the state fire marshal shall issue a written order to the owner or lessee of the storage tank or distribution system requiring the storage tank and distribution system be emptied and removed or repaired immediately upon receipt of the written order.

[C79, 81, §101.9]

101.10 Assistance of department of natural resources.

If the state fire marshal has reasonable grounds for believing that a leak constitutes a hazardous condition which threatens the public health and safety, the fire marshal may request the assistance of the department of natural resources, and upon such request the department of natural resources is empowered to eliminate the hazardous condition as provided in chapter 455B, division IV, part 4, the provisions of section 455B.390, subsection 3, to the contrary notwithstanding.

[C79, 81, §101.10; 82 Acts, ch 1199, §92, 96]

101.11 Use in vehicle — marking — dispensing prohibition — penalty.

1. A vehicle which carries liquefied petroleum gas fuel or natural gas, as a fuel source for the vehicle, in a concealed area, including but not limited to trunks or compartments located in or under the vehicle, shall display on the left rear and right front bumpers of the vehicle a standard abbreviation or symbol, approved by the department of public safety, which indicates liquefied petroleum gas fuel or natural gas is a fuel source for the vehicle.

2. The owner of the vehicle which is fueled by natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas shall be responsible for the placement of the approved abbreviation or symbol on the vehicle.

3. A person shall not dispense liquefied petroleum gas fuel or natural gas into a tank in a concealed area of a vehicle unless the vehicle complies with subsection 1.

4. A person who violates this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.
84 Acts, ch 1095, §9

101.12 Aboveground tanks authorized.

1. An aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank may be installed at a retail motor vehicle fuel outlet, subject to rules adopted by the state fire marshal.

2. Rules adopted by the state fire marshal pursuant to this section shall be in substantial compliance with the applicable standards of the national fire protection association.

3. The installation of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank at a retail motor vehicle fuel outlet shall also be subject to approval by the governing body of the local governmental subdivision which has jurisdiction over the fuel outlet.

89 Acts, ch 131, §3; 90 Acts, ch 1235, §1; 98 Acts, ch 1008, §3; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §6

101.13 Liquefied petroleum gas containers.

1. If a liquefied petroleum gas container designed to hold more than twenty pounds of liquefied petroleum gas has the name, mark, initials, or other identifying device of the owner in plainly legible characters on the surface of the container, a person other than the owner or a person authorized by the owner shall not do any of the following:

a. Fill or refill the container with liquefied petroleum gas or any other gas or compound except when the owner is unable to supply liquefied petroleum gas to a person to whom the owner is leasing or furnishing the container and to whom the owner ordinarily supplies the liquefied petroleum gas, in which case the owner shall authorize the refilling of the container by another person designated by the owner.

b. Buy, sell, offer for sale, give, take, loan, deliver or permit to be delivered, or otherwise use the container.

c. Deface, remove, conceal, or change the name, mark, initials, or other identifying device of the owner.

d. Place the name, mark, initials, or other identifying device indicating ownership by any person other than the owner on the container.

2. A person who violates this section is guilty of a simple misdemeanor. Each violation of this section shall constitute a separate offense.

93 Acts, ch 138, §1

Section not amended; editorial change applied

101.14 Action for damages — evidence — user conduct.

1. In any action or claim seeking damages for personal injuries or damage to property arising out of injuries or loss due to defects in a liquefied petroleum gas system, or arising out of the condition of any portion of that system, the negligence or other fault of the customer, owner, or other person in possession of or making use of that system relating to the installation, modification, maintenance, or repair of the system or damage incurred to the system shall be admissible in evidence and considered by the finder of fact if such conduct was a cause in fact of the accident or condition leading to the injuries or damages.

2. For purposes of this section, “*liquefied petroleum gas system*” means any container designed to hold liquefied petroleum gas and attached valves, regulators, piping, appliances, controls on appliances, and venting of appliances.

2004 Acts, ch 1126, §1

101.15 through 101.20 Reserved.

DIVISION II

ABOVEGROUND FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID STORAGE TANKS

101.21 Definitions.

As used in this division unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank” means one or a combination of tanks, including connecting pipes connected to the tanks which are used to contain an accumulation of flammable or combustible liquid and the volume of which, including the volume of the underground pipes, is more than ninety percent above the surface of the ground. Aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank does not include any of the following:

a. An aboveground tank which complies with any of the following:

(1) Has one thousand one hundred gallons or less capacity.

(2) Stores flammable liquids on a farm located outside the limits of a city, if the aboveground tank has two thousand gallons or less capacity.

(3) Stores combustible liquids on a farm located outside the limits of a city, if the aboveground tank has five thousand gallons or less capacity.

b. A tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored.

c. An underground storage tank as defined by section 455B.471.

d. A flow-through process tank, or a tank containing a regulated substance, other than motor fuel used for transportation purposes, for use as part of a manufacturing process, system, or facility.

2. a. “Farm” means land and associated improvements used to produce agricultural commodities, if at least one thousand dollars is annually generated from the sale of the agricultural commodities.

b. As used in paragraph “a”, “commodities” means crops as defined in section 202.1 or animals as defined in section 459.102.

3. “Operator” means a person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank.

4. “Owner” means:

a. In the case of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank in use on or after July 1, 1989, a person who owns the aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank used for the storage, use, or dispensing of flammable or combustible liquid.

b. In the case of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank in use before July 1, 1989, but no longer in use on or after that date, a person who owned the tank immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

5. “Release” means spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing from an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank into groundwater, surface water, or subsurface soils.

6. “State fire marshal” means the state fire marshal or the state fire marshal’s designee.

7. “Tank site” means a tank or grouping of tanks within close proximity of each other located on a facility for the purpose of storing flammable or combustible liquid.

89 Acts, ch 131, §4; 90 Acts, ch 1235, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1142, §83; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §31; 2013 Acts, ch 127, §8, 9

Referred to in §424.2

Subsection 1, paragraphs a - c amended

NEW subsection 2 and former subsections 2 - 6 renumbered as 3 - 7

101.22 Report of existing and new tanks — registration fee — tag — penalty.

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, the owner or operator of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank existing on July 1, 2010, shall notify the state fire marshal in writing by October 1, 2010, of the existence of each tank and specify the age, size, type, location, and uses of the tank.

2. The owner of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank taken out of operation on or before July 1, 2010, shall notify the state fire marshal in writing by October

1, 2010, of the existence of the tank unless the owner knows the tank has been removed from the site. The notice shall specify, to the extent known to the owner, the date the tank was taken out of operation, the age of the tank on the date taken out of operation, the size, type, and location of the tank, and the type and quantity of substances left stored in the tank on the date that it was taken out of operation.

3. An owner or operator who brings into use an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank after July 1, 2010, shall notify the state fire marshal in writing within thirty days of the existence of the tank and specify the age, size, type, location, and uses of the tank.

4. The registration notice of the owner or operator to the state fire marshal under subsections 1 through 3 shall be accompanied by an annual fee of twenty dollars for each tank included in the notice. All moneys collected shall be retained by the department of public safety and are appropriated for the use of the state fire marshal. The annual renewal fee applies to all owners or operators who file a registration notice with the state fire marshal pursuant to subsections 1 through 3.

5. A person who sells or constructs a tank intended to be used as an aboveground storage tank shall notify the purchaser of the tank in writing of the notification requirements of this section applicable to the purchaser.

6. An owner or operator shall register an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank pursuant to subsections 1 through 4.

7. a. The state fire marshal shall furnish the owner or operator of an aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank with a registration tag for each aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank registered with the state fire marshal.

b. The owner or operator shall affix the tag to the fill pipe of each registered aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank.

8. A late registration penalty of twenty-five dollars is imposed in addition to the registration fee for a tank registered after the required date.

89 Acts, ch 131, §5; 90 Acts, ch 1235, §3; 2000 Acts, ch 1224, §23; 2002 Acts, ch 1119, §127; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §191; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §32; 2013 Acts, ch 127, §10

Referred to in §101.22A
Subsections 4 – 8 amended

101.22A Exemption.

An aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank which is subject to regulation or registration under either the federal department of transportation or state department of transportation, or both, is exempt from the registration requirements of section 101.22.

90 Acts, ch 1235, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §9

101.23 State fire marshal reporting rules.

The state fire marshal shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A relating to reporting requirements necessary to enable the state fire marshal to maintain an accurate inventory of aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks.

89 Acts, ch 131, §6; 90 Acts, ch 1235, §5; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §10

101.24 Duties and powers of the state fire marshal.

The state fire marshal shall:

1. Inspect and investigate the facilities and records of owners and operators of aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks with a capacity of fifteen thousand or more gallons, as necessary to determine compliance with this division and the rules adopted pursuant to this division. An inspection or investigation shall be conducted subject to subsection 4. For purposes of developing a rule, maintaining an accurate inventory, or enforcing this division, the department may:

a. Enter at reasonable times an establishment or other place where an aboveground storage tank is located.

b. Inspect and obtain samples from any person of flammable or combustible liquid or another regulated substance and conduct monitoring or testing of the tanks, associated

equipment, contents, or surrounding soils, air, surface water, and groundwater. Each inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness.

(1) If the state fire marshal obtains a sample, prior to leaving the premises, the fire marshal shall give the owner, operator, or agent in charge a receipt describing the sample obtained and if requested a portion of each sample equal in volume or weight to the portion retained. If the sample is analyzed, a copy of the results of the analysis shall be furnished promptly to the owner, operator, or agent in charge.

(2) Documents or information obtained from a person under this subsection shall be available to the public except as provided in this subparagraph. Upon a showing satisfactory to the state fire marshal by a person that public disclosure of documents or information, or a particular part of the documents or information to which the state fire marshal has access under this subsection would divulge commercial or financial information entitled to protection as a trade secret, the state fire marshal shall consider the documents or information or the particular portion of the documents or information confidential. However, the documents or information may be disclosed to officers, employees, or authorized representatives of the United States charged with implementing the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, to employees of the state of Iowa or of other states when the document or information is relevant to the discharge of their official duties, and when relevant in a proceeding under the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act or this division.

2. Maintain an accurate inventory of aboveground flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks.

3. Take any action allowed by law which, in the state fire marshal's judgment, is necessary to enforce or secure compliance with this division or any rule adopted pursuant to this division.

4. Conduct investigations of complaints received directly, referred by other agencies, or other investigations deemed necessary. While conducting an investigation, the state fire marshal may enter at any reasonable time in and upon any private or public property to investigate any actual or possible violation of this division or the rules or standards adopted under this division. However, the owner or person in charge shall be notified.

a. If the owner or operator of any property refuses admittance, or if prior to such refusal the state fire marshal demonstrates the necessity for a warrant, the state fire marshal may make application under oath or affirmation to the district court of the county in which the property is located for the issuance of a search warrant.

b. In the application the state fire marshal shall state that an inspection of the premises is mandated by the laws of this state or that a search of certain premises, areas, or things designated in the application may result in evidence tending to reveal the existence of violations of public health, safety, or welfare requirements imposed by statutes, rules, or ordinances established by the state or a political subdivision of the state. The application shall describe the area, premises, or thing to be searched, give the date of the last inspection if known, give the date and time of the proposed inspection, declare the need for such inspection, recite that notice of the desire to make an inspection has been given to affected persons and that admission was refused if that be the fact, and state that the inspection has no purpose other than to carry out the purpose of the statute, rule, or ordinance pursuant to which inspection is to be made. If an item of property is sought by the state fire marshal it shall be identified in the application.

c. If the court is satisfied from the examination of the applicant, and of other witnesses, if any, and of the allegations of the application of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe in their existence, the court may issue a search warrant.

d. In making inspections and searches pursuant to the authority of this division, the state fire marshal must execute the warrant as follows:

(1) Within ten days after its date.

(2) In a reasonable manner, and any property seized shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of chapters 808 and 809.

(3) Subject to any restrictions imposed by the statute, rule or ordinance pursuant to which inspection is made.

89 Acts, ch 131, §7; 90 Acts, ch 1235, §6; 2000 Acts, ch 1224, §24; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §11

101.25 Violations — orders.

1. If substantial evidence exists that a person has violated or is violating a provision of this division or a rule adopted under this division the state fire marshal may issue an order directing the person to desist in the practice which constitutes the violation, and to take corrective action as necessary to ensure that the violation will cease, and may impose appropriate administrative penalties pursuant to section 101.26. The person to whom the order is issued may appeal the order as provided in chapter 17A. On appeal, the administrative law judge may affirm, modify, or vacate the order of the state fire marshal.

2. However, if it is determined by the state fire marshal that an emergency exists respecting any matter affecting or likely to affect the public health, the fire marshal may issue any order necessary to terminate the emergency without notice and without hearing. The order is binding and effective immediately and until the order is modified or vacated at an administrative hearing or by a district court.

3. The state fire marshal may request the attorney general to institute legal proceedings pursuant to section 101.26.

89 Acts, ch 131, §8

Referred to in §101.26

101.26 Penalties — burden of proof.

1. A person who violates this division or a rule or order adoption issued pursuant to this division is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars for each day during which the violation continues, up to a maximum of one thousand dollars; however, if the tank is registered within thirty days after the state fire marshal issues a cease and desist order pursuant to section 101.25, subsection 1, the civil penalty under this section shall not accrue. The civil penalty is an alternative to a criminal penalty provided under this division.

2. A person who knowingly fails to notify or makes a false statement, representation, or certification in a record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this division, or violates an order issued under this division, is guilty of an aggravated misdemeanor.

3. The attorney general, at the request of the state fire marshal, shall institute any legal proceedings, including an action for an injunction, necessary to enforce the penalty provisions of this division or to obtain compliance with the provisions of this division or rules adopted or order pursuant to this division. In any action, previous findings of fact of the state fire marshal after notice and hearing are conclusive if supported by substantial evidence in the record when the record is viewed as a whole.

4. In all proceedings with respect to an alleged violation of this division or a rule adopted or order issued by the state fire marshal pursuant to this division, the burden of proof is upon the state fire marshal.

5. If the attorney general has instituted legal proceedings in accordance with this section, all related issues which could otherwise be raised by the alleged violator in a proceeding for judicial review under section 101.27 shall be raised in the legal proceedings instituted in accordance with this section.

89 Acts, ch 131, §9

Referred to in §101.25, 101.27

101.27 Judicial review.

Except as provided in section 101.26, subsection 5, judicial review of an order or other action of the state fire marshal may be sought in accordance with chapter 17A. Notwithstanding chapter 17A, the Iowa administrative procedure Act, petitions for judicial review may be filed in the district court of the county in which the alleged offense was committed or the final order was entered.

89 Acts, ch 131, §10

Referred to in §101.26

101.28 Fees for certification inspections of underground storage tanks. Repealed by 2005 Acts, ch 19, § 125.

CHAPTER 101A

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

Referred to in §712.6

101A.1	Definitions.	101A.7	Inspection of storage facility.
101A.2	Commercial license — how issued — violation.	101A.8	Report of theft or loss required.
101A.3	User's permit — how issued — violation.	101A.9	Disposal regulated.
101A.4	Refusal to grant license or permit — appeal.	101A.10	Persons and agencies exempt.
101A.5	Rules.	101A.11	Explosive materials exempt.
101A.6	Notice of storage required.	101A.12	Deposit and use of fees.
		101A.13	Local ordinances.
		101A.14	Criminal penalties.

101A.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

1. "*Blasting agent*" means any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting but not otherwise classified as an explosive, in which none of the finished products as mixed and packaged for use or shipment can be detonated by means of a number eight test blasting cap when unconfined.

2. "*Commercial license*" or "*license*" means a license issued by the state fire marshal pursuant to this chapter.

3. "*Explosive*" means any chemical compound, mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion with substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, unless such compound, mixture, or device is otherwise specifically classified by the United States department of transportation. The term "*explosive*" includes all materials which are classified as a class 1, division 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 explosive by the United States department of transportation, under 49 C.F.R. § 173.50, and all materials classified as explosive materials under 18 U.S.C. § 841, and includes, but is not limited to, dynamite, black powder, pellet powders, initiating explosives, blasting caps, electric blasting caps, safety fuse, fuse lighters, fuse igniters, squibs, cordeau detonative fuse, instantaneous fuse, igniter cord, igniters, smokeless propellant, cartridges for propellant-actuated power devices, cartridges for industrial guns, and overpressure devices, but does not include "*fireworks*" as defined in section 727.2 or ammunition or small arms primers manufactured for use in shotguns, rifles, and pistols. Commercial explosives are those explosives which are intended to be used in commercial or industrial operations.

4. "*Explosive materials*" means explosives or blasting agents.

5. "*Import*" and "*importation*" means transfer into the state of Iowa.

6. "*Licensee*" means a person holding a commercial license issued by the state fire marshal pursuant to this chapter.

7. "*Magazine*" means any building or structure, other than an explosives manufacturing building, approved by the state fire marshal or the fire marshal's designated agent for the storage of explosive materials.

8. "*Overpressure device*" means any device constructed of a container or improvised container which is filled with a mixture of chemicals or sublimating materials or gases that generate an expanding gas, which is designed or constructed to cause the container to break, fracture, or rupture in a violent manner capable of causing death, serious injury, or property damage.

9. "*Permittee*" means a person holding a user's permit issued pursuant to this chapter.

10. "*Person*" means any individual, corporation, partnership, or association.

11. “User’s permit” or “permit” means a permit issued by a county sheriff or chief of police of a city of ten thousand or more population, pursuant to this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.1]
2008 Acts, ch 1147, §1, 2

101A.2 Commercial license — how issued — violation.

1. The state fire marshal shall issue commercial licenses for the manufacture, importation, distribution, sale, and commercial use of explosives to persons who, in the state fire marshal’s discretion are of good character and sound judgment, and have sufficient knowledge of the use, handling, and storage of explosive materials to protect the public safety. Licenses shall be issued for a period of three years, but may be issued for shorter periods, and may be revoked or suspended by the state fire marshal for any of the following reasons:

a. Falsification of information submitted in the application for a license.

b. Proof that the licensee has violated any provisions of this chapter or any rules prescribed by the state fire marshal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

c. The results of a national criminal history check conducted pursuant to subsection 3.

2. Licenses shall be issued by the state fire marshal upon payment of a fee of sixty dollars, valid for a period of three calendar years, commencing on January 1 of the first year and terminating on December 31 of the third year. However, an initial license may be issued during a calendar year for the number of months remaining in such calendar year and the following two years, computed to the first day of the month when the application for the license is approved. The license fee shall be charged on a pro rata basis for the number of months remaining in the period of issue. Applications for renewal of licenses shall be submitted within thirty days prior to the license expiration date and shall be accompanied by payment of the prescribed fee.

3. Prior to the issuance of a license pursuant to this chapter, an applicant shall be subject to a national criminal history check through the federal bureau of investigation. The applicant shall provide fingerprints to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. Upon application for renewal of a license, the national criminal history check shall be repeated to determine the occurrence of criminal violations occurring during the previous period of licensure. Fees for the national criminal history check shall be paid by the applicant or the applicant’s employer. The results of a criminal history check conducted pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a confidential record under chapter 22.

4. Except as permitted in section 101A.3 and sections 101A.9 to 101A.11, it shall be unlawful for any person to willfully manufacture, import, store, detonate, sell, or otherwise transfer any explosive materials unless such person is the holder of a valid license issued pursuant to this section.

5. Commercial dealers having a federal firearms license shall be exempt from the requirement or the commercial license requirement of this chapter for importation, distribution, sale, transportation, storage, and possession of smokeless powder propellants or black sporting powder propellants provided that such dealer must conform and comply to rules, or ordinances of federal, state, or city authorities having jurisdiction of such powder.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.2]

84 Acts, ch 1074, §1; 2013 Acts, ch 58, §1

Referred to in §101A.3, 101A.14
Section amended

101A.3 User’s permit — how issued — violation.

1. User’s permits to purchase, possess, transport, store, and detonate explosive materials shall be issued by the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of a city of ten thousand population or more where the possession and detonation will occur. If the possession and detonation are to occur in more than one county or city, then such permits must be issued by the sheriff or chief of police of each of such counties or cities, except in counties and cities in which the explosives are possessed for the sole purpose of transporting them through such counties and cities. A permit shall not be issued unless the sheriff or chief of police having

jurisdiction is satisfied that possession and detonation of explosive materials is necessary to the applicant's business or to improve the applicant's property. Permits shall be issued only to persons who, in the discretion of the sheriff or chief of police, are of good character and sound judgment, and have sufficient knowledge of the use and handling of explosive materials to protect the public safety. Applicants shall be subject to the criminal history check provisions of section 101A.2, subsection 3. The state fire marshal shall prescribe, have printed, and distribute permit application forms to all local permit issuing authorities.

2. The user's permit shall state the quantity of explosive materials which the permittee may purchase, the amount the permittee may have in possession at any one time, the amount the permittee may detonate at any one time, and the period of time during which the purchase, possession, and detonation of explosive materials is authorized. The permit shall also specify the place where detonation may occur, the location and description of the place where the explosive materials will be stored, if such be the case, and shall contain such other information as may be required under the rules and regulations of the state fire marshal. The permit shall not authorize purchase, possession, and detonation of a quantity of explosive materials in excess of that which is necessary in the pursuit of the applicant's business or the improvement of the permittee's property, nor shall such purchase, possession, and detonation be authorized for a period longer than is necessary for the specified purpose. In no event shall the permit be valid for more than thirty days from date of issuance but it may be renewed upon proper showing of necessity.

3. The user's permit may be revoked for any of the reasons specified in section 101A.2, subsection 1, for suspension or revocation of a commercial license.

4. It shall be unlawful for a person to willfully purchase, possess, transport, store, or detonate explosive materials unless such person is the holder of a valid permit issued pursuant to this section or a valid license issued pursuant to section 101A.2.

5. The sheriff or the chief of police shall charge a fee of three dollars for each permit issued. The money collected from permit fees shall be deposited in the county treasury or the general fund of the city.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.3]

83 Acts, ch 123, §53, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1074, §2; 2013 Acts, ch 58, §2

Referred to in §101A.2, 101A.14, 331.427, 331.653

Subsection 1 amended

101A.4 Refusal to grant license or permit — appeal.

1. Judicial review of the action of the state fire marshal may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A.

2. A person who is refused issuance of a user's permit by a local permit issuing authority may appeal the authority's decision to the county board of supervisors or the city council of the county or city where the permit is sought, and de novo to the district court.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.4]

84 Acts, ch 1074, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

101A.5 Rules.

The state fire marshal shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A pertaining to the manufacture, transportation, storage, possession, and use of explosive materials. Rules adopted by the state fire marshal shall be compatible with, but not limited to, the national fire protection association's pamphlet number 495 and federal rules pertaining to commerce, possession, storage, and use of explosive materials. Such rules shall:

1. Prescribe reasonable standards for the safe transportation and handling of explosive materials so as to prevent accidental fires and explosions and prevent theft and unlawful or unauthorized possession of explosive materials.

2. Prescribe procedures and methods of inventory so as to assure accurate records of all explosive materials manufactured or imported into the state and records of the disposition of such explosive materials, including records of the identity of persons to whom sales and transfers are made, and the time and place of any loss or destruction of explosive materials which might occur.

3. Prescribe reasonable standards for the safe storage of explosive materials as may be necessary to prevent accidental fires and explosions and prevent thefts and unlawful or unauthorized possession of explosive materials.

4. Require such reports from licensees, permittees, sheriffs, and chiefs of police as may be necessary for the state fire marshal to discharge the fire marshal's duties pursuant to this chapter.

5. Prescribe the form and content of license and permit applications.

6. Conduct such inspections of licensees and permittees as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.5]

84 Acts, ch 1074, §4; 2010 Acts, ch 1014, §12

Referred to in §331.653

101A.6 Notice of storage required.

A licensee shall notify the sheriff of the county and the local police authority of any city in which explosive materials will be stored, and shall also notify such authorities when the storage is terminated.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.6]

Referred to in §101A.14

101A.7 Inspection of storage facility.

The licensee's or permittee's explosive storage facility shall be inspected at least once a year by a representative of the state fire marshal's office, except that the state fire marshal may, at those mining operations licensed and regulated by the United States department of labor, accept an approved inspection report issued by the United States department of labor, mine safety and health administration, for the twelve-month period following the issuance of the report. The state fire marshal shall notify the appropriate city or county governing board of licenses to be issued in their respective jurisdictions pursuant to this chapter. The notification shall contain the name of the applicant to be licensed, the location of the facilities to be used in storing explosives, the types and quantities of explosive materials to be stored, and other information deemed necessary by either the governing boards or the state fire marshal. The facility may be examined at other times by the sheriff of the county where the facility is located or by the local police authority if the facility is located within a city of over ten thousand population and if the sheriff or city council considers it necessary.

If the state fire marshal finds the facility to be improperly secured, the licensee or permittee shall immediately correct the improper security and, if not so corrected, the state fire marshal shall immediately confiscate the stored explosives. Explosives may be confiscated by the county sheriff or local police authority only if a situation that is discovered during an examination by those authorities is deemed to present an immediate danger. If the explosives are confiscated by the county sheriff or local police authority, they shall be delivered to the state fire marshal. The state fire marshal shall hold confiscated explosives for a period of thirty days under proper security unless the period of holding is shortened pursuant to this section.

If the licensee or permittee corrects the improper security within the thirty-day period, the explosives shall be returned to the licensee or permittee after correction and after the licensee or permittee has paid to the state an amount equal to the expense incurred by the state in storing the explosives during the period of confiscation. The amount of expense shall be determined by the state fire marshal.

If the improper security is not corrected during the thirty-day period, the state fire marshal shall dispose of the explosives and the license or permit shall be canceled. A canceled license or permit shall not be reissued for a period of two years from the date of cancellation.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.7]

83 Acts, ch 123, §54, 55, 209; 84 Acts, ch 1074, §5; 86 Acts, ch 1029, §1

Referred to in §331.427, 331.653

101A.8 Report of theft or loss required.

Any theft or loss of explosive materials, whether from a storage magazine, a vehicle in which they are being transported, or from a site on which they are being used, or from any other location, shall immediately be reported by the person authorized to possess such explosives to the local police or county sheriff. The local police or county sheriff shall immediately transmit a report of such theft or loss of explosive materials to the state fire marshal.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.8]

84 Acts, ch 1074, §6

Referred to in §101A.14, 331.653

101A.9 Disposal regulated.

No person shall abandon or otherwise dispose of any explosives in any manner which might, as the result of such abandonment or disposal, create any danger or threat of danger to life or property. Any person in possession or control of explosives shall, when the need for such explosives no longer exists, dispose of them in accordance with rules prescribed by the state fire marshal.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.9]

84 Acts, ch 1074, §7

Referred to in §101A.2, 101A.14

101A.10 Persons and agencies exempt.

This chapter shall not apply to the transportation and use of explosive materials by the regular military or naval forces of the United States, the duly organized militia of this state, representatives of the state fire marshal, the state patrol, division of criminal investigation, local police departments, sheriffs departments, and fire departments acting in their official capacity; nor shall this chapter apply to the transportation and use of explosive materials by any peace officer to enforce provisions of this chapter when the peace officer is acting pursuant to such authority, however, other agencies of the state or any of its political subdivisions desiring to purchase, possess, transport, or use explosive materials for construction or other purposes shall be required to obtain user's permits.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.10]

98 Acts, ch 1074, §17; 2005 Acts, ch 35, §31

Referred to in §101A.2

101A.11 Explosive materials exempt.

This chapter shall not apply to the possession or use of twenty-five pounds or less of smokeless powder, or five pounds or less of black sporting powder, provided that:

1. Smokeless powder is intended for handloading or reloading of ammunition for small arms with bores equivalent to ten gauge or less.
2. Black sporting powder is intended for handloading or reloading ammunition for small arms with bores equivalent to ten gauge or less, loading black ammunition, loading cap and ball revolvers, loading muzzle loading arms, or loading muzzle loading cannon.
3. All such powder is for private use and not for commercial resale, and in the case of black sporting powder or smokeless powder the sharing with or disposition to another person is permitted if otherwise lawful.
4. The storage, use, and handling of smokeless and black powder conforms to rules or ordinances of authorities having jurisdiction for fire prevention and suppression purposes in the area of such storage, use, and handling.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.11]

Referred to in §101A.2

101A.12 Deposit and use of fees.

The fees collected by the state fire marshal in issuing licenses shall be deposited in the state general fund.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.12]

101A.13 Local ordinances.

Nothing in this chapter shall limit the authority of cities to impose additional regulations governing the storage, handling, use, and transportation of explosive materials within their respective corporate limits, however, such regulations shall be at least as stringent as and not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and the rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.13]

101A.14 Criminal penalties.

1. Any person who violates the provisions of section 101A.2, subsection 4, or section 101A.3, subsection 4, commits a public offense and, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a class “C” felony.

2. Any person who violates the provisions of section 101A.6, 101A.8 or 101A.9 or any of the rules adopted by the state fire marshal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, commits a simple misdemeanor.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §101A.14]

84 Acts, ch 1074, §8; 2013 Acts, ch 58, §3
 Subsection 1 amended

CHAPTER 101B

CIGARETTE FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS

Referred to in §453A.6

This chapter ceases to apply if federal fire safety standards
 preempting this chapter are enacted subsequent to January 1,
 2009; see §101B.10

<p>101B.1 Short title.</p> <p>101B.2 Definitions.</p> <p>101B.3 General requirements — administration.</p> <p>101B.4 Test method — performance standard — test reports.</p> <p>101B.5 Certification.</p>	<p>101B.6 Notification of certification.</p> <p>101B.7 Marking of cigarette packaging.</p> <p>101B.8 Penalties — enforcement.</p> <p>101B.9 Cigarette fire safety standard fund. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 139, §44.</p> <p>101B.10 Applicability — preemption.</p>
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101B.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the “*Cigarette Fire Safety Standards Act*”.
 2007 Acts, ch 166, §1

101B.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Agent*” means a distributor as defined in section 453A.1 authorized by the department of revenue to purchase and affix stamps pursuant to section 453A.10.
2. “*Cigarette*” means cigarette as defined in section 453A.1.
3. “*Department*” means the department of public safety.
4. “*Manufacturer*” means any of the following:
 - a. An entity that manufactures or otherwise produces cigarettes or causes cigarettes to be manufactured or produced, anywhere, which cigarettes the manufacturer intends to be sold in this state, including cigarettes intended to be sold in the United States through an importer.
 - b. The first purchaser of cigarettes anywhere, that intends to resell in the United States, cigarettes manufactured or produced anywhere, that the original manufacturer did not intend to be sold in the United States.
 - c. An entity that becomes a successor of an entity described in paragraph “a” or “b”.
5. “*Quality control and quality assurance program*” means the laboratory procedures implemented to ensure that operator bias, systematic and nonsystematic methodological

errors, and equipment-related problems do not affect the results of the repeatability testing, and which program ensures that the testing repeatability remains within the required repeatability values specified in section 101B.4.

6. “*Repeatability*” means the range of values within which the repeat results of cigarette test trials from a single laboratory will fall ninety-five percent of the time.

7. “*Retailer*” means retailer as defined in section 453A.1.

8. “*Sale*” means any transfer of title or possession, exchange or barter, in any manner or by any means or any agreement. In addition to cash and credit sales, the giving of cigarettes as a sample, prize, or gift or the exchanging of cigarettes for any consideration other than money is considered a sale.

9. “*Sell*” means to sell, or to offer or agree to sell.

10. “*Wholesaler*” means wholesaler as defined in section 453A.1.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §2

101B.3 General requirements — administration.

1. Beginning January 1, 2009, cigarettes shall not be sold or offered for sale to any person in this state unless:

a. The cigarettes have been tested in accordance with the test method prescribed in section 101B.4.

b. The cigarettes meet the performance standard specified in section 101B.4.

c. A written certification has been filed by the manufacturer with the department and in accordance with section 101B.5.

d. The cigarettes have been marked in accordance with section 101B.7.

2. This chapter shall not be construed to prohibit a wholesaler or retailer from selling the wholesaler’s or retailer’s inventory of cigarettes existing prior to January 1, 2009, provided that the wholesaler or retailer is able to establish both of the following:

a. Tax stamps were affixed to the cigarettes on inventory pursuant to section 453A.10 before January 1, 2009.

b. The inventory of cigarettes was purchased before January 1, 2009, in comparable quantity to the amount of inventory of cigarettes purchased during the same period of the prior year.

3. This chapter shall not be construed to prohibit any person from selling or offering for sale cigarettes that have not been certified by the manufacturer in accordance with section 101B.5 if the cigarettes are or will be stamped for sale in another state or are packaged for sale outside the United States.

4. The department of public safety shall administer this chapter and may adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A to administer this chapter. This chapter shall be implemented in accordance with the implementation and substance of the New York fire safety standards for cigarettes.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §3

Referred to in §101B.8

101B.4 Test method — performance standard — test reports.

1. a. Testing of cigarettes shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM (American society for testing and materials) international standard E2187-04, standard test method for measuring the ignition strength of cigarettes.

b. The department may adopt a subsequent ASTM international standard test method for measuring the ignition strength of cigarettes upon a finding that the subsequent method does not result in a change in the percentage of full-length burns exhibited by any tested cigarette when compared to the percentage of full-length burns the same cigarette would exhibit when tested in accordance with ASTM international standard E2187-04 and the performance standard in this section.

2. Testing shall be conducted on ten layers of filter paper.

3. The performance standard shall require that no more than twenty-five percent of the cigarettes tested in a test trial shall exhibit full-length burns.

4. Forty replicate tests shall comprise a complete test trial for each cigarette tested.

5. The performance standard required by this section shall only be applied to a complete test trial.

6. *a.* Testing shall be conducted by a laboratory that has been accredited pursuant to international organization for standardization/international electrotechnical commission standard 17025 or other comparable accreditation standard required by the department.

b. Laboratories conducting testing in accordance with this section shall implement a quality control and quality assurance program that includes a procedure that will determine the repeatability of the testing results. The testing repeatability shall be no greater than nineteen one-hundredths.

7. This section shall not require additional testing if cigarettes are tested consistent with this chapter for any other purpose.

8. Each cigarette listed in a certification submitted in accordance with section 101B.5 that uses lowered permeability bands in the cigarette paper to achieve compliance with the performance standard pursuant to this section shall have at least two nominally identical bands on the paper surrounding the tobacco column. At least one complete band shall be located at least fifteen millimeters from the lighting end of the cigarette. For cigarettes on which the bands are positioned by design, there shall be at least two bands fully located at least fifteen millimeters from the lighting end and either ten millimeters from the filter end of the tobacco column, or ten millimeters from the labeled end of the tobacco column for nonfiltered cigarettes.

9. *a.* The manufacturer of a cigarette that the department determines cannot be tested in accordance with the test method prescribed in this section shall propose a test method and performance standard for the cigarette to the department. Upon approval of the proposed test method and a determination by the department that the performance standard proposed by the manufacturer is equivalent to the performance standard prescribed in this section, the manufacturer may employ the test method and performance standard to certify the cigarette in accordance with section 101B.5.

b. If the department determines that another state has enacted reduced cigarette ignition propensity standards that include a test method and performance standard that are the same as those contained in this chapter and the department finds that the officials responsible for implementing those requirements have approved the proposed alternative test method and performance standard for a particular cigarette proposed by a manufacturer as meeting the fire safety standards of that state's law or regulation under a legal provision comparable to this subsection, the department shall authorize that manufacturer to employ the alternative test method and performance standard to certify that cigarette for sale in this state, unless the department demonstrates a reasonable basis why the alternative test should not be accepted under this chapter. All other applicable requirements of this chapter shall apply to the manufacturer.

10. A manufacturer shall maintain copies of the reports of all tests conducted on all cigarettes offered for sale for a period of three years and shall make copies of the reports available to the department and the office of the attorney general upon written request.

11. Testing performed or sponsored by the department to determine a cigarette's compliance with the performance standard required by this section shall be conducted in accordance with this section.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §18

Referred to in §101B.2, 101B.3, 101B.5, 101B.8

101B.5 Certification.

1. Each manufacturer shall submit a written certification to the department attesting to all of the following:

a. Each cigarette listed in the certification has been tested in accordance with section 101B.4.

b. Each cigarette listed in the certification meets the performance standard pursuant to section 101B.4.

2. Each cigarette listed in the certification shall be described with the following information:

- a. The brand or trade name on the package.
 - b. The style of cigarette, such as light or ultra light.
 - c. The length of the cigarette in millimeters.
 - d. The circumference of the cigarette in millimeters.
 - e. The flavor of the cigarette, such as menthol or chocolate, if applicable.
 - f. Whether the cigarette is filtered or nonfiltered.
 - g. The type of cigarette package, such as soft pack or box.
 - h. The marking approved in accordance with section 101B.7.
 - i. The name, address, and telephone number of the laboratory, if different than the manufacturer, that conducted the test.
 - j. The date the testing was performed.
3. Each cigarette certified under this section shall be recertified every three years.
 4. The manufacturer shall, upon request, make a copy of the written certification available to the office of the attorney general and the department of revenue for purposes of ensuring compliance with this chapter.

5. For each cigarette listed in a certification, a manufacturer shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars to the department. The department shall deposit all fees received pursuant to this subsection with the treasurer of state for credit to the general fund of the state.

6. If a manufacturer has certified a cigarette pursuant to this section, and makes any change to the cigarette thereafter that is likely to alter the cigarette's compliance with the reduced cigarette ignition propensity standards mandated by this chapter, prior to the cigarette being sold or offered for sale in this state, the manufacturer shall retest the cigarette in accordance with the testing standards specified in section 101B.4 and shall maintain records of the retesting as required pursuant to section 101B.4. Any altered cigarette that does not meet the performance standard specified in section 101B.4 shall not be sold in this state.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §5; 2013 Acts, ch 139, §41

Referred to in §101B.3, 101B.4, 101B.6, 101B.7, 101B.8

Subsection 5 amended

101B.6 Notification of certification.

1. A manufacturer certifying cigarettes in accordance with section 101B.5 shall provide a copy of the certification to all wholesalers and agents to whom the manufacturer sells cigarettes, and shall also provide sufficient copies of an illustration of the cigarette packaging marking used by the manufacturer in accordance with section 101B.7 for each retailer to whom the wholesalers or agents sell cigarettes.

2. A wholesaler or agent shall provide a copy of the cigarette packaging markings received from a manufacturer to all retailers to whom the wholesaler or agent sells cigarettes. A wholesaler, agent, or retailer shall permit the state fire marshal, department of revenue, or the office of the attorney general to inspect markings of cigarette packaging marked in accordance with section 101B.7.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §6

101B.7 Marking of cigarette packaging.

1. Cigarettes that have been certified by a manufacturer in accordance with section 101B.5 shall be marked to indicate compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The marking shall be in eight point type or larger and consist of one of the following:

a. Modification of the product's universal product code to include a visible mark printed at or around the area of the universal product code. The mark may consist of an alphanumeric or symbolic character or characters permanently stamped, engraved, embossed, or printed in conjunction with the universal product code.

b. Any visible alphanumeric or symbolic character or combination of alphanumeric or symbolic characters permanently stamped, engraved, or embossed upon the cigarette package or cellophane wrap.

c. Printed, stamped, engraved, or embossed text that indicates that the cigarettes meet the standards of this chapter.

2. A manufacturer shall use only one marking, and shall apply the marking uniformly for all packages including but not limited to packs, cartons, and cases and to brands marketed by that manufacturer.

3. The manufacturer shall notify the department of the marking selected.

4. Prior to the certification of any cigarette, a manufacturer shall present its proposed marking to the department for approval. Upon receipt of the request, the department shall approve or disapprove the marking offered. A marking in use and approved for the sale of cigarettes in the state of New York shall be deemed approved. A proposed marking shall be deemed approved if the department fails to act within ten business days of receiving a request for approval.

5. A manufacturer shall not modify its approved marking until the modification has been approved by the department in accordance with this section.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §7

Referred to in §101B.3, 101B.5, 101B.6, 101B.8

101B.8 Penalties — enforcement.

1. A manufacturer, wholesaler, agent, or other person who knowingly sells cigarettes at wholesale in violation of section 101B.3 is subject to the following:

a. For a first offense, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars for each sale of the cigarettes.

b. For each subsequent offense, a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars for each sale of the cigarettes, provided that the total penalty assessed against any such person shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars in any thirty-day period.

2. A retailer who knowingly sells cigarettes in violation of section 101B.3, is subject to the following:

a. For a first offense, a civil penalty not to exceed five hundred dollars for each sale or offer for sale of the cigarettes, and for each subsequent offense a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars for each sale or offer for sale of the cigarettes, provided that the total number of cigarettes sold or offered for sale in such sale does not exceed one thousand cigarettes.

b. For a first offense, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each sale or offer for sale of the cigarettes, and for each subsequent offense a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars for each sale or offer for sale of the cigarettes, provided that the total number of cigarettes sold or offered for sale in such sale exceeds one thousand cigarettes, and provided that the penalty against the retailer does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars in any thirty-day period.

3. A manufacturer who fails to maintain test reports or who fails to make copies of the reports available to the department or the office of the attorney general within sixty days of receiving a written request pursuant to section 101B.4, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars for each day beyond the sixtieth day that the manufacturer fails to provide the test reports.

4. In addition to any penalty prescribed by law, any corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, limited partnership, or association engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes that knowingly makes a false certification pursuant to section 101B.5 is subject to the following:

a. For a first offense, a civil penalty of at least twenty-five thousand dollars.

b. For a second or subsequent offense, a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for each false certification.

5. Any person violating any other provision of this chapter is subject to the following:

a. For a first offense, a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars.

b. For a second or subsequent offense, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars for each violation.

6. Any cigarettes that have been sold or offered for sale that do not comply with the performance standard required pursuant to section 101B.4 shall be subject to forfeiture. However, prior to the destruction of any cigarettes forfeited, the holder of the trademark rights in the cigarette brand shall be permitted to inspect the cigarettes.

7. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, the department of public safety or

the office of the attorney general may file an action in district court for a violation of this chapter, including petitioning for injunctive relief or to recover any costs or damages suffered by the state because of a violation of this chapter, including enforcement costs relating to the specific violation and attorney fees. Each violation of the chapter or of rules adopted under this chapter constitutes a separate civil violation for which the department of public safety or the office of the attorney general may seek relief.

8. The department of revenue in the regular course of conducting inspections of a wholesaler, agent, or retailer may inspect cigarettes in the possession or control of the wholesaler, agent, or retailer or on the premises of any wholesaler, agent, or retailer to determine if the cigarettes are marked as required pursuant to section 101B.7. If the cigarettes are not marked as required, the department of revenue shall notify the department of public safety.

9. To enforce the provisions of this chapter, the department of public safety and the office of the attorney general may examine the books, papers, invoices, and other records of any person in possession, control, or occupancy of any premises where cigarettes are placed, sold, or offered for sale, including the stock of cigarettes on the premises.

10. The department shall deposit any moneys received from civil penalties assessed pursuant to this section with the treasurer of state for credit to the general fund of the state.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §8; 2013 Acts, ch 139, §42

NEW subsection 10

101B.9 Cigarette fire safety standard fund. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 139, § 44.

2013 amendment to this section by 2013 Acts, ch 139, §43, took effect June 20, 2013, and applied retroactively to July 1, 2007; 2013 Acts, ch 139, §46, 47

See Code editor's note

101B.10 Applicability — preemption.

1. This chapter shall cease to be applicable if federal fire safety standards for cigarettes that preempt this chapter are enacted and take effect subsequent to January 1, 2009, and the state fire marshal shall notify the secretary of state and the Code editor if such federal fire safety standards for cigarettes are enacted.

2. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, political subdivisions shall not adopt or enforce any ordinance, rule, or regulation that conflicts with any provision of this chapter, or with any policy of the state expressed by this chapter, whether the policy is expressed by inclusion of or exclusion from this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 166, §10

CHAPTER 101C

IOWA PROPANE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH COUNCIL

101C.1	Short title.	101C.8	Pricing.
101C.2	Definitions.	101C.9	Relation to other programs.
101C.3	Iowa propane education and research council established.	101C.10	Bond.
101C.4	Funding — assessments.	101C.11	Report.
101C.5	Referendum for termination of council.	101C.12	Not a state agency.
101C.6	Compliance.	101C.13	Penalty.
101C.7	Lobbying restrictions.	101C.14	Future repeal. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 101, §3.

101C.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known as and may be cited as the “*Iowa Propane Education and Research Act*”.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §1, 15

101C.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Council*” means the Iowa propane education and research council established pursuant to section 101C.3.
 2. “*Education*” means any activity designed to provide information regarding propane, propane equipment, mechanical and technical practices, and uses of propane to consumers and members of the propane industry.
 3. “*Energy star certification*” means meeting energy efficiency standards and guidelines pursuant to the energy star program developed and jointly administered by the United States environmental protection agency and United States department of energy.
 4. “*Fire marshal*” means the state fire marshal as provided in section 100.1.
 5. “*Odorized propane*” means propane to which an odorant has been added.
 6. “*Propane*” means a hydrocarbon with a chemical composition that is predominately C₃H₈, whether recovered from natural gas or crude oil, and includes liquefied petroleum gases and mixtures.
 7. “*Propane industry*” means those persons involved in the production, transportation, and sale of propane, and in the manufacture and distribution of propane utilization equipment.
 8. “*Propane industry trade association*” means an organization exempt from tax under section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, that represents the propane industry.
 9. “*Qualified propane industry organization*” means the Iowa propane gas association or any other similarly constituted industry trade association that represents at least thirty-five percent of the total volume of odorized propane sold at retail in this state.
 10. “*Research*” means any type of study, investigation, program, or other activity designed to advance the image, desirability, usage, marketability, efficiency, or safety of propane or to further the development of information related to such activities.
 11. “*Retail propane dispenser*” means a person who sells odorized propane to the ultimate consumer but is not engaged primarily in the business of such sales.
 12. “*Retail propane marketer*” means a person engaged primarily in the sale of odorized propane to the ultimate consumer or to a retail propane dispenser.
 13. “*Weatherization*” means activities designed to promote or enhance energy efficiency in a residence or other building including but not limited to the installation of attic, wall, foundation, crawlspace, water heater, and pipe insulation; air sealing including caulking and weather-stripping of windows and doors; the installation of windows and doors that qualify for energy star certification; the performance of home energy audits; programmable thermostat installation; and carbon monoxide and radon inspection and detection system installation.
- 2007 Acts, ch 182, §2, 15; 2009 Acts, ch 141, §1, 2

101C.3 Iowa propane education and research council established.

1. The Iowa propane education and research council is established. The council shall consist of ten voting members, nine of whom represent retail propane marketers and one of whom shall be the administrator of the division of community action agencies of the department of human rights. Members of the council other than the administrator shall be appointed by the fire marshal from a list of nominees submitted by qualified propane industry organizations by December 15 of each year. A vacancy in the unfinished term of a council member shall be filled for the remainder of the term in the same manner as the original appointment was made. Other than the administrator, council members shall be full-time employees or owners of a propane industry business or representatives of an agricultural cooperative actively engaged in the propane industry. An employee of a qualified propane industry organization shall not serve as a member of the council. An officer of the board of directors of a qualified propane industry organization or propane industry trade association shall not serve concurrently as a member of the council. The fire marshal or a designee may serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the council.
2. In nominating members of the council, qualified propane industry organizations shall

give due consideration to nominating council members who are representative of the propane industry, including representation of all of the following:

- a. Interstate and intrastate retail propane marketers.
 - b. Large and small retail propane marketers, including agricultural cooperatives.
 - c. Diverse geographic regions of the state.
3. The following persons shall be ex officio, nonvoting members of the council designated for three-year terms as follows:
- a. A professional fire fighter designated by the Iowa professional fire fighters association.
 - b. A volunteer fire fighter designated by the Iowa firefighters association.
 - c. An experienced plumber involved in plumbing training programs designated by the Iowa state building and construction trades council.
 - d. A heating, ventilation, and air conditioning professional involved in heating, ventilation, and air conditioning training programs designated by the Iowa state building and construction trades council.
 - e. A community college instructor with experience in conducting fire safety programs designated by the Iowa association of community college presidents.
 - f. A representative of a property and casualty insurance company with experience in insuring sellers of propane gas designated by the Iowa insurance institute.
4. A council member shall not receive compensation for the council member's service and shall not be reimbursed for expenses relating to the council member's service. A member of the council shall not be a salaried employee of the council or of any organization or agency which receives funds from the council.
5. A council member shall serve a term of three years.
6. Initial appointments to the council shall be for terms of one, two, and three years that are staggered to provide for the future appointment of at least two members each year.
7. The voting members of the council shall select a chairperson and other officers as necessary from the voting members and shall adopt rules and bylaws for the conduct of business and the implementation of this chapter. The council may establish committees and subcommittees comprised of members of the council and may establish advisory committees comprised of persons other than council members. The council shall establish procedures for the solicitation of propane industry comments and recommendations regarding any significant plans, programs, or projects to be funded by the council.
8. a. The council shall develop programs and projects and enter into agreements for administering such programs and projects as provided in this chapter, including programs to enhance consumer and employee safety and training, provide for research and development of clean and efficient propane utilization equipment, inform and educate the public about safety and other issues associated with the use of propane, and develop programs and projects that provide assistance to persons who are eligible for the low-income home energy assistance program. The programs and projects shall be developed to attain equitable geographic distribution of their benefits to the fullest extent practicable. The costs of the programs and projects shall be paid with funds collected pursuant to section 101C.4. The council shall coordinate its programs and projects with propane industry trade associations and others as the council deems appropriate to provide efficient delivery of services and to avoid unnecessary duplication of activities. Issues concerning propane that are related to research and development, safety, education, and training shall be given priority by the council in the development of programs and projects.
- b. The council may develop energy efficiency programs dedicated to weatherization, acquisition and installation of energy-efficient customer appliances that qualify for energy star certification, installation of low-flow faucets and showerheads, and energy efficiency education. The council may by rule establish quality standards in relation to weatherization and appliance installation.
9. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the council shall prepare a budget plan for the next fiscal year, including the probable cost of all programs, projects, and contracts to be undertaken. The council shall submit the proposed budget to the fire marshal for review and comment. The fire marshal may recommend appropriate programs, projects, and activities to be undertaken by the council.

10. The council shall keep minutes, books, and records that clearly reflect all of the acts and transactions of the council which are public records open to public inspection. The books and records shall indicate the geographic areas where benefits were conferred by each individual program or project in detail sufficient to reflect the degree to which each program or project attained equitable geographic distribution of its benefits. The books of the council shall be audited by a certified public accountant at least once each fiscal year and at such other times as the council may designate. The cost of the audit shall be paid by the council. Copies of the audit shall be provided to all council members, all qualified propane industry organizations, and to other members of the propane industry upon request. In addition, a copy of the audit and a report detailing the programs and projects conducted by the council and containing information reflecting the degree to which equitable geographic distribution of the benefits of each program or project was attained shall be submitted each fiscal year to the chief clerk of the house of representatives and the secretary of the senate.

11. The council is subject to the open meetings requirements of chapter 21.

12. The council shall promulgate administrative rules pursuant to chapter 17A which shall have the same force and effect as if adopted by a state agency. Initial rules shall be promulgated on an emergency basis.

13. The council shall also perform the functions required of a state organization under the federal Propane Education and Research Act of 1996, be the repository of funds received under that Act, and separately account for those funds. The council shall coordinate the operation of the program with the federal council as contemplated by 15 U.S.C. § 6405.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §3, 15; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §93, 202; 2009 Acts, ch 141, §3; 2011 Acts, ch 25, §15; 2013 Acts, ch 101, §1, 2

Referred to in §101C.2, 101C.11

Subsection 3, paragraph a amended

Subsection 5 amended

101C.4 Funding — assessments.

1. The council and its activities shall be funded by an annual assessment. Upon establishment of the council and each year thereafter the annual assessment shall be made at a rate of one-tenth of one cent on each gallon of odorized propane sold.

2. The owner of odorized propane at the time of odorization or at the time of import shall calculate the amount of the assessment based on the volume of odorized propane sold for use in this state. The assessment, when made, shall be listed as a separate line item on the bill of sale for the odorized propane and titled "Iowa propane education and research assessment". Assessments shall be collected by the owner from purchasers of the odorized propane and shall be paid by the owner to the council on a monthly basis by the twenty-fifth day of the month following the month the assessment was collected. If payment is not made to the council by the due date as required by this subsection, an interest penalty of one percent of any amount unpaid shall be imposed against the owner for each month or fraction of a month after the due date, until final payment is made.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 2, the council may establish an alternative means of collecting such assessments if the council determines that another method would be more efficient or effective and may establish an alternative late payment charge or interest penalty to be imposed on a person who fails to timely pay any amount due under this chapter to the council.

4. Pending the disbursement of assessments collected, the council shall invest moneys collected through assessments and any other moneys received by the council in any of the following:

- a. Obligations of the United States or any agency of the United States.
- b. General obligations of any state or political subdivision of any state.
- c. Any interest-bearing account or certificate of deposit of a bank that is a member of the federal reserve system.
- d. Obligations that are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §4, 15

Referred to in §101C.3, 101C.8

101C.5 Referendum for termination of council.

On the council's own initiative or on petition to the council by retail propane marketers representing thirty-five percent of the volume of odorized propane sold in this state, the council shall, at its own expense, arrange for a referendum to be conducted by an independent auditing firm agreed upon by the retail propane marketers, to determine whether the council should be terminated or suspended. Voting rights in the referendum shall be based on the volume of odorized propane sold in this state by each retail propane marketer during the previous calendar year. Each retail propane marketer voting in the referendum shall certify to the independent auditing firm the volume of odorized propane sold by that person as represented by that person's vote. Upon the approval of those retail propane marketers representing more than one-half of the total volume of odorized propane sold in this state, the council shall be terminated or suspended and the general assembly shall consider the repeal of this chapter during its next regular session.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §5, 15

101C.6 Compliance.

The district court is vested with the jurisdiction specifically to enforce this chapter and to prevent or restrain any person from violating this chapter. A successful action for compliance brought under this section may also require payment by the defendant of the costs incurred by the council in bringing the action.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §6, 15

101C.7 Lobbying restrictions.

Moneys collected by the council shall not be used in any manner for influencing legislation or elections, except that the council may recommend changes in this chapter or other statutes that would further the purposes of this chapter to the general assembly.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §7, 15

101C.8 Pricing.

In all cases, the price of propane shall be determined by market forces. Consistent with antitrust laws, the council shall not take any action regarding, and this chapter shall not be interpreted as establishing, an agreement to pass along to consumers the cost of the assessment provided for in section 101C.4.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §8, 15

101C.9 Relation to other programs.

This chapter shall not be construed to preempt or supersede any other program relating to propane education and research organized and operated under the laws of this state. This chapter shall be administered and construed as complementary to the federal Propane Education and Research Act of 1996, 15 U.S.C. § 6401 et seq.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §9, 15

101C.10 Bond.

Any person occupying a position of trust under any provision of this chapter shall provide a bond in an amount required by the council. The costs of obtaining the bond shall be paid out of council funds.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §10, 15

101C.11 Report.

The council shall prepare and submit an annual report to the fire marshal and the auditor of state summarizing the activities of the council conducted pursuant to this chapter. The report shall show all income, expenses, and other relevant information concerning assessments collected and expended under this chapter. The report shall also include a summary of energy efficiency programs as specified in section 101C.3, subsection 8, if developed by the council.

2007 Acts, ch 182, §11, 15; 2009 Acts, ch 141, §4

101C.12 Not a state agency.

The Iowa propane education and research council is not a state agency.
2007 Acts, ch 182, §12, 15

101C.13 Penalty.

A person who willfully violates the provisions of this chapter or willfully renders or furnishes a false or fraudulent report, statement, or record required by the fire marshal pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.
2007 Acts, ch 182, §13, 15

101C.14 Future repeal. Repealed by 2013 Acts, ch 101, § 3.

CHAPTER 102

FIRE SCENES — AUTHORITY

Referred to in §28E.31

102.1	Definition.	102.4	Traffic control.
102.2	Authority at fires.	102.5	Penalty.
102.3	Authority to barricade.		

102.1 Definition.

As used in this chapter, “*fire department*” means the fire department of a city, township, or benefited fire district.
89 Acts, ch 132, §1

102.2 Authority at fires.

A fire chief or other authorized officer of a fire department, in charge of a fire scene which involves the protection of life or property, may direct an operation as necessary to extinguish or control a fire, perform a rescue operation, investigate the existence of a suspected or reported fire, gas leak, or other hazardous condition, or take any other action as deemed necessary in the reasonable performance of the department’s duties. In exercising this power, a fire chief may prohibit an individual, vehicle, or vessel from approaching a fire scene and may remove from the scene any object, vehicle, vessel, or individual that may impede or interfere with the operations of the fire department.
89 Acts, ch 132, §2
Referred to in §102.5

102.3 Authority to barricade.

The fire chief or other authorized officer of the fire department in charge of a fire scene may place or erect ropes, guards, barricades, or other obstructions across a street, alley, right-of-way, or private property near the location of the fire or emergency so as to prevent accidents or interference with the fire fighting efforts of the fire department, to control the scene until any required investigation is complete, or to preserve evidence related to the fire or other emergency.
89 Acts, ch 132, §3
Referred to in §102.5

102.4 Traffic control.

Notwithstanding a contrary provision of this chapter, if a peace officer is on the scene, the peace officer is in charge of traffic control and a peace officer shall not be prohibited from performing the duties of a peace officer at the fire scene.
89 Acts, ch 132, §4

102.5 Penalty.

A person who disobeys an order of a fire chief, other officer of a fire department, or peace officer assisting the fire department which is issued pursuant to section 102.2 or 102.3, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

89 Acts, ch 132, §5

SUBTITLE 6

BUILDING CODES

CHAPTER 103

ELECTRICIANS AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Referred to in §100C.2, 105.18

103.1	Definitions.	103.19	Licenses — expiration — application — fees.
103.2	Electrical examining board created.	103.20	Licensee status — employment — death.
103.3	Terms of office — expenses — counsel.	103.21	Licenses without examination — reciprocity with other states.
103.4	Organization of the board.	103.22	Chapter inapplicability.
103.5	Official seal — bylaws.	103.23	Electrical installations — subject to inspection.
103.6	Powers and duties.	103.24	State inspection — inapplicability in certain political subdivisions — electrical inspectors — certificate of qualification.
103.7	Electrician and installer licensing and inspection fund.	103.25	Request for inspection — fees.
103.8	Activities where license required — exceptions.	103.26	Condemnation — disconnection — opportunity to correct noncompliance.
103.9	Electrical contractor license.	103.27	Condemnation or disconnection order — service.
103.10	Class A master electrician license — qualifications — class B master electrician license.	103.28	Certificate of safe operation — dismissal of condemnation or disconnection order.
103.10A	Inactive master electrician license.	103.29	Political subdivisions — inspections — authority of political subdivisions.
103.11	Wiring or installing — supervising apprentices — license required — qualifications.	103.30	Inspections not required.
103.12	Class A journeyman electrician license qualifications — class B journeyman electrician license.	103.31	State inspection procedures.
103.12A	Residential electrician and residential master electrician license — qualifications.	103.32	State inspection fees.
103.13	Special electrician license — qualifications.	103.33	Condemnation or disconnection orders — appeals — disposition of orders pending appeal.
103.14	Alarm installations.	103.34	Appeal procedures.
103.15	Apprentice electrician — unclassified person.	103.35	Suspension, revocation, or reprimand.
103.16	License examinations.	103.36	Procedure.
103.17	Disclosure of confidential information — criminal penalty.	103.37	Injunction.
103.18	License renewal — continuing education.	103.38	Criminal violations.
		103.39	Civil penalty.

103.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Apprentice electrician*” means any person who, as such person’s principal occupation, is engaged in learning and assisting in the installation, alteration, and repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment as an employee of a person licensed under this chapter, and who is licensed by the board and is progressing toward completion of an apprenticeship training program registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor. For purposes of this chapter, persons who are not engaged in the installation, alteration, or repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment, either inside or outside buildings, shall not be considered apprentice electricians.
2. “*Board*” means the electrical examining board created under section 103.2.
3. “*Class A journeyman electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications,

training, experience, and technical knowledge to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment and to supervise apprentice electricians and who is licensed by the board.

4. “*Class A master electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and supervise the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for light, heat, power, and other purposes and who is licensed by the board.

5. “*Class B journeyman electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment who meets and is subject to the restrictions of section 103.12.

6. “*Class B master electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and supervise the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment who meets and is subject to the restrictions of section 103.10.

7. “*Electrical contractor*” means a person affiliated with an electrical contracting firm or business who is, or who employs a person who is, licensed by the board as either a class A or class B master electrician and who is also registered with the state of Iowa as a contractor pursuant to chapter 91C.

8. “*Farm*” means land, buildings and structures used for agricultural purposes including but not limited to the storage, handling, and drying of grain and the care, feeding, and housing of livestock.

9. “*Industrial installation*” means an installation intended for use in the manufacture or processing of products involving systematic labor or habitual employment and includes installations in which agricultural or other products are habitually or customarily processed or stored for others, either by buying or reselling on a fee basis.

10. “*Inspector*” means a person certified as an electrical inspector upon such reasonable conditions as may be adopted by the board. The board may permit more than one class of electrical inspector.

11. “*New electrical installation*” means the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for light, heat, power, and other purposes.

12. “*Public use building or facility*” means any building or facility designated for public use, including all property owned and occupied or designated for use by the state of Iowa.

13. “*Residential electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to perform a residential installation.

14. “*Residential installation*” means the wiring for or installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment in a residence consisting of no more than four living units within the same building.

15. “*Residential master electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, experience, and technical knowledge to properly plan, lay out, and supervise the performance of a residential installation.

16. “*Routine maintenance*” means the repair or replacement of existing electrical apparatus or equipment, including but not limited to wires, cables, switches, receptacles, outlets, fuses, circuit breakers, and fixtures, of the same size and type for which no changes in wiring are made, but does not include any new electrical installation or the expansion or extension of any circuit.

17. “*Special electrician*” means a person having the necessary qualifications, training, and experience in wiring or installing special classes of electrical wiring, apparatus, equipment, or installations which shall include irrigation system wiring, disconnecting and reconnecting of existing air conditioning and refrigeration, and sign installation and who is licensed by the board.

18. “*Unclassified person*” means any person, other than an apprentice electrician or other person licensed under this chapter, who, as such person’s principal occupation, is engaged in learning and assisting in the installation, alteration, and repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment as an employee of a person licensed under this chapter, and who is licensed by the board as an unclassified person. For purposes of this chapter, persons who

are not engaged in the installation, alteration, or repair of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment, either inside or outside buildings, shall not be considered unclassified persons.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §11, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §19; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §7 – 10, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §1; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §114; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §19

103.2 Electrical examining board created.

1. An electrical examining board is created within the division of state fire marshal of the department of public safety. The board shall consist of eleven voting members appointed by the governor and subject to senate confirmation, all of whom shall be residents of this state.

2. The members shall be as follows:

a. Two members shall be journeyman electricians, one a member of an electrical workers union covered under a collective bargaining agreement and one not a member of a union.

b. Two members shall be master electricians or electrical contractors, one of whom is a contractor signed to a collective bargaining agreement or a master electrician covered under a collective bargaining agreement and one of whom is a contractor not signed to a collective bargaining agreement or a master electrician who is not a member of a union.

c. One member shall be an electrical inspector.

d. Two members, one a union member covered under a collective bargaining agreement and one who is not a member of a union, each of whom shall not be a member of any of the groups described in paragraphs “a” through “c”, and shall represent the general public.

e. One member shall be the state fire marshal or a representative of the state fire marshal’s office.

f. One member shall be a local building official employed by a political subdivision to perform electrical inspections for that political subdivision.

g. One member shall represent a public utility.

h. One member shall be an engineer licensed pursuant to chapter 542B with a background in electrical engineering.

3. The public members of the board shall be allowed to participate in administrative, clerical, or ministerial functions incident to giving a licensure examination, but shall not determine the content of the examination or determine the correctness of the answers. Professional associations or societies composed of licensed electricians may recommend to the governor the names of potential board members whose profession is representative of that association or society. However, the governor is not bound by the recommendations. A board member shall not be required to be a member of any professional electrician association or society.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §12, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §11, 32

Referred to in §100C.10, 103.1

Confirmation, see §2.32

103.3 Terms of office — expenses — counsel.

1. Appointments to the board, other than the state fire marshal or a representative of the state fire marshal’s office, shall be for three-year staggered terms and shall commence and end as provided by section 69.19. The most recently appointed state fire marshal, or a representative of the state fire marshal’s office, shall be appointed to the board on an ongoing basis. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment of the governor and shall be subject to senate confirmation. Members shall serve no more than three terms or nine years, whichever is least.

2. Members of the board are entitled to receive all actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties within the limits of funds appropriated to the board. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

3. The board shall be entitled to the counsel and services of the attorney general. The board may compel the attendance of witnesses, pay witness fees and mileage, take testimony and proofs, and administer oaths concerning any matter within its jurisdiction.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §13, 50

Confirmation, see §2.32

103.4 Organization of the board.

The board shall elect annually from its members a chairperson and a vice chairperson, and shall hire and provide staff to assist the board in administering this chapter. An executive secretary designated by the board shall report to the state fire marshal for purposes of routine board administrative functions, and shall report directly to the board for purposes of execution of board policy such as application of licensing criteria and processing of applications. The board shall hold at least one meeting quarterly at the location of the board's principal office, and meetings shall be called at other times by the chairperson or four members of the board. At any meeting of the board, a majority of members constitutes a quorum.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §14, 50

103.5 Official seal — bylaws.

The board shall adopt and have an official seal which shall be affixed to all certificates of licensure granted.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §15, 50

103.6 Powers and duties.

1. The board shall:

a. Adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A and in doing so shall be governed by the minimum standards set forth in the most current publication of the national electrical code issued and adopted by the national fire protection association, and amendments to the code, which code and amendments shall be filed in the offices of the state law library and the board and shall be a public record. The board shall adopt rules reflecting updates to the code and amendments to the code. The board shall promulgate and adopt rules establishing wiring standards that protect public safety and health and property and that apply to all electrical wiring which is installed subject to this chapter.

b. Revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew any license granted pursuant to this chapter when the licensee does any of the following:

(1) Fails or refuses to pay any examination, license, or renewal fee required by law.

(2) Is an electrical contractor and fails or refuses to provide and keep in force a public liability insurance policy and surety bond as required by the board.

(3) Violates any political subdivision's inspection ordinances.

c. Adopt rules for continuing education requirements for each classification of licensure established pursuant to this chapter, and adopt all rules, not inconsistent with the law, necessary for the proper performance of the duties of the board.

d. Provide for the amount and collection of fees for inspection and other services.

2. The board may, in its discretion, revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew any license granted pursuant to this chapter when the licensee violates any provision of the national electrical code as adopted pursuant to subsection 1, this chapter, or any rule adopted pursuant to this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §16, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §34; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §20; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §12, 32

Referred to in §103.10, 103.12, 103.18, 103.26, 103.29, 103.31

103.7 Electrician and installer licensing and inspection fund.

An electrician and installer licensing and inspection fund is created in the state treasury as a separate fund under the control of the board. All licensing, examination, renewal, and inspection fees shall be deposited into the fund and retained by and for the use of the board. Expenditures from the fund shall be approved by the sole authority of the board in consultation with the state fire marshal. Amounts deposited into the fund shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, any balance in the fund on June 30 of each fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund of the state, but shall remain available for the purposes of this chapter in subsequent fiscal years.

Notwithstanding section 12C.7, subsection 2, interest or earnings on moneys deposited in the fund shall be credited to the fund.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §17, 50

103.8 Activities where license required — exceptions.

1. No person, except a person licensed as an electrical contractor, shall engage in the business of providing new electrical installations or any other electrical services regulated under this chapter.

2. Except as provided in sections 103.13 and 103.14, no person shall, for another, plan, lay out, or supervise the installation of wiring, apparatus, or equipment for electrical light, heat, power, and other purposes unless the person is licensed by the board as an electrical contractor, a class A master electrician, or a class B master electrician.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §18, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §13, 32

Referred to in §103.13

103.9 Electrical contractor license.

1. An applicant for an electrical contractor license shall either be or employ a licensed class A or class B master electrician, and be registered with the state of Iowa as a contractor pursuant to chapter 91C.

2. A contractor who holds a class B master electrician license shall be licensed subject to the restrictions of section 103.10.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §19, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §21

103.10 Class A master electrician license — qualifications — class B master electrician license.

1. An applicant for a class A master electrician license shall have at least one year's experience, acceptable to the board, as a licensed class A or class B journeyman electrician.

2. In addition, an applicant shall meet examination criteria based upon the most recent national electrical code adopted pursuant to section 103.6 and upon electrical theory, as determined by the board.

3. *a.* An applicant who can provide proof acceptable to the board that the applicant has been working in the electrical business and involved in planning for, laying out, supervising, and installing electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for light, heat, and power since January 1, 1998, and for a total of at least sixteen thousand hours, of which at least eight thousand hours shall have been accumulated since January 1, 1998, may be granted a class B master electrician license without taking an examination. An applicant who is issued a class B master electrician license pursuant to this section shall not be authorized to plan, lay out, or supervise the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment in a political subdivision which, prior to or after January 1, 2008, establishes licensing standards which preclude such work by class B master electricians in the political subdivision. The board shall adopt rules establishing procedures relating to the restriction of a class B master electrician license pursuant to this subsection.

b. A class B master electrician may become licensed as a class A master electrician upon successful passage of the examination prescribed in subsection 2.

4. A person licensed to plan, lay out, or supervise the installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment for light, heat, power, and other purposes and supervise apprentice electricians by a political subdivision preceding January 1, 2008, pursuant to a supervised written examination, and who is currently engaged in the electrical contracting industry, shall be issued an applicable statewide license corresponding to that licensure as a class A master electrician or electrical contractor. The board shall adopt by rule certain criteria for city examination standards satisfactory to fulfill this requirement.

5. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §20, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1077, §1, 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §14, 32

Referred to in §103.1, 103.9

103.10A Inactive master electrician license.

The board may by rule create an inactive master electrician license and establish a fee for such a license. An applicant for an inactive master electrician license shall, at a minimum, meet the requirements of this chapter and requirements established by the board by rule for licensure as a class A master electrician or a class B master electrician. A person licensed as an inactive master electrician shall not be authorized to act as a master electrician, but shall be authorized to apply for a class A master electrician license or a class B master electrician license at a future date subject to conditions and under procedures established by the board by rule. The conditions and procedures shall include but not be limited to completion of the required number of contact hours of continuing education courses specified in section 103.18, and paying the applicable license fee specified in section 103.19 for a class A master electrician license or class B master electrician license.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §2

103.11 Wiring or installing — supervising apprentices — license required — qualifications.

Except as provided in section 103.13, no person shall, for another, wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment, or supervise an apprentice electrician or unclassified person, unless the person is licensed by the board as an electrical contractor, a class A master electrician, or a class B master electrician, or is licensed as a class A journeyman electrician or a class B journeyman electrician and is employed by an electrical contractor or is working under the supervision of a class A master electrician or a class B master electrician.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §21, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §15, 32

Referred to in §103.15

103.12 Class A journeyman electrician license qualifications — class B journeyman electrician license.

1. An applicant for a class A journeyman electrician license shall have successfully completed an apprenticeship training program registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor in accordance with the standards established by that department or shall have received training or experience for a period of time and under conditions as established by the board by rule.

2. In addition, an applicant shall meet examination criteria based upon the most recent national electrical code adopted pursuant to section 103.6 and upon electrical theory, as determined by the board.

3. a. An applicant who can provide proof acceptable to the board that the applicant has been employed as a journeyman electrician since January 1, 1998, and for a total of at least sixteen thousand hours, of which at least eight thousand hours shall have been accumulated since January 1, 1998, may be granted a class B journeyman electrician license without taking an examination. An applicant who is issued a class B journeyman electrician license pursuant to this section shall not be authorized to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment in a political subdivision which, prior to or after January 1, 2008, establishes licensing standards which preclude such work by class B journeyman electricians in the political subdivision. The board shall adopt rules establishing procedures relating to the restriction of a class B journeyman electrician license pursuant to this subsection.

b. A class B journeyman electrician may become licensed as a class A journeyman electrician upon successful passage of the examination prescribed in subsection 2.

4. A person licensed to wire for or install electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment or supervise an apprentice electrician by a political subdivision preceding January 1, 2008, pursuant to a supervised written examination, and who is currently engaged in the electrical contracting industry with at least four years' experience, shall be issued an applicable statewide license corresponding to that licensure as a class A journeyman electrician or a class B journeyman electrician. The board shall adopt by rule certain criteria for city examination standards satisfactory to fulfill this requirement.

5. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §22, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1077, §2, 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §16 – 18, 32; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §20

Referred to in §103.1

103.12A Residential electrician and residential master electrician license — qualifications.

1. The board may by rule provide for the issuance of a residential electrician license, and may by rule provide for the issuance of a residential master electrician license.

a. A residential electrician license or residential master electrician license, if established by the board, shall be issued to applicants who meet qualifications determined by the board, and shall be valid for the performance of residential installations, subject to limitations or restrictions established by the board.

b. A person who, on or after July 1, 2009, holds a special electrician license authorizing residential electrical installation, granted pursuant to section 103.13, shall be eligible for conversion of that special license to either a residential electrician license or a residential master electrician license, if established by the board, in accordance with requirements and procedures established by the board.

2. A person licensed by the board as a class A journeyman electrician or a class B journeyman electrician, or as a class A master electrician or a class B master electrician, shall not be required to hold a residential electrician or residential master electrician license to perform any type of residential installation authorized for a person licensed pursuant to this section.

3. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2009 Acts, ch 39, §3

103.13 Special electrician license — qualifications.

1. The board shall by rule provide for the issuance of special electrician licenses authorizing the licensee to engage in a limited class or classes of electrical work, which class or classes shall be specified on the license. Each licensee shall have experience, acceptable to the board, in each such limited class of work for which the person is licensed.

2. Notwithstanding section 103.8, a person who holds a special electrician license is not required to obtain an electrical contractor license to engage in the business of providing new electrical installations or any other electrical services if such installations or services fall within the limited class of special electrical work for which the person holds the special electrician license.

3. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §23, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §19, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §4

Referred to in §103.8, 103.11, 103.12A

103.14 Alarm installations.

A person who is not licensed pursuant to this chapter may plan, lay out, or install electrical wiring, apparatus, and equipment for components of alarm systems that operate at seventy volt/amps (VA) or less, only if the person is certified to conduct such work pursuant to chapter 100C. Installations of alarm systems that operate at seventy volt/amps (VA) or less are subject to inspection by state inspectors as provided in section 103.31, except that reports of such inspections, if the installation being inspected was performed by a person certified pursuant to chapter 100C, shall be submitted to the state fire marshal and any action taken on a report of an inspection of an installation performed by a person certified pursuant to chapter 100C shall be taken by or at the direction of the state fire marshal, unless the installation has been found to exceed the authority granted to the certificate holder pursuant to chapter 100C and therefore to be in violation of this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §24, 50

Referred to in §103.8, 103.22

103.15 Apprentice electrician — unclassified person.

1. A person shall be licensed by the board and pay a licensing fee to work as an apprentice electrician while participating in an apprenticeship training program registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor in accordance with the standards established by that department. An apprenticeship shall be limited to six years from the date of licensure, unless extended by the board upon a finding that a hardship existed which prevented completion of the apprenticeship program. Such licensure shall entitle the licensee to act as an apprentice to an electrical contractor, a class A master electrician, a class B master electrician, a class A journeyman electrician, or a class B journeyman electrician as provided in subsection 3.

2. a. A person shall be licensed as an unclassified person by the board to perform electrical work if the work is performed under the personal supervision of a person actually licensed to perform such work and the licensed and unclassified persons are employed by the same employer. A person shall not be employed continuously for more than one hundred days as an unclassified person without having obtained a current license from the board. For the purposes of determining whether a person has been “*employed continuously*” for more than one hundred days under this subsection, employment shall include any days not worked due to illness, holidays, weekend days, and other absences that do not constitute separation from or termination of employment. Any period of employment as a nonlicensed unclassified person shall not be credited to any applicable experiential requirement of an apprenticeship training program registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor.

b. Licensed persons shall not permit unclassified persons to perform electrical work except under the personal supervision of a person actually licensed to perform such work. Unclassified persons shall not supervise the performance of electrical work or make assignments of electrical work to unclassified persons. Any person employing unclassified persons performing electrical work shall maintain records establishing compliance with this section, which shall designate all unclassified persons performing electrical work.

3. Apprentice electricians and unclassified persons shall do no electrical wiring except under the direct personal on-the-job supervision and control and in the immediate presence of a licensee as specified in section 103.11. Such supervision shall include both on-the-job training and related classroom training as approved by the board. The licensee may employ or supervise apprentice electricians and unclassified persons at a ratio not to exceed three apprentice electricians and unclassified persons to one licensee, except that such ratio and the other requirements of this section shall not apply to apprenticeship classroom training.

4. For purposes of this section, “*the direct personal on-the-job supervision and control and in the immediate presence of a licensee*” shall mean the licensee and the apprentice electrician or unclassified person shall be working at the same project location but shall not require that the licensee and apprentice electrician or unclassified person be within sight of one another at all times.

5. An apprentice electrician shall not install, alter, or repair electrical equipment except as provided in this section, and the licensee employing or supervising an apprentice electrician shall not authorize or permit such actions by the apprentice electrician.

6. The board may reject an application for licensure under this section from an applicant who would be subject to suspension, revocation, or reprimand pursuant to section 103.35.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §25, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §20, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §27; 2010 Acts, ch 1061, §21, 22

Referred to in §103.22, 103.29

103.16 License examinations.

1. Examinations for licensure shall be offered as often as deemed necessary by the board, but no less than one time per quarter. The scope of the examinations and the methods of procedure shall be prescribed by the board. The examinations given by the board shall be the Experior assessment examination, or a successor examination approved by the board, or an examination prepared by a third-party testing service which is substantially equivalent to the Experior assessment examination, or a successor examination approved by the board.

2. An examination may be given by representatives of the board. As soon as practicable after the close of each examination, a report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the board by the board. The report shall show the action of the board upon each application and the secretary of the board shall notify each applicant of the result of the applicant's examination. Applicants who fail the examination once shall be allowed to take the examination at the next scheduled time. Thereafter, the applicant shall be allowed to take the examination at the discretion of the board. An applicant who has failed the examination may request, in writing, information from the board concerning the applicant's examination grade and subject areas or questions which the applicant failed to answer correctly, except that if the board administers a uniform, standardized examination, the board shall only be required to provide the examination grade and such other information concerning the applicant's examination results which are available to the board.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §26, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §21, 32

103.17 Disclosure of confidential information — criminal penalty.

1. A member of the board shall not disclose information relating to the following:

- a. Criminal history or prior misconduct of an applicant.
- b. Information relating to the contents of an examination.
- c. Information relating to examination results other than a final score except for information about the results of an examination given to the person who took the examination.

2. A member of the board who willfully communicates or seeks to communicate such information, and any person who willfully requests, obtains, or seeks to obtain such information, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §27, 50

103.18 License renewal — continuing education.

In order to renew a class A master electrician, class B master electrician, class A journeyman electrician, or class B journeyman electrician license issued pursuant to this chapter, the licensee shall be required to complete eighteen contact hours of continuing education courses approved by the board during the three-year period for which a license is granted. The contact hours shall include a minimum of six contact hours studying the national electrical code described in section 103.6, and the remaining contact hours may include study of electrical circuit theory, blueprint reading, transformer and motor theory, electrical circuits and devices, control systems, programmable controllers, and microcomputers or any other study of electrical-related material that is approved by the board. Any additional hours studying the national electrical code shall be acceptable. For purposes of this section, "*contact hour*" means fifty minutes of classroom attendance at an approved course under a qualified instructor approved by the board.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §28, 50

Referred to in §103.10A

103.19 Licenses — expiration — application — fees.

1. Licenses issued pursuant to this chapter shall expire every three years, with the exception of licenses for apprentice electricians and unclassified persons, which shall expire on an annual basis. All license applications shall include the applicant's social security number, which shall be maintained as a confidential record and shall be redacted prior to public release of an application or other record containing such social security number. The board shall establish the fees to be payable for license issuance and renewal in amounts not to exceed the following:

- a. For each year of the three-year license period for issuance and renewal:
 - (1) Electrical contractor, one hundred twenty-five dollars.
 - (2) Class A master electrician, class B master electrician, residential master electrician, one hundred twenty-five dollars.
 - (3) Class A journeyman electrician, class B journeyman electrician, residential electrician, or special electrician, twenty-five dollars.

b. For apprentice electricians or unclassified persons, twenty dollars.

2. The holder of an expired license may renew the license for a period of three months from the date of expiration upon payment of the license fee plus ten percent of the renewal fee for each month or portion thereof past the expiration date. All holders of licenses expired for more than three months shall apply for a new license.

3. If the board determines that all licenses shall expire on the same date every three years for licenses specified in subsection 1, paragraph “a”, the license fees shall be prorated by month. The board shall determine an individual’s license fee based on the number of months that the individual’s license will be in effect after being issued and prior to expiration.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §29, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §22, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §5, 6

Referred to in §103.10A

103.20 Licensee status — employment — death.

1. Individuals performing electrical work in a capacity for which licensure is required pursuant to this chapter shall be employed by the authority or company obtaining a permit for the performance of such work, and shall possess a valid license issued by the board.

2. Upon the death of an electrical contractor, a class A master electrician, or a class B master electrician, the board may permit a representative to carry on the business of the decedent for a period not to exceed six months for the purpose of completing work under contract to comply with this chapter. Such representative shall furnish all public liability and property damage insurance required by the board.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §30, 50

103.21 Licenses without examination — reciprocity with other states.

To the extent that any other state which provides for the licensing of electricians provides for similar action, the board may grant licenses, without examination, of the same grade and class to an electrician who has been licensed by such other state for at least one year, upon payment by the applicant of the required fee, and upon the board being furnished with proof that the qualifications of the applicant are equal to the qualifications of holders of similar licenses in this state.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §31, 50

103.22 Chapter inapplicability.

The provisions of this chapter shall not:

1. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B, registered as an architect pursuant to chapter 544A, licensed as a landscape architect pursuant to chapter 544B, licensed as a manufactured or mobile home retailer or certified as a manufactured or mobile home installer pursuant to chapter 103A, or designated as lighting certified by the national council on qualifications for the lighting professions who is providing consultations and developing plans concerning electrical installations and who is exclusively engaged in the practice of the person’s profession.

2. Require employees of municipal utilities, electric membership or cooperative associations, investor-owned utilities, rural water associations or districts, railroads, telecommunications companies, franchised cable television operators, farms, or commercial or industrial companies performing manufacturing, installation, and repair work for such employer to hold licenses while acting within the scope of their employment. An employee of a farm does not include a person who is employed for the primary purpose of installing a new electrical installation.

3. Require firms or individuals working under contract to municipal utilities, electric membership or cooperative associations, or investor-owned utilities to hold licenses while performing work for utilities which is within the scope of the public service obligations of a utility.

4. Require any person doing work for which a license would otherwise be required under this chapter to hold a license issued under this chapter if the person is the holder of a valid license issued by any political subdivision, so long as the person makes electrical installations only within the jurisdictional limits of such political subdivision and such license issued by

the political subdivision is based upon requirements that are substantially equivalent to the licensing requirements of this chapter.

5. Apply to the installation, maintenance, repair, or alteration of vertical transportation or passenger conveyors, elevators, moving walks, dumbwaiters, stagelifts, manlifts, or appurtenances thereto beyond the terminals of the controllers. The licensing of elevator contractors or constructors shall not be considered a part of the licensing requirements of this chapter.

6. Require a license of any person who engages any electrical appliance where approved electrical supply is already installed.

7. Prohibit an owner of property from performing work on the owner's principal residence, if such residence is an existing dwelling rather than new construction and is not an apartment that is attached to any other apartment or building, as those terms are defined in section 499B.2, and is not larger than a single-family dwelling, or farm property, excluding commercial or industrial installations or installations in public use buildings or facilities, or require such owner to be licensed under this chapter. In order to qualify for inapplicability pursuant to this subsection, a residence shall qualify for the homestead tax exemption.

8. Require that any person be a member of a labor union in order to be licensed.

9. Apply to a person who is qualified pursuant to administrative rules relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining propane gas utilization equipment, or gas piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the equipment.

10. Apply to a person who meets the requirements for a well contractor pursuant to administrative rules while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining a well or well equipment, or piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the equipment.

11. Apply to a person performing alarm system installations pursuant to section 103.14 or to a person who is engaged in the design, installation, erection, repair, maintenance, or alteration of class two or class three remote control, signaling, or power-limited circuits, optical fiber cables or other cabling, or communications circuits, including raceways, as defined in the national electrical code for voice, video, audio, and data signals in commercial or residential premises.

12. Require any person, including an employee of the state or any political subdivision of the state, performing routine maintenance to be licensed under this chapter.

13. Apply to a person otherwise licensed pursuant to this chapter who is engaged in the wiring or installation of electrical wiring, apparatus, or equipment while presenting a course of instruction relating to home construction technology, or a similar course of instruction, offered to students by a community college established under chapter 260C, an institution under the control of the state board of regents, or a school corporation. A student enrolled in such a course of instruction shall not be considered an apprentice electrician or unclassified person, and supervision ratios as provided in section 103.15, subsection 3, shall not be applicable. The board shall by rule establish inspection procedures in the event that the home constructed pursuant to the course is intended for eventual occupation as a residence.

14. Prohibit a person from performing work on an emergency basis as determined by the board.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §32, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §35; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §22; 2008 Acts, ch 1076, §2, 4; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §23, 24, 32; 2008 Acts, ch 1191, §46; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §7; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §115

103.23 Electrical installations — subject to inspection.

The inspection and enforcement provisions of this chapter shall apply to the following:

1. All new electrical installations for commercial or industrial applications, including installations both inside and outside of buildings, and for public use buildings and facilities and any installation at the request of the property owner.

2. All new electrical installations for residential applications in excess of single-family

residential applications, including an apartment that is attached to any other apartment or building, as those terms are defined in section 499B.2.

3. All new electrical installations for single-family residential applications requiring new electrical service equipment.

4. Existing electrical installations observed during inspection which constitute an electrical hazard. Existing installations shall not be deemed to constitute an electrical hazard if the wiring when originally installed was installed in accordance with the electrical code in force at the time of installation and has been maintained in that condition.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §33, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §94, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §25, 32

Referred to in §103.30

103.24 State inspection — inapplicability in certain political subdivisions — electrical inspectors — certificate of qualification.

1. The board shall establish by rule standards for the certification and decertification of electrical inspectors appointed by the state or a political subdivision to enforce this chapter or any applicable resolution or ordinance within the inspector's jurisdiction, and for certified electrical inspector continuing education requirements.

a. On and after January 1, 2009, a person appointed to act as an electrical inspector for the state shall obtain an inspector's certificate of qualification within one year of such appointment and shall maintain the certificate thereafter for the duration of the inspector's service as an electrical inspector.

b. On and after January 1, 2014, a person appointed to act as an electrical inspector for a political subdivision shall obtain an inspector's certificate of qualification within one year of such appointment and shall maintain the certificate thereafter for the duration of the inspector's service as an electrical inspector.

2. State inspection shall not apply within the jurisdiction of any political subdivision which, pursuant to section 103.29, provides by resolution or ordinance standards of electrical wiring and its installation that are not less stringent than those prescribed by the board or by this chapter and which further provides by resolution or ordinance for the inspection of electrical installations within the limits of such subdivision by a certified electrical inspector. A copy of the certificate of each electrical inspector shall be provided to the board by the political subdivision issuing the certificate.

3. State inspection shall not apply to routine maintenance.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §34, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §95, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §26, 32

Referred to in §103.30

103.25 Request for inspection — fees.

1. At or before commencement of any installation required to be inspected by the board, the licensee or property owner making such installation shall submit to the state fire marshal's office a request for inspection. The board shall prescribe the methods by which the request may be submitted, which may include electronic submission or through a form prescribed by the board that can be submitted either through the mail or by a fax transmission. The board shall also prescribe methods by which inspection fees can be paid, which may include electronic methods of payment. If the board or the state fire marshal's office becomes aware that a person has failed to file a necessary request for inspection, the board shall send a written notification by certified mail that the request must be filed within fourteen days. Any person filing a late request for inspection shall pay a delinquency fee in an amount to be determined by the board. A person who fails to file a late request within fourteen days from receipt of the notification shall be subject to a civil penalty to be determined by the board by rule.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1, the board may by rule provide for the issuance of a single permit to a licensee to request multiple inspections. The permit authorizes the licensee to perform new electrical installations specified in the permit. The board shall prescribe the methods by which the request for multiple inspections may be submitted, which may include electronic submission or through a form prescribed by the board that can be submitted either through the mail or by a fax transmission. The board shall also prescribe methods by which inspection fees can be paid, which may include electronic methods of payment. The board

may perform inspections of each new electrical installation or any portion of the total number of new electrical installations made under each permit. The board shall establish fees for such permits, which shall not exceed the total inspection fees that would be required if each new electrical installation performed under the request for multiple inspections had been performed under individual requests for inspections as provided in subsection 1.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §35, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §96, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §27, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §33

Referred to in §103.31

103.26 Condemnation — disconnection — opportunity to correct noncompliance.

If the inspector finds that any installation or portion of an installation is not in compliance with accepted standards of construction for health safety and property safety, based upon minimum standards set forth in the local electrical code or the national electrical code adopted by the board pursuant to section 103.6, the inspector shall by written order condemn the installation or noncomplying portion or order service to such installation disconnected and shall send a copy of such order to the board, the state fire marshal, and the electrical utility supplying power involved. If the installation or the noncomplying portion is such as to seriously and proximately endanger human health or property, the order of the inspector when approved by the inspector's supervisor shall require immediate condemnation and disconnection by the applicant. In all other cases, the order of the inspector shall establish a reasonable period of time for the installation to be brought into compliance with accepted standards of construction for health safety and property safety prior to the effective date established in such order for condemnation or disconnection.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §36, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §97, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §28, 32

Referred to in §103.31

103.27 Condemnation or disconnection order — service.

1. A copy of each condemnation or disconnection order shall be served personally or by regular mail upon the property owner at the property owner's last known address, the licensee making the installation, and such other persons as the board by rule may direct.

2. The electrical utility supplying power shall be served with a copy of any order which requires immediate disconnection or prohibits energizing an installation.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §37, 50

103.28 Certificate of safe operation — dismissal of condemnation or disconnection order.

1. No electrical installation subject to inspection under this chapter shall be newly connected or reconnected for use until the electrical inspector has filed with the electrical utility supplying power a certificate stating that the electrical inspector has approved such energization.

2. If the electrical inspector determines that an electrical installation subject to inspection by the board is not in compliance with accepted standards of construction for health safety and property safety, based upon minimum standards adopted by the board pursuant to this chapter, the inspector shall issue a correction order. A correction order made pursuant to this section shall be served personally or by United States mail only upon the licensee making the installation. The correction order shall order the licensee to make the installation comply with the standards, noting specifically what changes are required. The order shall specify a date, not more than seventeen calendar days from the date of the order, when a new inspection shall be made. When the installation is brought into compliance to the satisfaction of the inspector, the inspector shall file with the electrical utility supplying power a certificate stating that the electrical inspector has approved energization.

3. An electrical utility supplier may refuse service without liability for such refusal until the provisions of this section have been met.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §38, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §98, 202

103.29 Political subdivisions — inspections — authority of political subdivisions.

1. A political subdivision performing electrical inspections prior to December 31, 2007,

shall continue to perform such inspections. After December 31, 2013, a political subdivision may choose to discontinue performing its own inspections and permit the board to have jurisdiction over inspections in the political subdivision. If a political subdivision seeks to discontinue its own inspections prior to December 31, 2013, the political subdivision shall petition the board. On or after January 1, 2014, if a unanimous vote of the board finds that a political subdivision's inspections are inadequate by reason of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance, the board may suspend or revoke the political subdivision's authority to perform its own inspections, subject to appeal according to the procedure set forth in section 103.34 and judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19. A political subdivision not performing electrical inspections prior to December 31, 2007, may make provision for inspection of electrical installations within its jurisdiction, in which case it shall keep on file with the board copies of its current inspection ordinances or resolutions and electrical codes.

2. A political subdivision performing electrical inspections pursuant to subsection 1 prior to December 31, 2007, may maintain a different supervision ratio than the ratio of three apprentice electricians and unclassified persons to one licensee specified in section 103.15, subsection 3, but may not exceed that ratio. A political subdivision which begins performing electrical inspections after December 31, 2007, shall maintain the specified three-to-one ratio unless the board approves a petition by the political subdivision for a lower ratio. A political subdivision which discontinues performing electrical inspections and permits the board to have jurisdiction over inspections shall maintain the specified three-to-one supervision ratio, and may not petition for a lower ratio unless the political subdivision subsequently resumes performing electrical inspections.

3. A political subdivision that performs electrical inspections may set appropriate permit fees to pay for such inspections. A political subdivision shall not require any person holding a license from the board to pay any license fee or take any examination if the person holds a current license issued by the board which is of a classification equal to or greater than the classification needed to do the work proposed. Any such political subdivision may provide a requirement that each person doing electrical work within the jurisdiction of such political subdivision have on file with the political subdivision a copy of the current license issued by the board or such other evidence of such license as may be provided by the board.

4. A political subdivision is authorized to determine what work may be performed by a class B licensee within the jurisdictional limits of the political subdivision, provided, however, that a political subdivision shall not prohibit a class B licensee from performing any type of work that the licensee was authorized to perform within the political subdivision under the authority of a license validly issued or recognized by the political subdivision on December 31, 2007.

5. A political subdivision that performs electrical inspections shall act as the authority having jurisdiction for electrical inspections and for amending the national electrical code adopted by the board pursuant to section 103.6 for work performed within the jurisdictional limits of the political subdivision, provided those inspections and amendments conform to the requirements of this chapter. Any action by a political subdivision with respect to amendments to the national electrical code shall be filed with the board prior to enforcement by the political subdivision, and shall not be less stringent than the minimum standards established by the board by rule.

6. A political subdivision may grant a variance or interpret the national electrical code in a manner which deviates from a standard interpretation on an exception basis for a one-time installation or planned installation so long as such a variance or interpretation does not present an electrical hazard or danger to life or property.

7. A county shall not perform electrical inspections on a farm or farm residence.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §39, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §29, 32; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §9; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §116

Referred to in §103.24

103.30 Inspections not required.

1. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require the work of employees of municipal utilities, railroads, electric membership or cooperative associations,

investor-owned utilities, rural water associations or districts, or telecommunications systems to be inspected while the employees are acting within the scope of their employment.

2. The board may by rule exempt specified types of new electrical installations from the state electrical inspection requirements under section 103.23, provided that a political subdivision conducting inspections pursuant to section 103.24 shall not be prohibited from requiring inspection of any new electrical installation exempt by rule from state inspection pursuant to this subsection.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §40, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1076, §3; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §10; 2009 Acts, ch 133, §28

103.31 State inspection procedures.

1. An inspection shall be made within three business days of the submission of a request for an inspection as provided in section 103.25. When necessary, circuits may be energized by the authorized installer prior to inspection but the installation shall remain subject to condemnation and disconnection and subject to any appropriate restrictions or limitations as determined by the board.

2. Where wiring is to be concealed, the inspector must be notified within a reasonable time to complete rough-in inspections prior to concealment, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. If wiring is concealed before rough-in inspections without adequate notice having been given to the inspector, the person responsible for having enclosed the wiring shall be responsible for all costs resulting from uncovering and replacing the cover material.

3. State inspection procedures and policies shall be established by the board. The state fire marshal, or the state fire marshal's designee, shall enforce the procedures and policies, and enforce the provisions of the national electrical code adopted by the board.

4. Except when an inspection reveals that an installation or portion of an installation is not in compliance with accepted standards of construction for health safety and property safety, based upon minimum standards set forth in the local electrical code or the national electrical code adopted by the board pursuant to section 103.6, such that an order of condemnation or disconnection is warranted pursuant to section 103.26, an inspector shall not add to, modify, or amend a construction plan as originally approved by the state fire marshal or the state building code commissioner in the course of conducting an inspection.

5. Management and supervision of inspectors, including hiring decisions, disciplinary action, promotions, and work schedules are the responsibility of the state fire marshal acting in accordance with applicable law and pursuant to any applicable collective bargaining agreement. The state fire marshal and the board shall jointly determine work territories, regions, or districts for inspectors and continuing education and ongoing training requirements applicable to inspectors. An inspector subject to disciplinary action pursuant to this subsection shall be entitled to an appeal according to the procedure set forth in section 103.34 and judicial review pursuant to section 17A.19.

6. The board shall establish an internet-based licensure verification database for access by a state or local inspector for verification of licensee status. The database shall include the name of every person licensed under this chapter and a corresponding licensure number. Inspectors shall be authorized to request the name and license number of any person working at a job site subject to inspection for verification of licensee status. Licensees under this chapter shall be required to carry a copy of their current license and photo identification at all times when employed on a job site for compliance with this subsection.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §41, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §99, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §30, 32; 2013 Acts, ch 90, §257

Referred to in §103.14

Code editor directive applied

103.32 State inspection fees.

1. All state electrical inspection fees shall be due and payable to the board at or before commencement of the installation and shall be forwarded with the request for inspection. Inspection fees provided in this section shall not apply within the jurisdiction of any political

subdivision if the political subdivision has adopted an ordinance or resolution pursuant to this chapter.

2. The board shall establish the fees for inspections in amounts not to exceed:

a. For each separate inspection of an installation, replacement, alteration, or repair, twenty-five dollars.

b. For services, change of services, temporary services, additions, alterations, or repairs on either primary or secondary services as follows:

(1) Zero to one hundred ampere capacity, twenty-five dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

(2) One hundred one to two hundred ampere capacity, thirty-five dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

(3) For each additional one hundred ampere capacity or fraction thereof, twenty dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder.

c. For field irrigation system inspections, sixty dollars for each unit inspected.

d. For the first reinspection required as a result of a correction order, fifty dollars; a second reinspection required as a result of noncompliance with the same correction order, seventy-five dollars; and subsequent reinspections associated with the same correction order, one hundred dollars for each reinspection.

3. When an inspection is requested by a property owner, the minimum fee shall be thirty dollars plus five dollars per branch circuit or feeder. The fee for fire and accident inspections shall be computed at the rate of forty-seven dollars per hour, and mileage and other expenses shall be reimbursed as provided by the office of the state fire marshal.

4. For installations requiring more than six months in the process of construction and in excess of three hundred dollars total inspection fees, the persons responsible for the installation may, after a minimum filing fee of one hundred dollars, pay a prorated fee for each month and submit it with an order for payment initiated by the electrical inspector.

5. A state electrical inspection fee shall not be assessed for an event benefiting a nonprofit association representing volunteer service providers. An electrical inspection fee shall not be assessed by a political subdivision for an annual event benefiting a nonprofit association representing volunteer service providers.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §42, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §100, 202; 2009 Acts, ch 179, §117

103.33 Condemnation or disconnection orders — appeals — disposition of orders pending appeal.

1. Any person aggrieved by a condemnation or disconnection order issued by the state fire marshal's office may appeal from the order by filing a written notice of appeal with the board within ten days after the date the order was served upon the property owner or within ten days after the order was filed with the board, whichever is later.

2. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal from a condemnation or disconnection order because the electrical installation is proximately dangerous to health or property, the order appealed from shall not be stayed unless countermanded by the board.

3. Upon receipt of notice of appeal from a condemnation or disconnection order because the electrical installation is not in compliance with accepted standards of construction for health safety and property safety, except as provided in subsection 2, the order appealed from shall be stayed until final decision of the board and the board shall notify the property owner and the electrical contractor, class A master electrician, class B master electrician, fire alarm installer, special electrician, or if established by the board the residential master electrician, making the installation. The power supplier shall also be notified in those instances in which the order has been served on such supplier.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §43, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §101, 202; 2009 Acts, ch 39, §11; 2011 Acts, ch 34, §34

Referred to in §103.34

103.34 Appeal procedures.

1. Upon receipt of a notice of appeal filed pursuant to section 103.33, the chairperson or executive secretary of the board may designate a hearing officer from among the board

members to hear the appeal or may set the matter for hearing before the full board at its next regular meeting. A majority of the board shall make the decision.

2. Upon receiving the notice of appeal filed pursuant to section 103.33, the board shall notify all persons served with the order appealed from. Such persons may join in the hearing and give testimony in their own behalf. The board shall set the hearing date on a date not more than fourteen days after receipt of the notice of appeal unless otherwise agreed by the interested parties and the board.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §44, 50; 2008 Acts, ch 1092, §31, 32

Referred to in §103.29, 103.31

103.35 Suspension, revocation, or reprimand.

The board, by a simple majority vote of the entire board, may suspend for a period not exceeding two years, or revoke the certificate of licensure of, or reprimand any licensee who is found guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

1. Fraud in procuring a certificate of licensure.
2. Professional incompetency.
3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of the licensee's profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.
4. Habitual intoxication or addiction to the use of drugs.
5. Conviction of a felony under the laws of the United States, this state, any other state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty is conclusive evidence of such conviction.
6. Revocation or suspension of licensure, or other disciplinary action by the licensing authority of another state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary action is prima facie evidence of such fact.
7. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.
8. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.
9. Willful or repeated violations of this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §45, 50

Referred to in §103.10, 103.12, 103.12A, 103.13, 103.15, 103.36

103.36 Procedure.

Proceedings for any action under section 103.35 shall be commenced by filing with the board written charges against the accused. Upon the filing of charges, the board shall conduct an investigation into the charges. The board shall designate a time and place for a hearing, and shall notify the accused of this action and furnish the accused a copy of all charges at least thirty days prior to the date of the hearing. The accused has the right to appear personally or by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, or to produce witnesses in defense.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §46, 50

Referred to in §103.39

103.37 Injunction.

Any person who is not legally authorized to practice in this state according to this chapter, who practices, or in connection with the person's name, uses any designation tending to imply or designate the person as authorized to practice in this state according to this chapter, may be restrained by permanent injunction.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §47, 50

Referred to in §103.38

103.38 Criminal violations.

A person who violates a permanent injunction issued pursuant to section 103.37 or presents or attempts to file as the person's own the certificate of licensure of another, or who gives false or forged evidence of any kind to the board in obtaining a certificate of licensure, or who

falsely impersonates another practitioner of like or different name, or who uses or attempts to use a revoked certificate of licensure, is guilty of a fraudulent practice under chapter 714. 2007 Acts, ch 197, §48, 50

103.39 Civil penalty.

1. In addition to any other penalties provided for in this chapter, the board may by order impose a civil penalty upon a person who is not licensed under this chapter and who does any of the following:

a. Is employed in a capacity in which the person engages in or offers to engage in the activities authorized pursuant to this chapter.

b. Uses or employs the words “electrical contractor”, “class A master electrician”, “class B master electrician”, “class A journeyman electrician”, or “class B journeyman electrician”, or implies authorization to provide or offer those services, or otherwise uses or advertises any title, word, figure, sign, card, advertisement, or other symbol or description tending to convey the impression that the person is an “electrical contractor”, “class A master electrician”, “class B master electrician”, “class A journeyman electrician”, or “class B journeyman electrician”.

c. Gives false or forged evidence of any kind to the board or any member of the board in obtaining or attempting to obtain a certificate of licensure.

d. Falsely impersonates any individual licensed pursuant to this chapter.

e. Uses or attempts to use an expired, suspended, revoked, or nonexistent certificate of licensure.

f. Knowingly aids or abets an unlicensed person who engages in any activity identified in this subsection.

2. A civil penalty imposed shall not exceed one thousand dollars for each offense. Each day of a continued violation constitutes a separate offense, except that offenses resulting from the same or common facts or circumstances shall be considered a single offense.

3. In determining the amount of a civil penalty to be imposed, the board may consider any of the following:

a. Whether the amount imposed will be a substantial economic deterrent to the violation.

b. The circumstances leading to the violation.

c. The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public.

d. The economic benefits gained by the violator as a result of noncompliance.

e. The interest of the public.

4. Before issuing an order under this section, the board shall provide the person written notice and the opportunity to request a hearing on the record. The hearing must be requested within thirty days of the issuance of the notice and shall be conducted in the same manner as provided in section 103.36.

5. The board, in connection with a proceeding under this section, may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the disclosure of evidence, and may request the attorney general to bring an action to enforce the subpoena.

6. A person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty under this section may seek judicial review in accordance with section 17A.19.

7. If a person fails to pay a civil penalty within thirty days after entry of an order under subsection 1, or if the order is stayed pending an appeal within ten days after the court enters a final judgment in favor of the board, the board shall notify the attorney general. The attorney general may commence an action to recover the amount of the penalty, including reasonable attorney fees and costs.

8. An action to enforce an order under this section may be joined with an action for an injunction.

2007 Acts, ch 197, §49, 50

CHAPTER 103A

STATE BUILDING CODE

Referred to in §103.22, 104A.8, 105.11, 331.304, 423.26A

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				DIVISION V
				RESIDENTIAL CONTRACTORS — REPAIRS AND INSURANCE — PROHIBITED PRACTICES
			103A.71	Residential contractors.

DIVISION I
STATE BUILDING CODE ACT

103A.1 Establishment.

This division shall be known as the “*State Building Code Act*”.
[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.1]
2009 Acts, ch 41, §32

103A.2 Statement of policy.

It is found and declared that some governmental subdivisions do not have building codes and that the building codes which do exist in the governmental subdivisions of this state, as enacted and applied, are not uniform and impede the utilization of new and improved technology, techniques, methods, and materials in the manufacture and construction of buildings and structures.

Therefore, it is the policy of the state of Iowa to insure the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens through the promulgation and enforcement of a state building code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.2]

103A.3 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Board of review*” or “*board*” means the state building code board of review created by this chapter.

2. “*Building*” means a combination of any materials, whether portable or fixed, to form a structure affording facilities or shelter for persons, animals or property. The word “*building*” includes any part of a building unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

3. “*Building regulations*” means any law, bylaw, rule, resolution, regulation, ordinance, or code or compilation enacted or adopted, by the state or any governmental subdivision, including departments, boards, bureaus, commissions or other agencies, relating to the construction, reconstruction, alteration, conversion, repair or use of buildings and installation of equipment therein. The term shall not include zoning ordinances or subdivision regulations.

4. “*Commissioner*” means the state building code commissioner created by this chapter.

5. “*Construction*” means the construction, erection, reconstruction, alteration, conversion, repair, equipping of buildings, structures or facilities, and requirements or standards relating to or affecting materials used in connection therewith, including provisions for safety and sanitary conditions.

6. “*Council*” means the state building code advisory council created by this chapter.

7. “*Equipment*” means plumbing, heating, electrical, ventilating, conditioning, refrigerating equipment, elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, and other mechanical facilities or installations.

8. “*Factory-built structure*” means any structure which is, wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed, or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation, or assembly and installation, on a building site. “*Factory-built structure*” includes the terms “*mobile home*”, “*manufactured home*”, and “*modular home*”.

9. “*Governmental subdivision*” means any city, county, or combination thereof.

10. “*Installation*” means the assembly of factory-built structures on site and the process of affixing factory-built structures to land, a foundation, footings, or an existing building.

11. “*Local building department*” means an agency of any governmental subdivision charged with the administration, supervision, or enforcement of building regulations, approval of plans, inspection of buildings, or the issuance of permits, licenses, certificates and similar documents, prescribed or required by state or local building regulations.

12. “*Local building regulations*” means building regulations adopted by a governmental subdivision.

13. “*Manufacture*” is the process of making, fabricating, constructing, forming, or assembling a product from raw, unfinished, or semi-finished materials.

14. “*Manufactured home*”, “*mobile home*”, and “*modular home*” mean the same as defined in section 103A.51.

15. “*New construction*” means construction of buildings and factory-built structures which is commenced on or after January 1, 1978. Notwithstanding the definition in subsection 5 of this section, when the term “*new construction*” appears in this chapter, “*construction*” is limited to the erection, reconstruction or conversion of a building or factory-built structure and additions to buildings or factory-built structures and does not include renovations or repairs.

16. “*Out-of-state contractor*” means a person whose principal place of business is in another state, and which contracts to perform construction, installation, or any other work covered by this chapter, in this state.

17. “*Owner*” means the owner of the premises, a mortgagee or vendee in possession, an assignee of rents, or a receiver, executor, trustee, lessee or other person in control of a building or structure.

18. “*Performance objective*” establishes design and engineering criteria without reference to specific methods of construction.

19. “*State agency*” means a state department, board, bureau, commission, or agency of the state of Iowa.

20. “*State building code*” or “*code*” means the state building code provided for in section 103A.7.

21. “*State historic building code*” means the alternative building regulations and building standards for certain historic buildings provided for in section 103A.41.

22. “*Structure*” means that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner except transmission and distribution structures of public utilities. The word “*structure*” includes any part of a structure unless the context clearly requires a different meaning.

23. “*Sustainable design*” means construction design intended to minimize negative environmental impacts and to promote the health and comfort of building occupants including but not limited to measures to reduce consumption of nonrenewable resources, minimize waste, and create healthy, productive environments.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.3]

84 Acts, ch 1113, §1; 87 Acts, ch 60, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 100, §1, 2; 2001 Acts, ch 176, §60, 82; 2006 Acts, ch 1090, §14, 15, 26; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §3, 33; 2008 Acts, ch 1173, §5

Referred to in §135C.9

103A.4 Building code commissioner.

The commissioner of public safety, in addition to other duties, shall serve as the state building code commissioner or may designate a building code commissioner.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.4; 82 Acts, ch 1210, §6]

103A.5 Commissioner — duties.

The commissioner shall:

1. Employ the necessary staff and assistants, within the limit of available funds, to assist in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

2. Appoint necessary consultants and advisors to assist the commissioner in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

3. Study the operation of the state building code, local building regulations, and other laws relating to the construction of buildings or structures to ascertain their effects upon the cost of building construction and the effectiveness of their provisions for health, safety, and welfare.

4. Do all things necessary or desirable to further and effectuate the general purposes and specific objectives of this chapter.

5. Administer and enforce chapters 104A and 104B.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.5]

91 Acts, ch 97, §7

103A.6 Merit system.

Employees of the commissioner, if required by federal statutes, are covered by the merit system provisions of chapter 8A, subchapter IV.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.6]

88 Acts, ch 1158, §17; 2003 Acts, ch 145, §184

103A.7 State building code.

1. The state building code commissioner with the approval of the advisory council is hereby empowered and directed to formulate and adopt and from time to time amend or revise and to promulgate, in conformity with and subject to the conditions set forth in this chapter, reasonable rules designed to establish minimum safeguards in the erection and construction of buildings and structures, to protect the human beings who live and work in them from fire and other hazards, and to establish regulations to further protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

2. The rules shall include reasonable provisions for the following:

a. The installation of equipment.

b. The standards or requirements for materials to be used in construction.

c. The manufacture and installation of factory-built structures.

d. Protection of the health, safety, and welfare of occupants and users.

e. The accessibility and use by persons with disabilities and elderly persons, of buildings, structures, and facilities which are constructed and intended for use by the general public. The rules shall be consistent with federal standards for building accessibility and shall only apply to those buildings, structures, and facilities subject to chapter 104A.

f. The conservation of energy through thermal efficiency standards for buildings intended for human occupancy and which are heated or cooled and lighting efficiency standards for buildings intended for human occupancy which are lighted.

g. Standards for sustainable design, also known and referred to as green building standards.

h. Standards for safe rooms and storm shelters.

3. These rules shall comprise and be known as the state building code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.7]

93 Acts, ch 95, §1; 99 Acts, ch 49, §1, 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §4, 5, 33; 2008 Acts, ch 1173, §6; 2009 Acts, ch 142, §1

Referred to in §100.35, 100.38, 100.39, 103A.3, 103A.8B, 103A.8C, 103A.14, 103A.25, 103A.51, 104A.6, 135.18, 135B.17, 135C.2, 135C.28, 137C.31, 137D.6, 137F.16, 167.11, 231B.4, 423E.6, 435.1, 455B.172, 499B.3, 499B.20, 504C.1, 544A.28

103A.8 Standards.

The state building code shall as far as practical:

1. Provide uniform standards and requirements for construction, construction materials, and equipment through the adoption by reference of applicable national codes where appropriate and providing exceptions when necessary. The rules adopted shall include provisions imposing requirements reasonably consistent with or identical to recognized and accepted standards contained in performance criteria.

2. Establish such standards and requirements in terms of performance objectives.

3. Establish as the test of acceptability, adequate performance for the intended use.

4. Permit the use of modern technical methods, devices, and improvements which tend to reduce the cost of construction without substantially affecting reasonable requirements for the health, safety, and welfare of the occupants or users of buildings and structures.

5. Encourage the standardization of construction practices, methods, equipment, material, and techniques.

6. Eliminate restrictive, obsolete, conflicting, and unnecessary regulations and requirements which tend to unnecessarily increase construction costs or retard unnecessarily the use of new materials, or provide unwarranted preferential treatment to types or classes of materials or products or methods of construction.

7. Limit the application of thermal efficiency standards for energy conservation to construction of buildings which are heated or cooled. Air exchange fans designed to

provide ventilation shall not be considered a cooling system. The commissioner shall exempt any construction from any thermal efficiency standard for energy conservation if the commissioner determines that the standard is unreasonable as it would apply to a particular building or class of buildings. No standard adopted by the commissioner for energy conservation in construction shall be interpreted to require the replacement or modification of any existing equipment or feature solely to ensure compliance with requirements for energy conservation in construction. Lighting efficiency standards shall recognize variations in lighting intensities required for the various tasks performed within the building. The commissioner shall consult with the economic development authority regarding standards for energy conservation prior to the adoption of the standards. However, the standards shall be consistent with section 103A.8A.

8. Facilitate the development and use of renewable energy.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.8; 81 Acts, ch 184, §12]

85 Acts, ch 147, §1; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §22; 90 Acts, ch 1267, §26; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §33; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §6, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 108, §6, 41; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §50, 89

103A.8A Energy conservation requirements.

The state building code commissioner shall adopt as a part of the state building code a requirement that new single-family or two-family residential construction shall comply with energy conservation requirements. The requirements adopted by the commissioner shall be based upon a nationally recognized standard or code for energy conservation. The requirements shall only apply to single-family or two-family residential construction commenced after the adoption of the requirements. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the energy conservation requirements adopted by the commissioner and approved by the council shall apply to new single-family or two-family residential construction commenced on or after July 1, 2008, and shall supersede and replace any minimum requirements for energy conservation adopted or enacted by a governmental subdivision prior to that date applicable to such construction. The state building code commissioner may provide training to builders, contractors, and other interested persons on the adopted energy conservation requirements.

85 Acts, ch 147, §2; 88 Acts, ch 1134, §23; 2002 Acts, ch 1082, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1162, §34; 2006 Acts, ch 1095, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §7, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §33

Referred to in §103A.8, 103A.22

103A.8B Sustainable design or green building standards.

The commissioner, after consulting with and receiving recommendations from the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A specifying standards and requirements for sustainable design and construction based upon or incorporating nationally recognized ratings, certifications, or classification systems, and procedures relating to documentation of compliance. The standards and requirements shall be incorporated into the state building code established in section 103A.7, but in lieu of general applicability shall apply to construction projects only if such applicability is expressly authorized by statute, or as established by another state agency by rule.

2008 Acts, ch 1126, §8, 33; 2008 Acts, ch 1173, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 118, §40, 89

Referred to in §15.291, 423.3, 423.4

103A.8C Standards for safe rooms and storm shelters.

1. The commissioner, after consulting with and receiving recommendations from the department of public defense and the department of natural resources, shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A specifying standards and requirements for design and construction of safe rooms and storm shelters. In developing these standards, the commissioner shall consider nationally recognized standards. The standards and requirements shall be incorporated into the state building code established in section 103A.7, but shall not be interpreted to require the inclusion of a safe room or storm shelter in a building construction project unless such inclusion is expressly required by another statute or by a federal statute or regulation. However, if a safe room or storm shelter is included in any building

construction project which reaches the design development phase on or after January 1, 2011, compliance with the standards developed pursuant to this section shall be required.

2. The commissioner may provide education and training to promote the use of best practices in the design, construction, and maintenance of buildings, safe rooms, and shelters to reduce the risk of personal injury from tornadoes or other severe weather.

2009 Acts, ch 142, §2; 2011 Acts, ch 122, §31

103A.9 Factory-built structures.

1. The state building code shall contain provisions relating to the manufacture and installation of factory-built structures.

a. Factory-built structures manufactured in Iowa, after the effective date of the code, shall be manufactured in accordance with the code, unless the commissioner determines the structure is manufactured for installation outside the state.

b. Factory-built structures manufactured outside the state of Iowa, after the effective date of the code, and brought into Iowa for installation must, prior to installation, comply with the code.

c. Factory-built structures manufactured prior to the effective date of the code, which prior to that date have never been installed, must comply with the code prior to installation.

d. (1) All factory-built structures, without regard to manufacture date, shall be installed in accordance with the code in the governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code or any other building code. However, a governmental subdivision shall not require that a factory-built structure, that was manufactured in accordance with federally mandated standards, be renovated in accordance with the state building code or any other building code which the governmental subdivision has adopted when the factory-built structure is being moved from one lawful location to another unless such required renovation is in conformity with those specifications for the factory-built structure which existed when it was manufactured or the factory-built structure is being rented for occupancy.

(2) Existing factory-built structures not constructed to be in compliance with federally mandated standards may be moved from one established manufactured home community or mobile home park to another and shall not be required to be renovated to comply with the state building code or any other building code which the governmental subdivision has adopted unless the factory-built structure is being rented for occupancy or has been declared a public nuisance according to standards generally applied to housing.

e. Factory-built structures required to comply with the code provisions on manufacture shall not be modified in any way prior to or during installation, unless prior approval is obtained from the commissioner.

2. The commissioner shall establish an insignia of approval and provide that factory-built structures required to comply with code provisions on manufacture bear an insignia of approval prior to installation. The insignia may be issued for other factory-built structures which meet code standards and which were manufactured prior to the effective date of the state building code.

3. The commissioner may contract with local government agencies for enforcement of the code relating to manufacture of factory-built structures. Code provisions relating to installation of factory-built structures shall be enforced by the local building departments only in those governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code or any other building code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.9]

93 Acts, ch 154, §1; 2001 Acts, ch 100, §3; 2001 Acts, ch 153, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2009 Acts, ch 41, §176

103A.10 Effect and application.

1. The state building code shall, for the buildings and structures to which it is applicable, constitute a lawful local building code.

2. The state building code shall be applicable:

a. To all buildings and structures owned by the state or an agency of the state.

b. In each governmental subdivision where the governing body has enacted an ordinance accepting the application of the code.

c. To all newly constructed buildings and structures the construction of which is paid for in whole or in part with moneys appropriated by the state but which are not wholly owned by the state.

d. In each city with a population of more than fifteen thousand that has not adopted a local building code that is substantially in accord with standards developed by a nationally recognized building code organization. The city shall enforce the state building code, including the provisions in section 103A.19, subsection 2.

3. Provisions of the state building code relating to the manufacture and installation of factory-built structures shall apply throughout the state. A factory-built structure approved by the commissioner shall be deemed to comply with all building regulations applicable to its manufacture and installation and shall be exempt from any other state or local building regulations. Except with respect to manufactured homes, as defined in section 103A.51, subsection 4, a provision of this chapter relating to the manufacture or installation of factory-built structures shall not alter or supersede any provision of chapter 542B concerning the practice of professional engineering or chapter 544A concerning the practice of architecture.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 103A.22, subsection 1:

a. Provisions of the state building code establishing thermal efficiency energy conservation standards shall be applicable to all construction in the state which will contain enclosed space that is heated or cooled. The commissioner shall provide appropriate exceptions for construction where the application of an energy conservation requirement adopted pursuant to this chapter would be impractical.

b. Provisions of the state building code establishing lighting efficiency standards shall be applicable to all construction in the state and to new and replacement lighting in existing buildings.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, the energy conservation requirements adopted by the commissioner and approved by the council shall apply to all new construction commenced on or after July 1, 2008, and shall supersede and replace any minimum requirements for energy conservation adopted or enacted by the governmental subdivision prior to that date and applicable to such construction.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.10]

89 Acts, ch 39, §1; 2002 Acts, ch 1082, §2; 2006 Acts, ch 1090, §16, 26; 2006 Acts, ch 1185, §71; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §32, 33; 2007 Acts, ch 97, §1, 3; 2008 Acts, ch 1059, §1; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §9, 10, 33

Referred to in §103A.19, 103A.22, 331.361

103A.10A Plan reviews and inspections.

1. All newly constructed buildings or structures subject to the state building code, including any addition, but excluding any renovation or repair of such a building or structure, owned by the state or an agency of the state, except as provided in subsection 2, shall be subject to a plan review and inspection by the commissioner or an independent building inspector appointed by the commissioner. Any renovation or repair of such a building or structure shall be subject to a plan review, except as provided in subsection 2. A fee shall be assessed for the cost of plan review, and, if applicable, the cost of inspection. The commissioner may inspect an existing building that is undergoing renovation or remodeling to enforce the energy conservation requirements established under this chapter.

2. All newly constructed buildings, including any addition, but excluding any renovation or repair of a building, owned by the state board of regents shall be subject to a plan review and inspection by the commissioner or the commissioner's staff or assistant. A renovation of a building owned by the state board of regents shall be subject to a plan review. The commissioner may inspect an existing building that is undergoing renovation or remodeling to enforce the energy conservation requirements established under this chapter. The commissioner and the state board of regents shall develop a plan to implement this provision.

3. All newly constructed buildings and structures the construction of which is paid for

in whole or in part with moneys appropriated by the state but which are not wholly owned by the state are subject to the plan review and inspection requirements as provided in this subsection. If a governmental subdivision has adopted a building code, electrical code, mechanical code, and plumbing code and performs inspections pursuant to such codes, such buildings or structures shall be built to comply with such codes. However, if a governmental subdivision has not adopted a building code, electrical code, mechanical code, and plumbing code, or does not perform inspections pursuant to such codes, such buildings or structures shall be built to comply with the state building code and shall be subject to a plan review and inspection by the commissioner or an independent building inspector appointed by the commissioner. A fee shall be assessed for the cost of plan review and the cost of inspection.

4. The commissioner shall administer this section notwithstanding section 103A.19. The commissioner shall establish by rule proper qualifications for an independent building inspector and for the commissioner's staff or assistant who performs inspections, and fees for plan reviews and inspections.

2006 Acts, ch 1185, §72; 2007 Acts, ch 22, §34; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §11, 33; 2009 Acts, ch 24, §1

103A.11 Rules.

1. The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 17A which are necessary for the implementation of this chapter.

2. The text of any proposed rule shall be made available for inspection at the office of the commissioner and shall be distributed to the governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code, and to any other person who requests a copy.

3. Copies of every rule shall be sent by the commissioner to all governmental subdivisions which have adopted the state building code.

4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any rule relating solely to the internal operations of the office of the commissioner and council.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.11]

84 Acts, ch 1067, §19; 94 Acts, ch 1078, §7

103A.12 Adoption and withdrawal — procedure.

The state building code is applicable in each governmental subdivision of the state in which the governing body has enacted an ordinance accepting the applicability of the code and has filed a certified copy of the ordinance in the office of the commissioner. The state building code becomes effective in the governmental subdivision upon the date fixed by the governmental subdivision ordinance, which must not be more than six months after the date of adoption of the ordinance.

A governmental subdivision in which the state building code is applicable may by ordinance, at any time after one year has elapsed since the code became applicable, withdraw from the application of the code. The local governing body shall hold a public hearing, after giving not less than four but not more than twenty days' public notice, together with written notice to the commissioner of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing, before the ordinance to withdraw is voted upon. A certified copy of the vote of the local governing body shall be transmitted within ten days after the vote is taken to the commissioner. The ordinance becomes effective at a time to be specified in the ordinance, which must be not less than one hundred eighty days after the date of adoption. Upon the effective date of the ordinance, the state building code ceases to apply to the governmental subdivision except that construction of a building or structure pursuant to a permit previously issued is not affected by the withdrawal.

A governmental subdivision which has withdrawn from the application of the state building code may, at any time thereafter, restore the application of the code in the same manner as specified in this section.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.12]

87 Acts, ch 43, §2; 89 Acts, ch 39, §2; 2001 Acts, ch 20, §1

Resolutions accepting building code, see §103A.25

103A.13 Alternate materials and methods of construction.

The provisions of the state building code shall not prevent the use of any material or method of construction not specifically prescribed therein, provided any such alternate has been approved by the building code commissioner.

The commissioner may approve any alternate if the commissioner finds that the proper design is satisfactory and that the material, method, or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed in the state building code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, and safety.

The commissioner shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claim that may be made regarding alternate use.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.13]

Referred to in §103A.14

103A.14 Advisory council.

There is hereby established a seven member council to be known as the state building code advisory council. The council shall elect from its membership a chairperson. The members of the council shall be appointed by the governor and shall hold office commencing July 1, 1972, for four years and until their successors are appointed, except that three initial appointees shall be appointed for two-year terms and four initial appointees shall be appointed for four-year terms. The members of the council shall be persons who are qualified by experience or training to provide a broad or specialized expertise on matters pertaining to building construction. At least one of the members shall be a journeyman member of the building trades. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

1. The council shall advise and confer with the commissioner in matters relating to the state building code.

2. The council members shall, at the request of the commissioner, hold public hearings and perform such other functions as the commissioner requests.

3. The council shall approve or disapprove the rules and regulations referred to in section 103A.7 and shall approve or disapprove any alternate materials or methods of construction approved by the commissioner as provided in section 103A.13. A majority vote of the council membership shall be required for these functions.

4. Any member of the council may be removed by the governor for inefficiency, neglect of duty, misconduct or malfeasance in office, after being given a written statement of the charges and an opportunity to be heard thereon.

5. Each member of the council shall receive per diem compensation at the rate as specified in section 7E.6 for each day spent in the performance of the member's duties, but not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per year. All members of the council shall receive necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

6. Four members of the council shall constitute a quorum. For the purpose of conducting business a majority vote of the council shall be required.

7. Meetings of the council may be called by the commissioner.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.14]

90 Acts, ch 1256, §29

103A.15 Board of review.

The commissioner shall establish a state building code board of review.

1. The board shall be composed of three members of the council.

2. Members of the board of review shall serve at the pleasure of the commissioner.

3. No member of the board shall pass upon any question in which the member or any corporation in which the member is a stockholder is interested.

4. The commissioner may appoint alternate board members from the membership of the advisory council.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.15]

103A.16 Board of review — appeal.

Any aggrieved person may appeal to the board for:

1. A reversal, modification, or annulment of any ruling, direction, determination, or order of any state agency or local building department affecting or relating to the construction of any building or structure, the construction of which is pursuant or purports to be pursuant to the provisions of the state building code.

2. Review of the disapproval or failure to approve within sixty days after submission of:

- a. An application for permission to construct pursuant to the code, or
- b. Plans or specifications for construction pursuant to the code.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.16]

Referred to in §103A.19

103A.17 Board of review — procedure.

The board shall establish procedures pursuant to which an aggrieved person may appeal to the board.

1. The board shall fix a reasonable time and place for a hearing and shall give due notice of a hearing to:

- a. The applicant.
- b. The state agency or local building department involved.
- c. Any other person at the board's discretion.

2. Notice shall be by registered mail and shall:

- a. Name the applicant.
- b. State the time and place of the hearing.
- c. State the general nature of the appeal.

3. The following may appear and be heard at an appeal hearing:

- a. The applicant, or the applicant's agent.
- b. The state agency or local building department involved.
- c. Any other person at the board's discretion.

4. The board, in hearings conducted under this section, shall not be bound by common law or statutory rules of evidence or by technical or formal rules of procedure.

5. Applications shall be decided promptly. In every case the board shall state generally the reason for its decision.

6. The decision of the board shall state the date on which it takes effect, which shall be no earlier than five days subsequent to issuance of such decision, and a copy of the decision, duly certified by the chairperson of the board, shall be filed in the office of the commissioner, and a copy shall be sent to the parties and any state agency or local building department affected.

7. The decision of the board of review may be appealed to the advisory council by any party by filing a petition with the advisory council at any time prior to the effective date of such decision. The advisory council shall consider all questions of fact and law involved and issue its decision pertaining to the same not later than ten days after receipt of the appeal.

8. A record of all decisions of the board and advisory council shall be properly indexed and filed in the office of the commissioner, and shall be public records as defined in chapter 22.

9. The board may subpoena all of the papers and documents constituting the record upon which the application for the use of alternate materials or methods of construction, modification, reversal, annulment, or review is based, and the state, county, or municipal officer in charge thereof shall, upon receipt of the subpoena, transmit the papers and documents to the board.

10. All decisions of the board shall require the concurrence of at least two of its members.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.17]

103A.18 Court proceedings.

Judicial review of action of the commissioner, board of review, or council may be sought in accordance with the terms of the Iowa administrative procedure Act, chapter 17A. Notwithstanding the terms of said Act:

1. Filing of a petition for judicial review shall stay all proceedings on the matter with

respect to which review is sought unless there is a showing by the state agency or a local building department that a stay would involve imminent peril to life or property.

2. No court shall entertain an action based on the state building code unless all administrative remedies have been exhausted, except:

- a. When the action is instituted by the state or a governmental subdivision; or
- b. When there is good cause for the failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

3. Subject to subsection 1 of this section, where the construction of a building or structure or use of a building is in violation of any code provision or lawful order of a local building department, the district court may on petition order removal of the building, abatement as a public nuisance, or enjoin further construction.

4. Petitions for judicial review may be filed in the county where the cause of action or some part thereof arose.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.18]
2003 Acts, ch 44, §114

103A.19 Administration and enforcement.

1. The examination and approval or disapproval of plans and specifications, the issuance and revocation of building permits, licenses, certificates, and similar documents, the inspection of buildings or structures, and the administration and enforcement of building regulations shall be the responsibility of the governmental subdivisions of the state and shall be administered and enforced in the manner prescribed by local law or ordinance. All provisions of law relating to the administration and enforcement of local building regulations in any governmental subdivision shall be applicable to the administration and enforcement of the state building code in the governmental subdivision. An application made to a local building department or to a state agency for permission to construct a building or structure pursuant to the provisions of the state building code shall, in addition to any other requirement, be signed by the owner or the owner's authorized agent, and shall contain the address of the owner, and a statement that the application is made for permission to construct in accordance with the provisions of the code. The application shall also specifically include a statement that the construction will be in accordance with all applicable energy conservation requirements.

2. In aid of administration and enforcement of the state building code, and in addition to and not in limitation of powers vested in them by law, each governmental subdivision of the state may, and each city designated in section 103A.10, subsection 2, paragraph "d", shall:

a. Examine and approve or disapprove plans and specifications for the construction of any building or structure, the construction of which is pursuant or purports to be pursuant to the provisions of the state building code, and to direct the inspection of buildings or structures during the course of construction.

b. Require that the construction of any building or structure shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the state building code, subject, however, to the powers granted to the board of review in section 103A.16.

c. Order in writing any person to remedy any condition found to exist in, or about any building or structure in violation of the state building code. Orders may be served upon the owner or the owner's authorized agent personally or by certified mail at the address set forth in the application for permission to construct a building or structure. Any local building department may grant in writing such time as may be reasonably necessary for achieving compliance with an order.

d. Issue certificates of occupancy or use, permits, licenses, and other documents in connection with the construction of buildings or structures as may be required by ordinance.

(1) A certificate of occupancy or use for a building or structure constructed in accordance with the provisions of the state building code shall certify that the building or structure conforms to the requirements of the code. The certificate shall be in the form the governing body of the governmental subdivision prescribes.

(2) Every certificate of occupancy or use shall, until set aside or vacated by the board of review, director, or a court of competent jurisdiction, be binding and conclusive upon all

state and local agencies, as to all matters set forth and no order, direction, or requirement at variance therewith shall be made or issued by any other state or local agency.

e. Make, amend, and repeal rules for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this section, and for the collection of reasonable fees in connection therewith.

f. Prohibit the commencement of construction until a permit has been issued by the local building department after a showing of compliance with the requirements of the applicable provisions of the state building code.

3. The specifications for all buildings to be constructed after July 1, 1977, and which exceed a total volume of one hundred thousand cubic feet of enclosed space that is heated or cooled shall be reviewed by a registered architect or licensed engineer for compliance with applicable energy efficiency standards. A statement that a review has been accomplished and that the design is in compliance with the energy efficiency standards shall be signed and sealed by the responsible registered architect or licensed engineer. This statement shall be filed with the commissioner prior to construction. If the specifications relating to energy efficiency for a specific structure have been approved, additional buildings may be constructed from those same plans and specifications without need of further approval if construction begins within five years of the date of approval. Alterations of a structure which has been previously approved shall not require a review because of these changes, provided the basic structure remains unchanged.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.19]

2007 Acts, ch 97, §2, 3; 2007 Acts, ch 126, §21; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201; 2008 Acts, ch 1126, §12, 33

Referred to in §103A.10, 103A.10A, 103A.21
Architect's seal required, §544A.28

103A.20 Permits — duty to issue.

1. a. If the plans and specifications accompanying an application for permission to construct a building or structure fail to comply with the provisions of building regulations applicable to the governmental subdivision where the construction is planned, the state or governmental subdivision official charged with the duty shall nevertheless issue a permit, certificate, authorization, or other required document, as the case may be, for the construction, if the plans and specifications comply with the applicable provisions set forth in the state building code, whenever such code is operative in such governmental subdivision.

b. However, a permit, certificate, authorization, or other required document for the construction of a building shall not be issued to a contractor who is required and fails to obtain a contractor registration number pursuant to chapter 91C.

2. Any building or structure constructed in conformance with the provisions of the state building code, shall be deemed to comply with all state, county, and municipal building regulations, and the owner, builder, architect, lessee, tenant, or their agents, or other interested person shall be entitled, upon a showing of compliance with the code, to demand and obtain, upon proper payment being made in appropriate cases, any permit, certificate, authorization, or other required document, the issuance of which is authorized pursuant to any state or local buildings or structure regulation, and it shall be the duty of the appropriate state or local officer having jurisdiction over the issuance to issue the permit, certificate, authorization, or other required document, as provided herein, whenever the code is operative in the governmental subdivision.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.20]

90 Acts, ch 1136, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §201

103A.21 Penalty.

1. Any person served with an order pursuant to the provisions of section 103A.19, subsection 2, paragraph "c", who fails to comply with the order within thirty days after service or within the time fixed by the local building department for compliance, whichever is longer, and any owner, builder, architect, tenant, contractor, subcontractor, construction superintendent or their agents, or any other person taking part or assisting in the construction or use of any building or structure who shall knowingly violate any of

the applicable provisions of the state building code or any lawful order of a local building department made thereunder, shall be guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2. Violation of this chapter shall not impose any disability upon or affect or impair the credibility as a witness, or otherwise, of any person.

3. As an alternative to filing criminal charges as provided in this section, the commissioner may file a petition in the district court and obtain injunctive relief for any violation of this chapter or chapter 104A.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.21; 81 Acts, ch 49, §1]
2007 Acts, ch 126, §22; 2008 Acts, ch 1031, §36

103A.22 Construction of statute.

1. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as prohibiting any governmental subdivision from adopting or enacting any building regulations relating to any building or structure within its limits, but a governmental subdivision in which the state building code has been accepted and is applicable shall not have the power to supersede, void, or repeal or make more restrictive any of the provisions of this chapter or of the rules adopted by the commissioner. This subsection shall not apply to energy conservation requirements adopted by the commissioner and approved by the council pursuant to section 103A.8A or 103A.10.

2. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as abrogating or impairing the power of any governmental subdivision or local building department to enforce the provisions of any building regulations, or the applicable provisions of the state building code, or to prevent violations or punish violators except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter.

3. The powers enumerated in this chapter shall be interpreted liberally to effectuate the purposes thereof and shall not be construed as a limitation of powers.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.22]
2008 Acts, ch 1126, §13, 33
Referred to in §103A.10

103A.23 Fees.

For the purpose of obtaining revenue to defray the costs of administering the provisions of this chapter, the commissioner shall establish by rule a schedule of fees based upon the costs of administration which fees shall be collected from persons whose manufacture, installation, or construction is subject to the provisions of the state building code. For the performance of building plan reviews by the department of public safety, the commissioner shall establish by rule a fee, chargeable to the owner of the building, which shall be equal to a percentage of the estimated total valuation of the building and which shall be in an amount reasonably related to the cost of conducting the review.

All fees collected by the commissioner shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund of the state.

All federal grants to and federal receipts of the office of state building code commissioner are appropriated for the purpose set forth in the federal grants or receipts.

[C73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §103A.23]
2000 Acts, ch 1229, §21
Referred to in §103A.54

103A.24 Repealed by 89 Acts, ch 254, § 4.

103A.25 Prior resolutions.

A resolution accepting the state building code as provided in section 103A.7, which was adopted before July 1, 1989, is an ordinance for the purpose of this chapter.

89 Acts, ch 39, §3; 2003 Acts, ch 108, §33

103A.26 Manufactured or mobile home installers certification — violation — civil penalty. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1090, § 23, 26. See § 103A.59.

103A.27 Commission on energy efficiency standards and practices. Repealed by 2011 Acts, ch 34, § 163.

103A.28 and 103A.29 Reserved.

DIVISION II
MANUFACTURED OR MOBILE HOME
TIEDOWN SYSTEMS

103A.30 Approved tiedown system — provided at sale — installation. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1090, § 23, 26. See § 103A.60.

103A.31 Installer compliance and certification. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1090, § 23, 26. See § 103A.61.

103A.32 Compliance. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1090, § 23, 26. See § 103A.63.

103A.33 Listing and form of certification of approved systems provided. Repealed by 2006 Acts, ch 1090, § 23, 26. See § 103A.62.

103A.34 through 103A.40 Reserved.

DIVISION III
STATE HISTORIC BUILDING CODE

103A.41 State historic building code.

The commissioner, with the approval of the state historical society board established by section 303.4, shall adopt, in accordance with chapter 17A, alternative building standards and building regulations for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration (including related reconstruction) and relocation of buildings or structures designated by state agencies or governmental subdivisions as qualified historic buildings which are included in, or appear to meet criteria for inclusion in, the national register of historic places. The alternative building standards and building regulations comprise and shall be known as the state historic building code. The purpose of the state historic building code is to facilitate the restoration or change of occupancy of qualified historic buildings or structures so as to preserve their original or restored architectural elements and features and, concurrently, to provide reasonable safety from fire and other hazards for the occupants and users, through a cost-effective approach to preservation.

84 Acts, ch 1113, §2
Referred to in §103A.3, 103A.42

103A.42 Designation of qualified historic buildings and structures.

1. A state agency or governmental subdivision may designate as appropriate for the application of the state historic building code those buildings, structures and collections of structures subject to its jurisdiction for which the state historic preservation officer, in response to an adequately documented request, has issued an opinion affirming that the property is either included in or appears to meet criteria for inclusion in the national register of historic places. A building, structure or collection of structures so designated is a qualified historic building or structure for purposes of sections 103A.41 through 103A.45.

2. As used in this section, “*buildings, structures and collections of structures*” includes their associated sites.

84 Acts, ch 1113, §3

103A.43 Application of state historic building code as alternative.

1. The state historic building code constitutes a lawful alternative building code for

application by state agencies and governmental subdivisions as provided in subsections 2 and 3.

2. A state agency may apply the provisions of the state building code or of the state historic building code, or any combination of the two, in providing reasonable safety from fire and other hazards for the occupants and other users while permitting repairs, alterations and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation or continued use of qualified historic buildings or structures.

3. A governmental subdivision may apply the provisions of its regular local building standards and building regulations or of the state historic building code, or any combination of the two, in providing reasonable safety from fire and other hazards for the occupants and other users while permitting repairs, alterations and additions necessary for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation or continued use of qualified historic buildings or structures.

4. The alternative building standards and building regulations of the state historic building code shall be enforced in the same manner and by the same governmental entities as the regular building standards and building regulations of those governmental entities respectively.

5. When the requirements of the state historic building code are applied to repairs, alterations or additions to qualified historic buildings or structures, the requirements of this chapter and chapter 104A which are in conflict with the state historic building code do not apply to those repairs, alterations or additions.

84 Acts, ch 1113, §4
 Referred to in §103A.42

103A.44 Repealed by 86 Acts, ch 1245, § 1340.

103A.45 State historical society board — duties.

The state historical society board shall:

1. Recommend to the commissioner alternative building standards and building regulations for inclusion in the state historic building code.

2. Approve or disapprove alternative building standards and building regulations which the commissioner proposes to include in the state historic building code. A majority vote of the membership of the board is required for this function.

3. Advise and confer with the commissioner in matters relating to the state historic building code.

4. Consult with state agencies, including the state fire marshal and the department of cultural affairs, governmental subdivisions, architects, engineers, and others who have knowledge of or interest in the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, and relocation of historic buildings, with respect to matters relating to the state historic building code.

5. At the request of a state agency, governmental subdivision or other interested party, provide review and advice as to specific applications of the state historic building code.

6. At the request of the commissioner, hold public hearings and perform other functions as the commissioner requests.

84 Acts, ch 1113, §6; 86 Acts, ch 1245, §1339
 Referred to in §103A.42

103A.46 through 103A.50 Reserved.

DIVISION IV

MANUFACTURED AND MOBILE
 HOME REGULATION

Referred to in §523H.1, 537A.10

103A.51 Definitions.

As used in this division, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Ground anchoring system*” means any device or combination of devices used to securely anchor a manufactured or mobile home to the ground.
2. “*Ground support system*” means any device or combination of devices placed beneath a manufactured or mobile home and used to provide support.
3. “*Home*” means a manufactured home, mobile home, or modular home.
4. “*Manufactured home*” means a factory-built structure built under the authority of 42 U.S.C. § 5403, that is required by federal law to display a seal required by the United States department of housing and urban development, and was constructed on or after June 15, 1976.
5. “*Manufactured or mobile home distributor*” means a person who sells or distributes manufactured or mobile homes to manufactured or mobile home retailers.
6. “*Manufactured or mobile home manufacturer*” means a person engaged in the business of fabricating or assembling manufactured or mobile homes.
7. “*Manufactured or mobile home retailer*” means a person who, for a commission or other thing of value, sells, exchanges, or offers or attempts to negotiate a sale or exchange of an interest in a home or who is engaged wholly or in part in the business of selling homes, whether or not the homes are owned by the retailer. “*Manufactured or mobile home retailer*” does not include any of the following:
 - a. A receiver, trustee, administrator, executor, guardian, attorney, or other person appointed by or acting under the judgment or order of a court to transfer an interest in a home.
 - b. A person transferring a home registered in the person’s name and used for personal, family, or household purposes, if the transfer is an occasional sale and is not part of the business of the transferor.
 - c. A person who transfers an interest in a home only as an incident to engaging in the business of financing new or used homes.
 - d. A person who exclusively sells modular homes.
8. “*Mobile home*” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which exceeds eight feet in width and thirty-two feet in length, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to one or more utilities. A “*mobile home*” is not built to a mandatory building code, contains no state or federal seals, and was built before June 15, 1976.
9. “*Modular home*” means a factory-built structure which is manufactured to be used as a place of human habitation, is constructed to comply with the Iowa state building code for modular factory-built structures, as adopted pursuant to section 103A.7, and displays a seal issued by the commissioner.
10. “*New home*” means a home that has not been sold at retail.
11. “*Permanent site*” means any lot or parcel of land on which a manufactured or mobile home used as a dwelling or place of business is located for ninety consecutive days, except a construction site when the manufactured or mobile home is used by a commercial contractor as a construction office or storage room.
12. “*Preowned home*” means a home that has been previously sold at retail.
13. “*Retailer’s inventory*” means homes offered for sale at the retailer’s licensed address or at any mobile home park or land-leased community so long as the title of the home is in the retailer’s name and the home is not being occupied.
14. “*Sell at retail*” means to sell a home to a person who will devote it to a consumer use.
15. “*Tiedown system*” means a ground support system and a ground anchoring system used in concert to provide anchoring and support for a manufactured or mobile home.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §1, 26
 Referred to in §103A.3, 103A.10, 321.45

103A.52 Manufactured or mobile home retailer license — procedure.

1. *License application.* A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall file with the commissioner an application for license as a manufactured or mobile home retailer as the commissioner may prescribe.
2. *License fee.* The license fee for a manufactured or mobile home retailer is an annual

fee of one hundred dollars. If the application is denied, the commissioner shall refund the fee.

3. *Surety bond.* Before the issuance of a manufactured or mobile home retailer's license, an applicant for a license shall file with the commissioner a surety bond executed by the applicant as principal and executed by a corporate surety company, licensed and qualified to do business within this state, which bond shall run to the state, be in the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and be conditioned upon the faithful compliance by the applicant as a retailer with all of the statutes of this state regulating the business of the retailer and indemnifying any person dealing or transacting business with the retailer in connection with a manufactured or mobile home from a loss or damage occasioned by the failure of the retailer to comply with this division, including but not limited to the furnishing of a proper and valid document of title to the manufactured or mobile home involved in the transaction.

4. *Manufactured or mobile home hookups.* A licensed manufactured or mobile home retailer or an employee of a licensed manufactured or mobile home retailer may perform water, gas, electrical, and other utility service connections in a manufactured or mobile home space, or within ten feet of such space, located in a manufactured home community or mobile home park. The licensed retailer or an employee of the retailer is not required to obtain any additional state or local authorization, permit, or license to perform utility service connections. However, the utility service connections are subject to inspection and approval by the local building department and the manufactured or mobile home retailer shall pay the inspection fee, if any.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §2, 26

103A.53 License application and fees.

Upon application and payment of a one hundred dollar fee, a person may be licensed as a manufacturer or distributor of manufactured or mobile homes. The application shall be in the form and shall contain information as the commissioner prescribes. The license shall be granted or refused within thirty days after application. The license expires, unless sooner revoked or suspended by the commissioner, on December 31 of the calendar year for which the license was granted. A licensee shall have the month of December of the calendar year for which the license was granted and the following month of January to renew the license. A person who fails to renew a license by the end of this time period and desires to hold a license shall file a new license application and pay the required fee.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §3, 26

103A.54 Fees.

Notwithstanding section 103A.23, the department of public safety shall retain all fees collected pursuant to this division and the fees retained are appropriated to the commissioner to administer the licensing program and the certification program for manufactured or mobile home installers, including the employment of personnel for the enforcement and administration of such programs.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §4, 26

103A.55 Revocation, suspension, and denial of license.

1. The commissioner may revoke, suspend, or refuse the license of a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufactured or mobile home manufacturer, or manufactured or mobile home distributor, as applicable, if the commissioner finds that the manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufacturer, or distributor is guilty of any of the following acts or offenses:

a. Fraud in procuring a license.

b. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the business of a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufacturer, or distributor or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public.

c. Conviction of a felony related to the business of a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufacturer, or distributor. A copy of the record of conviction or plea of guilty shall be sufficient evidence for the purposes of this section.

d. Failing, upon the sale or transfer of a manufactured or mobile home, to deliver to the purchaser or transferee of the manufactured or mobile home sold or transferred, a manufacturer's or importer's certificate, or a certificate of title duly assigned, as provided in chapter 321.

e. Failing, upon the purchasing or otherwise acquiring of a manufactured or mobile home, to obtain a manufacturer's or importer's certificate, a new certificate of title, or a certificate of title duly assigned as provided in chapter 321.

f. Failing to apply for and obtain from a county treasurer a certificate of title for a used manufactured or mobile home, titled in Iowa, acquired by the retailer within thirty days from the date of acquisition, as required under section 321.45, subsection 4.

g. Failing to comply with the requirements of section 423.26A relating to the collection of use tax.

2. A person whose license is revoked or suspended or whose application for a license is denied may appeal the revocation, suspension, or denial in accordance with chapter 17A, including the opportunity for an evidentiary hearing.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §5, 26; 2010 Acts, ch 1108, §1, 15

103A.56 Rules.

The commissioner shall prescribe rules under chapter 17A for the administration and enforcement of this division. The commissioner shall prescribe forms to be used in connection with the licensing of persons under this division.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §6, 26

103A.57 Unlawful practice — criminal penalty.

It is unlawful for a person to engage in business as a manufactured or mobile home retailer, manufactured or mobile home manufacturer, or manufactured or mobile home distributor in this state without first acquiring and maintaining a license in accordance with this division. A person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §7, 26

103A.58 Manufactured home, mobile home, or modular home retail installment contract — finance charge.

1. A retail installment contract or agreement for the sale of a manufactured home, mobile home, or modular home may include a finance charge not in excess of an amount equivalent to one and three-fourths percent per month simple interest on the declining balance of the amount financed.

2. For purposes of this section, "*amount financed*" means the same as defined in section 537.1301.

3. The limitations contained in this section do not apply in a transaction referred to in section 535.2, subsection 2. With respect to a consumer credit sale, as defined in section 537.1301, the limitations contained in this section supersede conflicting provisions of chapter 537, article 2, part 2.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §8, 26

Court action required for termination of installment contract or repossession of property during military service; application for relief respecting obligation or liability incurred prior to military service; §29A.102, 29A.103, 29A.105

103A.59 Manufactured or mobile home installers certification — violation — civil penalty.

1. A person who installs a manufactured or mobile home for another person shall be certified in accordance with rules adopted by the commissioner pursuant to chapter 17A. The commissioner may assess a fee sufficient to recover the costs of administering the certification of manufactured or mobile home installers. The commissioner may suspend or revoke the certification of a manufactured or mobile home installer for failure to perform installation of a manufactured or mobile home pursuant to certification standards as provided by rules of the commissioner.

2. If a provision of this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter relating to the manufacture or installation of a manufactured or mobile home is violated, the commissioner

may assess a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars for each offense. Each violation involving a separate manufactured or mobile home, or a separate failure or refusal to allow an act to be performed or to perform an act as required by this chapter or a rule adopted pursuant to this chapter, constitutes a separate offense. However, the maximum amount of civil penalties which may be assessed for any series of violations occurring within one year from the date of the first violation shall not exceed one million dollars.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §9, 26

103A.60 Approved tiedown system — provided at sale — installation.

A manufactured or mobile home retailer shall provide an approved tiedown system. The purchaser shall install or have installed such system within one hundred fifty days of locating the manufactured or mobile home on a permanent site.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §10, 26

Referred to in §103A.63

103A.61 Installer compliance and certification.

A person who installs a tiedown system shall comply with the minimum standards for such systems, and shall provide the owner of the manufactured or mobile home on which installation is made and the commissioner with a certification of approved system installation. Such certification shall be in proper form as established by the commissioner.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §11, 26

Referred to in §103A.63

103A.62 Listing and form of certification of approved systems provided.

The commissioner shall provide, upon request, a list of approved tiedown systems and instructions for the completion of proper certification of approved system installation.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §12, 26

Referred to in §103A.63

103A.63 Compliance.

When it appears that a retailer, purchaser, or other person is in noncompliance with the provisions of sections 103A.60 through 103A.62, the commissioner shall prescribe a period of time not to exceed one hundred fifty days within which compliance must be achieved and the commissioner shall so notify the retailer, purchaser, or other person.

2006 Acts, ch 1090, §13, 26

DIVISION V

RESIDENTIAL CONTRACTORS — REPAIRS AND INSURANCE — PROHIBITED PRACTICES

103A.71 Residential contractors.

1. As used in this section:

a. “*Catastrophe*” means a natural occurrence including but not limited to fire, earthquake, tornado, windstorm, flood, or hail storm, which damages or destroys residential real estate.

b. “*Residential contractor*” means a person in the business of contracting to repair or replace residential roof systems or perform any other exterior repair, exterior replacement, or exterior reconstruction work resulting from a catastrophe on residential real estate or a person offering to contract with an owner or possessor of residential real estate to carry out such work.

c. “*Residential real estate*” means a new or existing building, including a detached garage, constructed for habitation by one to four families.

d. “*Roof system*” includes roof coverings, roof sheathing, roof weatherproofing, and roof insulation.

2. A residential contractor shall not advertise or promise to rebate any insurance deductible or any portion thereof as an inducement to the sale of goods or services. A

promise to rebate any insurance deductible includes granting any allowance or offering any discount against the fees to be charged or paying a person directly or indirectly associated with the residential real estate any form of compensation, except for items of nominal value. A residential contractor may display a sign or any other type of advertisement on a person's premises provided the person consents to the display and the person receives no compensation from the residential contractor for the placement of the sign or advertising.

3. A residential contractor shall not represent or negotiate on behalf of, or offer or advertise to represent or negotiate on behalf of, an owner or possessor of residential real estate on any insurance claim in connection with the repair or replacement of roof systems, or the performance of any other exterior repair, exterior replacement, or exterior reconstruction work on the residential real estate.

4. a. A residential contractor contracting to provide goods or services to repair damage resulting from a catastrophe shall provide the person with whom it is contracting a fully completed duplicate notice in at least ten-point bold type which shall contain the following statement:

NOTICE OF CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS

You may be responsible for payment to (insert name of residential contractor) for the cost of all goods and services provided whether or not you receive payment from any property and casualty insurance policy with respect to the damage. Pursuant to Iowa law your contract with (insert name of residential contractor) to provide goods and services to repair damage resulting from a naturally occurring catastrophe including but not limited to a fire, earthquake, tornado, windstorm, flood, or hail storm is void and you have no responsibility for payment under the contract if (insert name of residential contractor) either advertises or promises to rebate all or any portion of your insurance deductible, or represents or negotiates, or offers to represent or negotiate, on your behalf with your property and casualty insurance company on any insurance claim relating to the damage you have contracted to have repaired. Your signature below acknowledges your understanding of these legal obligations and rights.

Date

Signature

b. The notice shall be executed by the person with whom the residential contractor is contracting prior to or contemporaneously with entering into the contract.

5. A contract entered into with a residential contractor is void if the residential contractor violates subsection 2, 3, or 4.

6. a. A residential contractor violating this section is subject to the penalties and remedies prescribed by this chapter.

b. A violation of subsection 2 or 3 by a residential contractor is an unlawful practice pursuant to section 714.16.

2012 Acts, ch 1116, §1, 2

Section applies to contracts entered into on or after July 1, 2012; 2012 Acts, ch 1116, §2

CHAPTER 104

RESERVED

CHAPTER 104A

ACCESSIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Referred to in §103A.5, 103A.7, 103A.21, 103A.43

104A.1	Intent of chapter.	104A.6	Conformance with rules of state building code commissioner.
104A.2	Applicability — requirements.	104A.7	Repealed by 93 Acts, ch 95, §8.
104A.3	and 104A.4 Repealed by 93 Acts, ch 95, §8.	104A.8	Enforcement.
104A.5	Buildings in process of construction.		

104A.1 Intent of chapter.

It is the intent of this chapter that standards and specifications are followed in the construction of public and private buildings and facilities which are intended for use by the general public to ensure that these buildings and facilities are accessible to and functional for persons with disabilities.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §104A.1]
93 Acts, ch 95, §2

104A.2 Applicability — requirements.

The standards and specifications adopted by the state building code commissioner and as set forth in this chapter shall apply to all public and private buildings and facilities, temporary and permanent, used by the general public. The specific occupancies and minimum extent of accessibility shall be in accordance with the conforming standards set forth in section 104A.6. In every covered multiple-dwelling-unit building containing four or more individual dwelling units the requirements of this chapter and those adopted by the state building code commissioner shall be met. However, this chapter shall not apply to a building, or to structures or facilities within the building, if the primary use of the building is to serve as a place of worship.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §104A.2]
93 Acts, ch 95, §3; 99 Acts, ch 49, §2, 3
Referred to in §104A.6

104A.3 and 104A.4 Repealed by 93 Acts, ch 95, § 8. See § 104A.6.

104A.5 Buildings in process of construction.

The standards and specifications set forth in this chapter shall be adhered to in those buildings and facilities under construction on July 4, 1965, unless the authority responsible for the construction shall determine the construction has reached a state where compliance will result in a substantial increase in cost or delay in construction.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §104A.5]

104A.6 Conformance with rules of state building code commissioner.

The authority responsible for the construction of any building or facility covered by section 104A.2 shall conform with rules adopted by the state building code commissioner as provided in section 103A.7.

[C66, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, §104A.6]
93 Acts, ch 95, §4
Referred to in §104A.2

104A.7 Repealed by 93 Acts, ch 95, § 8. See § 104A.6.

104A.8 Enforcement.

This chapter is subject to enforcement as provided in chapter 103A.
93 Acts, ch 95, §5

CHAPTER 104B

MINIMUM PLUMBING FACILITIES

Referred to in §103A.5

104B.1 Minimum plumbing facilities.

104B.1 Minimum plumbing facilities.

1. Places of assembly for public use including but not limited to theaters, auditoriums, and convention halls, constructed on or after January 1, 1991, shall conform to the standards for minimum plumbing facilities as provided in the uniform plumbing code.

2. Restaurants, pubs, and lounges constructed on or after January 1, 1991, shall conform to the standards for minimum plumbing facilities as provided in the uniform plumbing code.

3. All toilets installed pursuant to this section shall be water efficient toilets which use three gallons or less of water per flush.

90 Acts, ch 1214, §1; 2011 Acts, ch 95, §4

CHAPTER 105

PLUMBERS, MECHANICAL PROFESSIONALS, AND CONTRACTORS

Referred to in §91C.1, 100D.11, 272C.1

For provisions relating to the development of a combined process for contractor licensing under this chapter and contractor registration under chapter 91C, to be implemented in time for license renewals due July 1, 2017, see §91C.1(3)

105.1	Title.	105.19	Insurance and surety bond requirements.
105.2	Definitions.	105.20	Renewal and reinstatement of licenses — fees and penalties — continuing education.
105.3	Plumbing and mechanical systems board.	105.21	Reciprocal licenses.
105.4	Plumbing installation code — rules.	105.22	Grounds for denial, revocation, or suspension of license.
105.5	Examinations.	105.23	Jurisdiction of revocation and suspension proceedings.
105.6	through 105.8 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 151, §32.	105.24	Notice and default.
105.9	Fees.	105.25	Advertising — violations — penalties.
105.10	License or certification required.	105.26	Injunction.
105.11	Chapter inapplicability.	105.27	Civil penalty.
105.12	Form of license.	105.28	Enforcement.
105.13	License presumptive evidence.	105.29	Report of violators.
105.14	Display of contractor license.	105.30	Attorney general.
105.15	Registry of licenses.	105.31	License renewal and reissuance — transition provisions.
105.16	Change of residence.	105.32	Voluntary early renewal of license.
105.17	Preemption of local licensing requirements.		
105.18	Qualifications and types of licenses issued.		

105.1 Title.

This chapter may be known and cited as the “*Iowa Plumber, Mechanical Professional, and Contractor Licensing Act*”.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §1, 35; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §1

105.2 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Apprentice*” means any person, other than a helper, journeyperson, or master, who, as a principal occupation, is engaged in working as an employee of a plumbing, mechanical,

HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems contractor under the supervision of either a master or a journeyman and is progressing toward completion of an apprenticeship training program registered by the office of apprenticeship of the United States department of labor while learning and assisting in the design, installation, and repair of plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems, as applicable.

2. “*Board*” means the plumbing and mechanical systems board as established pursuant to section 105.3.

3. “*Contractor*” means a person or entity that provides plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems services on a contractual basis and who is paid a predetermined amount under that contract for rendering those services.

4. “*Department*” means the Iowa department of public health.

5. “*Governmental subdivision*” means any city, county, or combination thereof.

6. “*Helper*” means a person engaged in general manual labor activities who provides assistance to an apprentice, journeyman, or master while under the supervision of a journeyman or master.

7. “*HVAC*” means heating, ventilation, air conditioning, ducted systems, or any type of refrigeration used for food processing or preservation. “*HVAC*” includes all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of an HVAC system.

8. “*Hydronic*” means a heating or cooling system that transfers heating or cooling by circulating fluid through a closed system, including boilers, pressure vessels, refrigeration equipment in connection with chilled water systems, all steam piping, hot or chilled water piping together with all control devices and accessories, installed as part of, or in connection with, any heating or cooling system or appliance whose primary purpose is to provide comfort using a liquid, water, or steam as the heating or cooling media. “*Hydronic*” includes all low-pressure and high-pressure systems and all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a hydronic system. For purposes of this definition, “*primary purpose is to provide comfort*” means a system or appliance in which at least fifty-one percent of the capacity generated by its operation, on an annual average, is dedicated to comfort heating or cooling.

9. “*Journeyman*” means any person, other than a master, who, as a principal occupation, is engaged as an employee of, or otherwise working under the direction of, a master in the design, installation, and repair of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems, as applicable.

10. “*Master*” means any person who works in the planning or superintending of the design, installation, or repair of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems and is otherwise lawfully qualified to conduct the business of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems, and who is familiar with the laws and rules governing the same.

11. “*Mechanical professional*” means a person engaged in the HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic industry.

12. “*Mechanical systems*” means HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic systems.

13. “*Medical gas piping*” means a permanent fixed piping system in a health care facility which is used to convey oxygen, nitrous oxide, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, helium, medical air, and mixtures of these gases from its source to the point of use and includes the fixed piping associated with a medical, surgical, or gas scavenging vacuum system, as well as a bedside suction system.

14. “*Medical gas system installer*” means any person who installs or repairs medical gas piping, components, and vacuum systems, including brazers, who has been issued a valid certification from the national inspection testing certification (NITC) corporation, or an equivalent authority approved by the board.

15. “*Plumbing*” means all potable water building supply and distribution pipes, all plumbing fixtures and traps, all drainage and vent pipes, and all building drains and building sewers, storm sewers, and storm drains, including their respective joints and connections, devices, receptors, and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises, and including the connection to sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and domestic water mains. “*Plumbing*” includes potable water piping, potable water treating or using equipment,

medical gas piping systems, fuel gas piping, water heaters and vents, including all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a plumbing system.

16. “*Refrigeration*” means any system of refrigeration regardless of the level of power, if such refrigeration is intended to be used for the purpose of food processing and product preservation and is also intended to be used for comfort systems. “*Refrigeration*” includes all natural, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of refrigeration.

17. “*Routine maintenance*” means the maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing fixtures or parts of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems in which no changes in original design are made. Fixtures or parts do not include smoke and fire dampers, or water, gas, or steam piping permanent repairs except for traps or strainers. “*Routine maintenance*” shall include emergency repairs, and the board shall define the term “*emergency repairs*” to include the repair of water pipes to prevent imminent damage to property. “*Routine maintenance*” does not include the replacement of furnaces, boilers, cooling appliances, or water heaters more than one hundred gallons in size.

18. “*Sheet metal*” means heating, ventilation, air conditioning, pollution control, fume hood systems and related ducted systems or installation of equipment associated with any component of a sheet metal system. “*Sheet metal*” excludes refrigeration and electrical lines and all natural gas, propane, liquid propane, or other gas lines associated with any component of a sheet metal system.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §2; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §102, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §2, 3; 2011 Acts, ch 100, §1, 2, 15; 2012 Acts, ch 1023, §22; 2012 Acts, ch 1026, §1, 2; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §47, 78, 79; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §2, 3, 36

Subsections 1, 3, 9 – 12, and 17 amended

NEW subsection 18

105.3 Plumbing and mechanical systems board.

1. A plumbing and mechanical systems board is created within the Iowa department of public health.

2. a. The board shall be comprised of eleven members, appointed by the governor, as follows:

- (1) The director of public health or the director’s designee.
- (2) The commissioner of public safety or the commissioner’s designee.
- (3) One plumbing inspector.
- (4) One mechanical inspector.
- (5) A contractor who primarily works in rural areas.
- (6) An individual licensed as a journeyman plumber pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, an individual eligible for such licensure.
- (7) An individual working as a plumbing contractor and licensed as a master plumber pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, an individual eligible for such licensure.

(8) Two individuals licensed as journeyman mechanical professionals pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, two individuals eligible for such licensure.

(9) Two individuals licensed as master mechanical professionals pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or, for the initial membership of the board, two individuals eligible for such licensure. One of these individuals shall be a mechanical systems contractor.

b. The board members enumerated in paragraph a, subparagraphs (3) through (9), are subject to confirmation by the senate.

c. The terms of the two plumber representatives on the board shall not expire on the same date, and one of the two plumber representatives on the board shall at all times while serving on the board be affiliated with a labor union while the other shall at all times while serving on the board not be affiliated with a labor union.

d. The terms of the mechanical professional representatives on the board shall not expire on the same date, and at least one of the mechanical professional representatives on the board

shall at all times while serving on the board be affiliated with a labor union while at least one of the other mechanical professional representatives shall at all times while serving on the board not be affiliated with a labor union.

3. Members shall serve three-year terms except for the terms of the initial members, which shall be staggered so that three members' terms expire each calendar year. A member of the board shall serve no more than three full terms. A vacancy in the membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor subject to senate confirmation.

4. If a person who has been appointed to serve on the board has ever been disciplined by the board, all board complaints and statements of charges, settlement agreements, findings of fact, and orders pertaining to the disciplinary action shall be made available to the senate committee to which the appointment is referred at the committee's request before the full senate votes on the person's appointment.

5. The board shall organize annually and shall select a chairperson and a secretary from its membership. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the board.

6. Members of the board shall receive actual expenses for their duties as a member of the board. Each member of the board may also be eligible to receive compensation as provided in section 7E.6.

7. The board may maintain a membership in any national organization of state boards for the professions of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professionals, with all membership fees to be paid from funds appropriated to the board.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §3; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §4, 5; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §4, 36

Referred to in §105.2
Confirmation, see §2.32
Subsection 7 amended

105.4 Plumbing installation code — rules.

1. *a.* The board shall establish by rule a plumbing installation code governing the installation of plumbing in this state. Consistent with fire safety rules and standards promulgated by the state fire marshal, the board shall adopt the most current version of the uniform plumbing code and the international mechanical code, as the state plumbing code and the state mechanical code, to govern the installation of plumbing and mechanical systems in this state. The board shall adopt the current version of each code within six months of its being released. The board may adopt amendments to each code by rule. The board shall work in consultation with the state fire marshal to ensure that proposed amendments do not conflict with the fire safety rules and standards promulgated by the state fire marshal. The state plumbing code and the state mechanical code shall be applicable to all buildings and structures owned by the state or an agency of the state and in each local jurisdiction.

b. Except as provided in paragraph "c", a local jurisdiction is not required to adopt by ordinance the state plumbing code or the state mechanical code. However, a local jurisdiction that adopts by ordinance the state plumbing code or the state mechanical code may adopt standards that are more restrictive. A local jurisdiction that adopts standards that are more restrictive than the state plumbing code or the state mechanical code shall promptly provide copies of those standards to the board. The board shall maintain on its internet site the text of all local jurisdiction standards that differ from the applicable statewide code. Local jurisdictions shall not be required to conduct inspections or take any other enforcement action under the state plumbing code and state mechanical code regardless of whether the local jurisdiction has adopted by ordinance the state plumbing code or the state mechanical code.

c. A local jurisdiction with a population of more than fifteen thousand that has not adopted by ordinance the state plumbing code and state mechanical code shall have until December 31, 2016, to do so. Cities that have adopted a plumbing code or mechanical code as of April 26, 2013, shall have until December 31, 2016, to adopt the state plumbing code or the state mechanical code in lieu thereof.

2. The board shall adopt all rules necessary to carry out the licensing and other provisions of this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §4; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 11; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §6; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §5, 36

Subsection 1 amended

105.5 Examinations.

1. Any person desiring to take an examination for a license issued pursuant to this chapter shall make application to the board in accordance with the rules of the board. The application form shall be no longer than two pages in length, plus one security page. The board may require that a recent photograph of the applicant be attached to the application.

2. Applicants who fail to pass an examination shall be allowed to retake the examination at a future scheduled time.

3. The board shall adopt rules relating to all of the following:

a. The qualifications required for applicants seeking to take examinations, which qualifications shall include a requirement that an applicant who is a contractor shall be required to provide the contractor's state contractor registration number.

b. The denial of the applicants seeking to take examinations.

4. The board shall adopt an industry standardized examination for each license type. If a standardized examination is not available for a specified license type, the board shall work with the appropriate testing vendor to create an examination for the specified license type.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §5; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §7; 2011 Acts, ch 100, §3, 15; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §6, 36

Contractor registration, see chapter 91C

NEW subsection 4

105.6 through 105.8 Repealed by 2009 Acts, ch 151, § 32.

105.9 Fees.

1. The board shall set the fees for the examination of all applicants, by rule, which fees shall be based upon the cost of administering the examinations.

2. The board shall set the license fees and renewal fees for all licenses issued pursuant to this chapter, by rule.

3. All fees collected under this chapter shall be retained by the board. The moneys retained by the board shall be used for any of the board's duties under this chapter, including but not limited to the addition of full-time equivalent positions for program services and investigations. Revenues retained by the board pursuant to this section shall be considered repayment receipts as defined in section 8.2. Notwithstanding section 8.33, moneys retained by the board pursuant to this section are not subject to reversion to the general fund of the state.

4. Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to prohibit the state or any of its governmental subdivisions from charging construction permit fees or inspection fees related to work performed by plumbers and mechanical professionals.

5. a. The board shall submit a report to the general assembly within sixty days following the end of each fiscal year. The reports shall include a balance sheet projection extending no less than three years. If the revenue projection exceeds expense projections by more than ten percent, the board shall adjust their fee schedules accordingly, so that projected revenues are no more than ten percent higher than projected expenses. The revised fees shall be implemented no later than January 1, 2013, and January 1 of each subsequent year.

b. A license fee for a combined license shall be the sum total of each of the separate license fees reduced by thirty percent.

6. The board may charge a fee for an application required by this chapter and submitted on paper if an internet application process is available.

7. a. Licenses issued under this chapter on or after July 1, 2014, shall expire on the same renewal date every three years, beginning with June 30, 2017.

b. New licenses issued after the July 1 beginning of each three-year renewal cycle shall be prorated using a one-sixth deduction for each six-month period of the renewal cycle.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §9; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §8; 2011 Acts, ch 100, §4 – 6, 15; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §7, 8, 36

Transfer of portion of contractor license fees to labor services division of department of workforce development and creation of combined contractor license and registration process, see §91C.1(3)

Subsections 6, 7, 8, and 10 stricken and former subsection 9 renumbered as 6

NEW subsection 7

105.10 License or certification required.

1. Except as provided in section 105.11, a person shall not operate as a contractor or install or repair plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems without obtaining a license issued by the board, or install or repair medical gas piping systems without obtaining a valid certification approved by the board.

2. Except as provided in section 105.11, a person shall not engage in the business of designing, installing, or repairing plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems unless at all times a licensed master, who shall be responsible for the proper designing, installing, and repairing of the HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic system, is employed by the person and is actively in charge of the plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work of the person. An individual who performs such work pursuant to a business operated as a sole proprietorship shall be a licensed master in the applicable discipline.

3. An individual holding a master mechanical license shall not be required to get an HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic license in order to design, install, or repair the work defined in this chapter as mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work. An individual holding a journeyman mechanical license shall not be required to get an HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic license in order to install and repair the work defined in this chapter as mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work. An individual holding a master or journeyman mechanical license shall also not be required to obtain a special, restricted license that is designated as a sublicense of the mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic licenses.

4. The board shall adopt rules to allow a grace period for a contractor to operate a business described in subsection 2 without employing a licensed master.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §10; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §103, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §9, 10; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §9 – 11, 36; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §56

Subsections 1 and 2 amended

Subsection 3 stricken and rewritten

Subsection 5 stricken

105.11 Chapter inapplicability.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to do any of the following:

1. Apply to a person licensed as an engineer pursuant to chapter 542B, licensed as a manufactured home retailer or certified as a manufactured home installer pursuant to chapter 103A, registered as an architect pursuant to chapter 544A, or licensed as a landscape architect pursuant to chapter 544B who provides consultations or develops plans or other work concerning plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work and who is exclusively engaged in the practice of the person’s profession.

2. Require employees of municipal utilities, electric membership or cooperative associations, public utility corporations, rural water associations or districts, railroads, or commercial retail or industrial companies performing manufacturing, installation, service, or repair work for such employer to hold licenses while acting within the scope of their employment. This licensing exemption does not apply to employees of a rate-regulated gas or electric public utility which provides plumbing or mechanical services as part of a systematic marketing effort, as defined pursuant to section 476.80.

3. Prohibit an owner of property from performing work on the owner’s principal residence, if such residence is an existing dwelling rather than new construction and is not larger than a single-family dwelling, or farm property, excluding commercial or industrial installations or installations in public use buildings or facilities, or require such owner

to be licensed under this chapter. In order to qualify for inapplicability pursuant to this subsection, a residence shall qualify for the homestead tax exemption.

4. Require that any person be a member of a labor union in order to be licensed.

5. Apply to a person who is qualified pursuant to administrative rules relating to the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining propane gas utilization equipment, or gas piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the equipment.

6. Apply to a person who meets the requirements for a certified well contractor pursuant to section 455B.190A while engaged in installing, servicing, testing, replacing, or maintaining a water system, water well, well pump, or well equipment, or piping systems of which the equipment is a part, and related or connected accessory systems or equipment necessary to the operation of the water well.

7. Require a helper engaged in general manual labor activities while providing assistance to an apprentice, journey person, or master to obtain a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic license. Experience as a helper shall not be considered as practical experience for a journey person license.

8. Apply to a person who is performing work subject to chapter 100C.

9. Apply to an employee of any unit of state or local government, including but not limited to cities, counties, or school corporations, performing work on a mechanical system or plumbing system, which serves a government-owned or government-leased facility while acting within the scope of the government employee's employment.

10. Apply to the employees of manufacturers, manufacturer representatives, or wholesale suppliers who provide consultation or develop plans concerning plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work, or who assist a person licensed under this chapter in the installation of mechanical or plumbing systems.

11. Prohibit an owner or operator of a health care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 135C, assisted living center licensed pursuant to chapter 231C, hospital licensed pursuant to chapter 135B, adult day care center licensed pursuant to chapter 231D, or a retirement facility certified pursuant to chapter 523D from performing work on the facility or requiring such owner or operator to be licensed under this chapter; except for projects that exceed the dollar amount specified as the competitive bid threshold in section 26.3.

12. Apply to a person who performs the laying of pipe that originates or connects to pipe in the public right-of-way or property that is intended to become public right-of-way, even if such pipe extends under the property and up to the building. However, the person shall not make any interior pipe connections within a building under this exemption. This exemption does not restrict local jurisdictions from requiring licensure under this chapter if required by local ordinance, resolution, or by bidding specification.

13. Prohibit a rental property owner or employee of such an owner from performing routine maintenance on the rental property.

14. Apply to a person who is performing work on a volunteer, non-paid basis or assisting a property owner performing non-paid work on the owner's principal residence.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §11; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §104, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §4, 5, 10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §11 – 13; 2011 Acts, ch 100, §7, 15; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §12, 36

Referred to in §105.10

Subsections 1, 7, and 10 amended

105.12 Form of license.

1. A contracting, plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic license shall be in the form of a certificate under the seal of the department, signed by the director of public health, and shall be issued in the name of the board. The license number shall be noted on the face of the license.

2. In addition to the certificate, the board shall provide each licensee with a wallet-sized licensing identification card.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §12; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §6, 10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §14; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §13, 36

Subsection 1 amended

105.13 License presumptive evidence.

A license issued under this chapter shall be presumptive evidence of the right of the holder to practice in this state the profession specified.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §13; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12

105.14 Display of contractor license.

A person holding a contractor license under this chapter shall keep the current license certificate publicly displayed in the primary place in which the person practices.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §14; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §15

105.15 Registry of licenses.

The name, location, license number, and date of issuance of the license of each person to whom a license has been issued shall be entered in a registry kept in the office of the department to be known as the plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic registry. The registry may be electronic and shall be open to public inspection. However, the licensee's home address, home telephone number, and other personal information as determined by rule shall be confidential.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §15; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §16; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §14, 36

Section amended

105.16 Change of residence.

If a person licensed to practice as a contractor or a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional under this chapter changes the person's residence or place of practice, the person shall so notify the board.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §16; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §17; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §15, 36

Section amended

105.17 Preemption of local licensing requirements.

1. The provisions of this chapter regarding the licensing of plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic professionals and contractors shall supersede and preempt all plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, hydronic, and contracting licensing provisions of all governmental subdivisions.

a. On July 1, 2009, all plumbing and mechanical licensing provisions promulgated by any governmental subdivision shall be null and void, except reciprocal licenses as provided in section 105.21, and of no further force and effect.

b. On and after July 1, 2008, a governmental subdivision shall not prohibit a contractor or a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional licensed pursuant to this chapter from performing services for which that person is licensed pursuant to this chapter or enforce any plumbing and mechanical licensing provisions promulgated by the governmental subdivision against a person licensed pursuant to this chapter.

2. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a governmental subdivision from assessing and collecting permit fees or inspection fees related to work performed by plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professionals.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §17; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §7, 10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §18; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §16, 36

Section amended

105.18 Qualifications and types of licenses issued.

1. *General qualifications.* The board shall adopt, by rule, general qualifications for licensure. The board may consider the past felony record of an applicant only if the felony conviction relates to the practice of the profession for which the applicant requests to be licensed. References may be required as part of the licensing process.

2. *Plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic licenses and contractor licenses.* The board shall issue master licenses for plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic professionals. The board shall issue

journey person licenses for plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic professionals. A plumbing license shall allow an individual to perform work defined as plumbing. A mechanical license shall allow an individual to perform work defined as HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, and hydronic. An HVAC-refrigeration license shall allow an individual to perform work defined as HVAC and refrigeration. A hydronic license shall allow an individual to perform work defined as hydronic. A sheet metal license shall allow an individual to perform work defined as sheet metal. The board shall issue the separate licenses as follows:

a. *Apprentice license.* In order to be licensed by the board as an apprentice, a person shall do all of the following:

(1) File an application, which application shall establish that the person meets the minimum requirements adopted by the board.

(2) Certify that the person will work under the supervision of a licensed journey person or master in the applicable discipline.

(3) Be enrolled in an applicable apprentice program which is registered with the United States department of labor office of apprenticeship.

b. *Journey person license.*

(1) In order to be licensed by the board as a journey person in the applicable discipline, a person shall do all of the following:

(a) File an application and pay application fees as established by the board, which application shall establish that the person meets the minimum educational and experience requirements adopted by the board.

(b) Pass the state journey person licensing examination in the applicable discipline.

(c) Provide the board with evidence of having completed at least four years of practical experience as an apprentice. Commencing January 1, 2010, the four years of practical experience required by this subparagraph division must be an apprenticeship training program registered by the United States department of labor office of apprenticeship.

(2) A person may simultaneously hold an active journey person license and an inactive master license.

(3) An individual who has passed both the journey person HVAC-refrigeration examination and the journey person hydronic examination separately shall be qualified to be issued a journey person mechanical license without having to pass the journey person mechanical examination.

c. *Master license.*

(1) In order to be licensed by the board as a master, a person shall do all of the following:

(a) File an application and pay application fees as established by the board, which application shall establish that the person meets the minimum educational and experience requirements adopted by the board.

(b) Pass the state master licensing examination for the applicable discipline.

(c) Provide evidence to the board that the person has previously been a licensed journey person or master in the applicable discipline.

(2) An individual who has passed both the master HVAC-refrigeration examination and the master hydronic examination separately shall be qualified to be issued a master mechanical license without having to pass the master mechanical examination.

d. *Contractor license.* In order to be licensed by the board as a contractor, a person shall do all of the following:

(1) File an application and pay application fees as established by the board and establish that the person meets the minimum requirements adopted by the board. Through June 30, 2017, the application shall include the person's state contractor registration number. After July 1, 2017, the application shall include proof of workers compensation insurance coverage, proof of unemployment insurance compliance, and, for out-of-state contractors, a bond as described in chapter 91C.

(2) Maintain a permanent place of business.

(3) Hold a master license or employ at least one person holding a master license under this chapter.

3. *Combined licenses, restricted licenses.*

a. The board may issue single or combined licenses to persons who qualify as a contractor, master, journeyman, or apprentice under any of the disciplines.

b. *Special, restricted license.* The board may by rule provide for the issuance of special plumbing and mechanical professional licenses authorizing the licensee to engage in a limited class or classes of plumbing or mechanical professional work, which class or classes shall be specified on the license. Each licensee shall have experience, acceptable to the board, in each such limited class for which the person is licensed. The board shall designate each special, restricted license to be a sublicense of either a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic license. A special, restricted license may be a sublicense of multiple types of licenses. An individual holding a master or journeyman, plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic license shall not be required to obtain any special, restricted license which is a sublicense of the license that the individual holds. Special plumbing and mechanical professional licenses shall be issued to employees of a rate-regulated gas or electric public utility who conduct the repair of appliances. “*Repair of appliances*” means the repair or replacement of mechanical connections between the appliance shutoff valve and the appliance and repair of or replacement of parts to the appliance. Such special, restricted license shall require certification pursuant to industry-accredited certification standards.

c. The board shall establish a special, restricted license fee at a reduced rate, consistent with any other special, restricted license fees.

d. An individual that holds either a master or journeyman mechanical license or a master or journeyman HVAC-refrigeration license shall be exempt from having to obtain a special electrician’s license pursuant to chapter 103 in order to perform disconnect and reconnect of existing air conditioning and refrigeration systems.

4. *Waiver for military service.* Notwithstanding section 17A.9A, the board shall waive the written examination requirements and prior experience requirements in subsection 2, paragraph “b”, subparagraph (1), and subsection 2, paragraph “c”, for a journeyman or master license if the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

a. Is an active or retired member of the United States military.

b. Provides documentation that the applicant was deployed on active duty during any portion of the time period of July 1, 2008, through December 31, 2009.

c. Provides documentation that shows the applicant has previously passed an examination which the board deems substantially similar to the examination for a journeyman license or a master license, as applicable, issued by the board, or provides documentation that shows the applicant has previously been licensed by a state or local governmental jurisdiction in the same trade and trade level.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §18; 2008 Acts, ch 1032, §105, 202; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §8, 10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §19; 2011 Acts, ch 100, §8 – 10, 15; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §17 – 23, 36

Subsection 2, unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 2, paragraph b, NEW subparagraph (3)

Subsection 2, paragraph c amended

Subsection 2, paragraph d, subparagraph (1) stricken and rewritten

Subsection 3, paragraphs b and d amended

Subsection 4 stricken and former subsection 5 renumbered as 4

105.19 Insurance and surety bond requirements.

1. An applicant for a contractor license or renewal of an active contractor license shall provide evidence of a public liability insurance policy and surety bond in an amount determined sufficient by the board by rule.

2. If the applicant is engaged in plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic work individually through a business conducted as a sole proprietorship, the applicant shall personally obtain the insurance and surety bond required by this section. If the applicant is engaged in the plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic business as an employee or owner of a legal entity, then the insurance and surety bond required by this section shall be obtained by the entity and shall cover all plumbing or mechanical work performed by the entity.

3. The insurance and surety bond shall be written by an entity licensed to do business in this state and each licensed contractor shall maintain on file with the board a certificate

evidencing the insurance providing that the insurance or surety bond shall not be canceled without the entity first giving ten days' written notice to the board.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §19; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §20; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §24, 36

Subsections 2 and 3 amended

105.20 Renewal and reinstatement of licenses — fees and penalties — continuing education.

1. All licenses issued under this chapter shall be issued for a three-year period.

2. A license issued under this chapter may be renewed as provided by rule adopted by the board upon application by the licensee, without examination. Applications for renewal shall be made to the board, accompanied by the required renewal licensing fee, at least thirty days prior to the expiration date of the license.

3. a. The board shall notify each licensee by mail at least sixty days prior to the expiration of a license.

b. This subsection is repealed effective December 31, 2016.

4. Failure to renew a license within a reasonable time after the expiration of the license shall not invalidate the license, but a reasonable penalty may be assessed as adopted by rule, in addition to the license renewal fee, to allow reinstatement of the license.

5. The board shall, by rule, establish a reinstatement process for a licensee who allows a license to lapse, including reasonable penalties.

6. a. The board shall establish continuing education requirements pursuant to section 272C.2. The basic continuing education requirement for renewal of a license shall be the completion, during the immediately preceding license term, of the number of classroom hours of instruction required by the board in courses or seminars which have been approved by the board. The board shall require at least eight classroom hours of instruction during each three-year licensing term.

b. A licensee shall have a thirty-day grace period after expiration of the licensing term to complete all requirements necessary for license renewal without penalty.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §20; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §9, 10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §21; 2011 Acts, ch 100, §11, 12, 15; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §25, 36

One-time renewal of expired license prior to January 1, 2013, upon demonstration of successful passage of municipal or block examination; notice requirements for succeeding license renewals; 2012 Acts, ch 1138, §9

For provisions granting a one-time extension of licenses having an expiration date prior to June 30, 2014, and provisions for renewal and reissuance of licenses having an expiration date prior to June 30, 2017, see §105.31

Subsection 3 amended

105.21 Reciprocal licenses.

The board may license without examination a nonresident applicant who is licensed under plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional licensing statutes of another state having similar licensing requirements as those set forth in this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter if the other state grants the same reciprocal licensing privileges to residents of Iowa who have obtained Iowa plumbing or mechanical professional licenses under this chapter. The board shall adopt the necessary rules, not inconsistent with the law, for carrying out the reciprocal relations with other states which are authorized by this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §21; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §22; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §26, 36

Referred to in §105.17

Section amended

105.22 Grounds for denial, revocation, or suspension of license.

A license to practice as a contractor or as a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional may be revoked or suspended, or an application for licensure may be denied pursuant to procedures established pursuant to chapter 272C by the board, or the licensee may be otherwise disciplined in accordance with that chapter, when the licensee commits any of the following acts or offenses:

1. Fraud in procuring a license.
2. Professional incompetence.

3. Knowingly making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent misrepresentations in the practice of the profession or engaging in unethical conduct or practice harmful or detrimental to the public. Proof of actual injury need not be established.

4. Conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee or the conviction of any felony that would affect the licensee's ability to practice within the profession. A copy of the record or conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction.

5. Fraud in representations as to skill or ability.

6. Use of untruthful or improbable statements in advertisements.

7. Willful or repeated violations of this chapter.

8. Aiding and abetting a person who is not licensed pursuant to this chapter in that person's pursuit of an unauthorized and unlicensed plumbing, mechanical, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional practice.

9. Failure to meet the commonly accepted standards of professional competence.

10. Any other such grounds as established by rule by the board.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §22; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §23, 34; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §27, 28, 36

Referred to in §272C.3, 272C.4

Unnumbered paragraph 1 amended

Subsection 8 amended

105.23 Jurisdiction of revocation and suspension proceedings.

The board shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings to revoke or suspend a license issued pursuant to this chapter. The board may initiate proceedings under this chapter or chapter 272C, following procedures set out in section 272C.6, either on its own motion or on the complaint of any person. The board, in connection with a proceeding under this chapter, may issue subpoenas to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses and the disclosure of evidence, and may request the attorney general to bring an action to enforce the subpoena.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §23; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §24, 34

Referred to in §272C.5

Section not amended; footnote deleted

105.24 Notice and default.

1. A written notice stating the nature of the charge or charges against a licensee and the time and place of the hearing before the board on the charges shall be served on the licensee not less than thirty days prior to the date of hearing either personally or by mailing a copy by certified mail to the last known address of the licensee.

2. If, after having been served with the notice of hearing, the licensee fails to appear at the hearing, the board may proceed to hear evidence against the licensee and may enter such order as is justified by the evidence.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §24; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12

Referred to in §272C.5

Section not amended; footnote deleted

105.25 Advertising — violations — penalties.

1. Only a person who is duly licensed pursuant to this chapter may advertise the fact that the person is licensed as a contractor or as a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional by the state of Iowa.

2. All written advertisements distributed in this state by a person who is engaged in the business of designing, installing, or repairing plumbing, HVAC, refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic systems shall include the listing of the contractor license number, as applicable.

3. A person who fraudulently claims to be a licensed contractor or a licensed plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional pursuant to this chapter, either in writing, cards, signs, circulars, advertisements, or other communications, is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

4. A person who fraudulently lists a license number in connection with that person's advertising or falsely displays a license number is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §25; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §25, 34; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §29, 36

Section amended

105.26 Injunction.

A person engaging in any business or in the practice of any profession for which a license is required by this chapter without such license may be restrained by injunction.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §26; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12

Section not amended; footnote deleted

105.27 Civil penalty.

1. In addition to any other penalties provided for in this chapter, the board may, by order, impose a civil penalty, not to exceed five thousand dollars per offense, upon a person violating any provision of this chapter. Each day of a continued violation constitutes a separate offense, except that offenses resulting from the same or common facts or circumstances shall be considered a single offense. Before issuing an order under this section, the board shall provide the person written notice and the opportunity to request a hearing on the record. The hearing must be requested within thirty days of the issuance of the notice.

2. A person aggrieved by the imposition of a civil penalty under this section may seek judicial review in accordance with section 17A.19.

3. If a person fails to pay a civil penalty within thirty days after entry of an order under subsection 1 or, if the order is stayed pending an appeal, within ten days after the court enters a final judgment in favor of the board, the board shall notify the attorney general. The attorney general may commence an action to recover the amount of the penalty, including reasonable attorney fees and costs.

4. An action to enforce an order under this section may be joined with an action for an injunction.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §27; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §26, 34

Section not amended; footnote deleted

105.28 Enforcement.

The board shall enforce the provisions of this chapter. Every licensee and member of the board shall furnish the board such evidence as the licensee or member may have relative to any alleged violation which is being investigated.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §28; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 13; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §27, 34

Section not amended; footnote deleted

105.29 Report of violators.

Every licensee and every member of the board shall report to the board the name of every person who is practicing as a contractor or as a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional without a license issued pursuant to this chapter pursuant to the knowledge or reasonable belief of the person making the report. The opening of an office or place of business for the purpose of providing any services for which a license is required by this chapter, the announcing to the public in any way the intention to provide any such service, the use of any professional designation, or the use of any sign, card, circular, device, vehicle, or advertisement, as a provider of any such services shall be prima facie evidence of engaging in the practice of a contractor or a plumbing, mechanical, HVAC-refrigeration, sheet metal, or hydronic professional.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §29; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 13; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §28, 34; 2013 Acts, ch 77, §30, 36

Section amended

105.30 Attorney general.

Upon request of the board, the attorney general shall institute in the name of the state the proper proceedings against any person charged by the department with violating any provision of this chapter.

2007 Acts, ch 198, §30; 2008 Acts, ch 1089, §10, 12; 2009 Acts, ch 151, §29, 34

Section not amended; footnote deleted

105.31 License renewal and reissuance — transition provisions.**1. License expiration.**

a. All licenses that currently possess an expiration date prior to June 30, 2014, shall be granted a one-time extension of the expiration date to June 30, 2014, at no additional charge or continuing education requirements. The licensees of these licenses shall pay a full renewal fee upon renewal and shall be issued a license with an expiration date of June 30, 2017. Applicable late renewal fees shall apply during this period.

b. Licenses with an expiration date of July 1, 2014, or later shall have the license renewal fee prorated using a one-sixth deduction for each six-month period following July 1, 2014. Applicable late renewal fees shall apply during this period. Licenses renewed through June 29, 2017, shall be issued with an expiration date of June 30, 2017.

2. *License reissue.* A license reissued pursuant to this subsection shall be for the same level of license held by the licensee on April 26, 2013, but may be for a class described in paragraphs “a” through “e”, if applicable. A license shall be reissued at the date of the first renewal.

a. An individual with either an HVAC or a refrigeration license will be issued an HVAC-refrigeration license.

b. An individual who holds an HVAC and a hydronic license will be issued a mechanical license at the first renewal.

c. An individual who holds a refrigeration and a hydronic license will be issued a mechanical license.

d. An individual who holds only a hydronic license will be issued a hydronic license.

e. An individual who holds an HVAC or a refrigeration license may take the hydronic test before June 30, 2014, in order to be issued a mechanical license at the time of renewal.

2013 Acts, ch 77, §31, 36

For provisions relating to the development of a combined process for contractor licensing under this chapter and contractor registration under chapter 91C, to be implemented in time for license renewals due July 1, 2017, see §91C.1(3)

NEW section

105.32 Voluntary early renewal of license.

A licensee whose license expires between June 30, 2014, and July 1, 2017, may voluntarily renew the license early so the license has an expiration date of June 30, 2017. This voluntary early renewal may happen at any time on or after July 1, 2014. The department shall promulgate rules that allow for this one-time early renewal process, including fees and continuing education requirements.

2013 Acts, ch 77, §32, 36; 2013 Acts, ch 140, §57

NEW section

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